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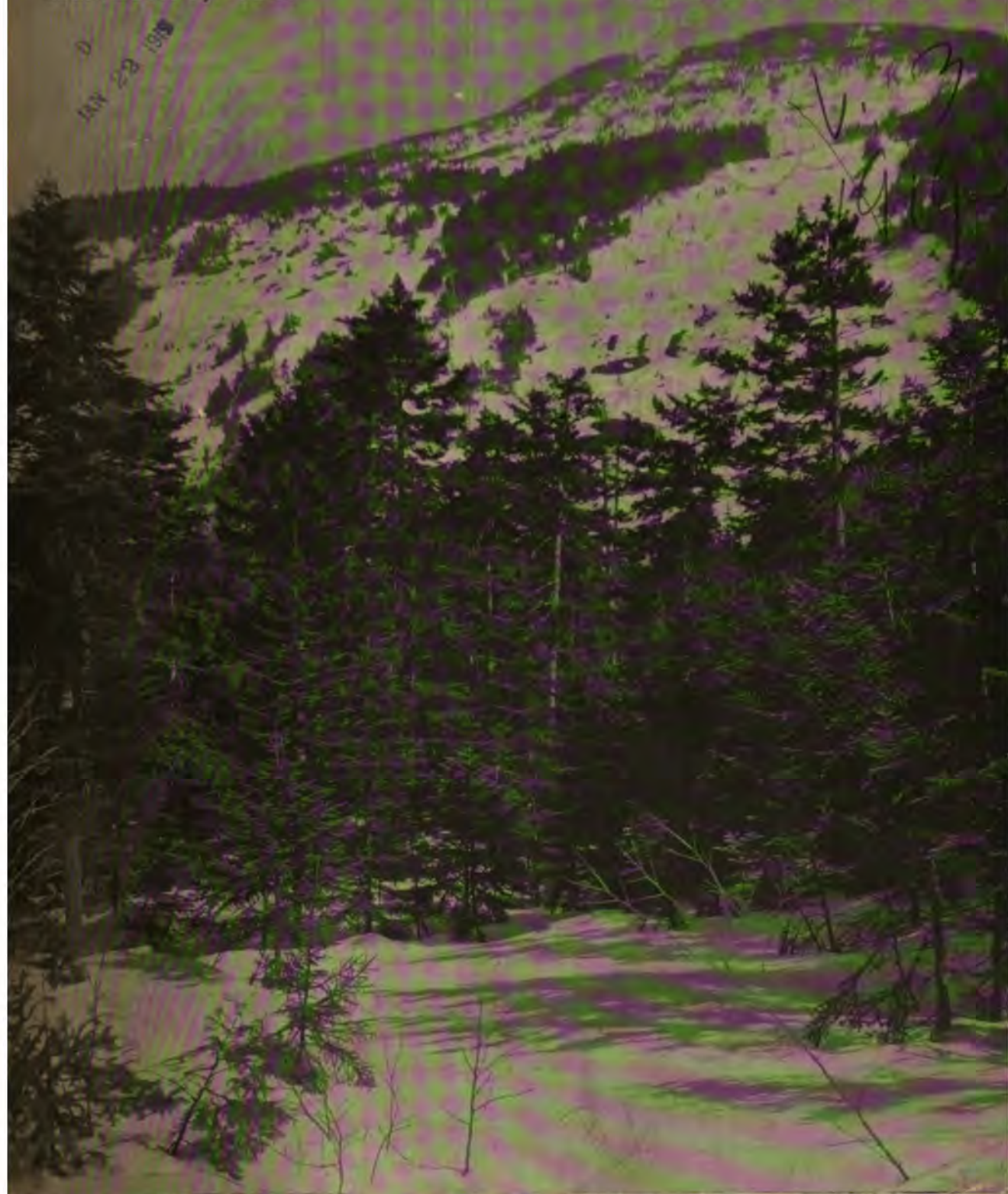
STATE SERVICE

THE NEW YORK STATE MAGAZINE

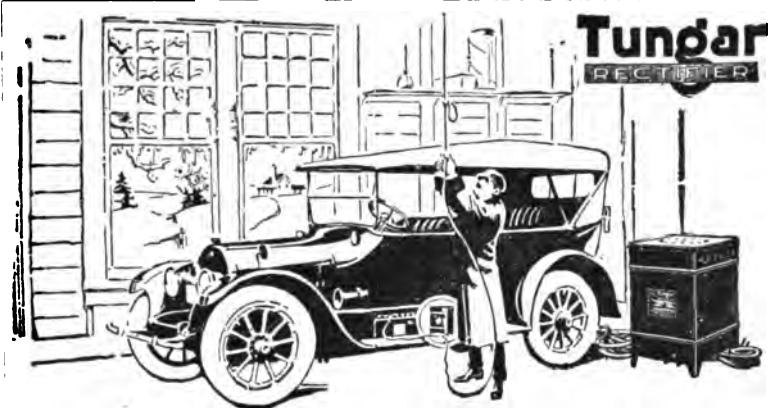
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STATE SERVICE

THE NEW YORK STATE MAGAZINE

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of the State of New York and Its Affairs

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GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND ITS AFFAIRS

VOLUME III

JANUARY, 1919

NUMBER 1

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THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS PROGRAM

*Seventy-four members, twenty-four in the senate and fifty in the assembly,
are new — Summary of the governor's message and big bills proposed*

MEN of long experience in the legislature and the State government look for a lively and interesting session this year at Albany. The legislative proceedings which began with the first meeting January 1 have hardly got under way at this time. Conspicuous among the reasons for the unusual public interest in the session is the fact that the governor and lieutenant-governor are members of one political party while the majority of the members in both branches of the legislature belong to another party. While it is predicted by the the leaders on both sides that Governor Smith and Lieutenant-Governor Harry C. Walker and the Republican members in the legislature

will endeavor to cooperate on many bills of importance, the division of responsibility will make some interesting controversies over appointments and affairs of finance.

Governor Smith has made plain in his annual message some of the changes which he deems desirable in the State government as well as the legislation which he regards as urgent. Whether the Republican majority in the senate and assembly will agree with him on these recommendations remains to be seen. Naturally the legislature will be concerned with measures growing out of the war and the preparation for peace. In all of this kind of legislation it is not believed that there will be any serious differences between



Governor Alfred E. Smith

the executive and members of the legislative body. The new governor re-asserts his belief in a State referendum as the best method of approaching the question of prohibition, while the Republican members who believe in prohibition of the liquor traffic will endeavor to ratify the federal amendment.

Municipal ownership of public utilities, also a prominent plank in the Democratic State platform, has been urged upon the legislature by Governor Smith. While it is not a Republican pledge, there are Republican members who are said to be ready to vote for a bill of that character.

Another question which will take up much of the time of the session is that of public revenue. There is approximately a reduction, due to prohibition laws, of \$12,000,000 in State revenue. This will have to be made up from other sources and it will be for the legislature to determine how the taxes for that purpose shall be levied, whether by an income tax, an increase on real estate, on special franchises, or on other subjects of taxation.

Last year there were 51 new members of the assembly; this year 50 new men were elected to that body. As members to the senate are elected once in two years, only two new senators were elected a year ago to fill vacancies. This year 24 of the 51 are new members, nearly one-half. Some of these were former members of the senate,

including Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida county, who served in 1909-10, and Loring M. Black, Jr., who was a State senator from a Brooklyn district in 1911-12.

As has been true of nearly every legislature in New York State during the last generation or more, lawyers predominate among the members. Of the 150 members of the assembly, there are 48 lawyers, almost one-

third, while in the senate 26 of the 51 senators belong to that profession. These lawyers in the senate are divided equally between the Republican and Democratic parties. This makes 74 lawyers in the legislature of a total membership of 201. No other business or calling has even one-half the number of lawyers in the legislature. Last year there were 72 lawyers, 46 in the assembly and 26 in the senate.

One of the agricultural papers of the State during the past year conducted a

campaign for 50 farmers in the legislature. It argued that there were too many lawyers in the legislature and that the interest of the farmers was not considered because of the small representation of men engaged in that occupation. Last year there were 27 members, 25 in the assembly and two in the senate, who listed themselves in one way or another as farmers. This year the number has been slightly reduced, there being 24 in the assembly and one in the senate. Most



Lieutenant-governor Harry C. Walker

of these, however, are engaged in other business and are not what the farmers themselves consider truly tillers of the soil, or in sympathy with what the farmers want in legislation.

The other members of the legislature, not listed as lawyers or farmers, are divided between merchants, bankers, manufacturers, real estate dealers and other occupations.

The year 1919 will be notable in New York State legislative history from the fact that for the first time women will sit as members of the legislature. Two women were elected in November members of the assembly, Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, of the second district, Suffolk, Republican; and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, seventh New York district, as a Democrat. Both have had experience as public speakers and for many years have been interested in public affairs. While they will pay attention to all legislation, they will especially be concerned in bills relating to women and children, including social and industrial measures.

The Socialist delegation in the assembly for 1918 consisted of ten members from New York city. This year there will be only two Socialist assemblymen. The defeat of so many Socialist assemblymen was brought about not merely by their anti-war attitude at the last session, but by the agreement between the two old political parties to combine

on one candidate in the districts where the Socialist vote seemed to be large. The two Socialists are Charles Solomon of the 23rd district of Kings and August Claessens of the 17th New York district. Mr. Claessens was a member last year. Mr. Solomon is a new member and succeeds Assemblyman Abraham I. Shiplacoff, who was a candidate for Congress at the recent election and was defeated.

There has been a big change in the senate during the past year both in leaders and in the membership. Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader, was not a candidate for reelection. He had served in the senate intermittently since 1898 and was president protem or party leader in that body since 1913. Senator Brown has long been active in party politics in the State. His home is in Watertown and he retired to resume the practice of law at his home and in New York city.



Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of assembly

Robert F. Wagner, a member of the legislature since 1905 and Democratic leader in the senate beginning in 1911, completed his legislative career last year, having been elected justice of the supreme court in the judicial district made up of New York and Bronx counties. Both of these senate leaders will be missed by their colleagues.

Other Republican senators who have retired after long service are George F. Argetsinger of Rochester, George Cromwell, Richmond



Kings county, Charles D. Newton, Livingston county, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Herkimer county, George A. Slater, Westchester county, John D. Stivers, Orange county, George H. Whitney, Saratoga county, and Charles W. Wicks, Oneida county. On the Democratic side, Thomas E. Cullen, who has been a member of the senate for more than twenty years, retired and was elected a representative in congress at the recent election from a Brooklyn district. Samuel J. Ramsperger of Buffalo, therefore, becomes the dean of the senate in the order of service. Senator Ramsperger's first term was in 1899 and 1900. The other Democratic senators who retired last year were comparatively new members. James A. Foley who succeeds Senator Wagner as the Democratic leader, first served in the assembly in 1907. where he continued to serve until 1912 when he was elected senator

county, James A. Emerson, Warren county, William H. Hill, Broome county, Robert R. Lawson, Kings county, Charles F. Murphy,

to succeed the late Thomas F. Grady. Senator Foley is one of the ablest members of the present senate. Another capable mem-

ber who also came from New York city is Senator James J. Walker. Senator Walker began his legislative career in 1910 as a member of the assembly. He was elected senator in 1914.

The new Republican senate leader, J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, is also an able legislator. His experience began in 1908 as an assemblyman where he served three years and was then elected State senator. His principal rival for the leadership was Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara county who has been one of the prominent members of the senate since he first began to serve in that body in 1913. Prior to that he had been an assemblyman for two years, 1904-1905.

Some of the senators retired to be elected to other offices. Charles D. Newton of Livingston county is now attorney-general. George A. Slater is surrogate of Westchester county. George H. Whitney,

after a long and efficient service in the assembly, beginning in 1903, and in the senate for six consecutive years, is a member

of the new narcotic drug commission. William H. Hill is a representative in Congress from the Binghamton district.





was defeated for re-nomination in the primary by Senator Mortimer Y. Ferris of Ticonderoga. "Jim" Emerson, as he was familiarly known by his friends throughout the State, did much to promote highway improvement in the Adirondacks, and throughout his district. His successor is a civil engineer and never before held public office.

John D. Stivers, an editor and publisher of Middletown, N. Y., was defeated in the Republican primary by a former assemblyman, Caleb H. Baumes of Newburgh. Senator Stivers had been a member of the assembly as well as the senate for many years.

George B. Wellington of Troy had served only a short time but had made himself prominent by his vigorous speeches in the senate and especially by his espousal of a motion to change the rules of the senate to prevent measures from being killed in committee. He was defeated by a Democrat,

Among the old timers in the senate who will be missed because of their many years in the legislature is James A. Emerson who

John J. Mackrell, also a lawyer from Troy.

Several new members of the present senate were previously in the assembly. They are

Caleb H. Baumes of Orange county district, Daniel F. Farrell, New York, Burt Z. Kasson of Gloversville, Walter W. Law, Jr., Westchester county, Seymour Lowman, Elmira, Peter J. McGarry, New York, Kenneth F. Sutherland, New York and Jeremiah F. Twomey, New York.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the assembly, is serving his sixth term in that office and his tenth year in the assembly. It is seldom that a speaker of that body is chosen for so many years. Speaker Sweet is regarded as one of the influential Republican leaders in the State. He was not in accord at all times, especially during the last two years, with Governor Charles S. Whitman on the liquor question, but his speech recently showed very plainly that he will support ratification of the prohibition federal amendment during this session. Speaker Sweet is very popular with his colleagues in the assembly and has proved himself a leader on more than one occasion in that branch of the legislature.

The two floor leaders in the assembly,



Simon L. Adler of Rochester, Republican, and Charles D. Donohue of New York, Democrat, continue in this session. Assem-



year. He was first elected in 1910 and has served continuously ever since. Mr. Adler succeeded Harold J. Hinman of Albany as Republican leader. Mr. Hinman has just been elected a justice of the supreme court in the Albany district.

Assemblyman Donohue came to the assembly first in 1913 and is now serving his seventh year. He is a worthy successor of the present governor in that office.

Most of the new members were from the five counties of New York, there having been 29, of the 50 elected, from that section of the State.

Erie county, in which Buffalo is located, sends two new members from a total of eight. George E. D. Brady succeeds Alexander Taylor from the first district and Andrew T. Beasley succeeds James M. Mead from the fourth district. Mr. Mead at the recent election was elected a representative in Congress.

blyman Adler is one of the oldest members of the assembly where from one-fourth to one-third of the membership changes every

Hamilton district Eberly Hutchinson, a mining engineer at Green Lake, was elected assemblyman to succeed Burt Z. Kasson,

who became the State senator from the district to succeed Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt who was not a candidate for election.

Genesee county sends Charles R. Miller to succeed Louis H. Wells. Mr. Miller is listed as a farmer from South Byron.

John W. Scott is the new Republican member from Columbia county. He also is a farmer from Copake.

Another farmer comes from Cortland county in the person of Irving F. Rice. He succeeds George H. Wiltsie, a dry goods merchant.

This year Delaware county has a Republican in the assembly, the voters having defeated James C. Nesbitt, the only Independent in the last assembly, and elected Lincoln R. Long, of New Kingston. Mr. Long is a farmer.

John G. Webb is a new member to succeed assemblyman James C. Allen from the first district of Dutchess county. Like Mr. Allen, Mr. Webb is a farmer.

Montgomery county has a new assembly-

man in Alton A. Walrath, a manufacturer from Fort Plain. He succeeds Erastus C. Davis of Fonda, who was the county's repre-





His home is in Utica and his business that of office supplies. Mr. Booth's predecessor was Henry D. Williams, a Utica lawyer.

From Onondaga county the only new member of the delegation of three is Gardner J. Chamberlain to succeed Harley J. Crane of the second district. Mr. Chamberlain's home is in Syracuse.

Saratoga, the battle ground of many political fights, has a new assemblyman nominated by the Brackett faction in opposition to George H. Whitney's branch of the Republican party. Clarence C. Smith is the new man, he having been elected over Assemblyman Gilbert T. Seelye, who had been a member from that county for five years. Mr. Smith is a farmer and also is in the real estate business.

Old time Democratic Schoharie has a Republican member of assembly this year, Harry M. Greenwald, of Cobleskill having been elected in November,

representative in the assembly for four years. The first district of Oneida county has Senator Hartwell W. Booth as a new member.

first Republican member from the county.

The second district of Steuben elected Delevan C. Smith, a banker at Canisteo, to

succeed Richard M. Prangen. In both districts of Suffolk county new members were elected this year to the assembly. John G. Downs, a farmer, takes the place of Dewitt C. Talmage and Mrs. Ida B. Sammis succeeds Henry A. Murphy. Both are Republicans.

William J. Brown, a Republican farmer, was elected from Sullivan county to succeed William B. Voorhees.

Charles O. Pratt, member from Washington county, retires after having been in the assembly since 1914, and is succeeded by Eugene R. Norton, a manufacturer in Granville. Mr. Norton was the predecessor of Assemblyman Pratt.

Three of the five members elected from Westchester county are new men. They are Walter W. Westall, Edward J. Wilson and Charles Vezin, Jr. The first two mentioned are lawyers and the third is a banker from Yonkers.

Three Democratic lawyers were elected from the third, fourth and fifth districts of Bronx county to succeed the Socialist members of last year. They

are Robert S. Mullen, M. Maldwin Fertig and William S. Evans. These are the only new members from that county, which elected





members. They are John J. Griffith, Thomas J. Cox, Martin Solomon, John J. Kelly, Edward J. Flannigan, Hoxie W. Smith, Daniel J. Lyons, Joseph Lentol, Christian J. McWilliams, David Drechsler, Charles C. Johnson and Charles Solomon. Eleven of these new members are Democrats and one, Charles Solomon, is a Socialist.

New York county also elects 23 assemblymen of whom 12 are new members this year. They are Samuel Dickstein, Sol Ullman, Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Herman Weiss, Philip A. Walter, William W. Pellet, Leo A. Kahn, John J. Cronin, Joseph Steinberg, Martin J. Healy, John C. Hawkins and B. Elliot Burston.

Queens county sends two new assemblymen of a total of six. The new members are Bernard Schwab and Frank E. Hopkins, a Democrat and a Republican.

The remaining county in New York city re-elected its for-

eight assemblymen at the last general election.

Kings' county sends 23 assemblymen to the legislature. Of this number 12 are new

mer assemblymen Thomas F. Curley and Henry A. Seesselberg, both Democrats.

Assemblyman Hoxie W. Smith, who was

elected last year in the same district in Kings county, served a short time in the 1918 legislature and then resigned to go into military service.

One of the new members in the assembly is Gardner J. Chamberlain, Republican. He represents the second district of Onondaga county. When only twenty-one years old he became associated with a wholesale stationery house of Moser and Lyon. He is now connected with the wholesale and retail stationery business of W. H. H. Chamberlin.

It is unusual for Schoharie county to elect a Republican but that is what it did last November. Assemblyman Harry M. Greenwald, 41 years old, a resident of Cobleskil, has the distinction. He is chief chemist for the Helderberg cement company. Never before has there been a Republican member of assembly from that county.

One of the new members from Erie county, George E. D.

Brady, was born in Yonkers in 1881 and was educated in the public and private schools at Buffalo and is a graduate of Cor-

nell university. He is in the undertaking business.

Senator George T. Burling, a new member





public affairs, was a member of the board of supervisors in Westchester county for ten years, and county treasurer for six years. He is at present president of the Citizens' bank at White Plains.

The new assemblyman from Fulton and Hamilton, Eberly Hutchinson, is engaged in engineering and construction work. He has traveled extensively in Europe and passed the winter of 1916-17 in the ambulance service of the French army. Since his return he served on the Fulton county draft board. Mr. Hutchinson is a graduate of Harvard university.

Senator Fred B. Pitcher, who succeeds Elon R. Brown, from the 37th district made up of Jefferson and Oswego counties, was born in Jefferson county in 1867 and is therefore 52 years old. He is a member of the law firm of Pitcher and O'Brien, Watertown. He has been city attorney of Watertown and district attorney of Jefferson county.

from the 25th district, Westchester county, is a native of that county and is 70 years old. He has had considerable experience in

One of the new senators, Peter A. Abeles, representing the 22nd district in the county of Bronx, was born in Roumania in 1886

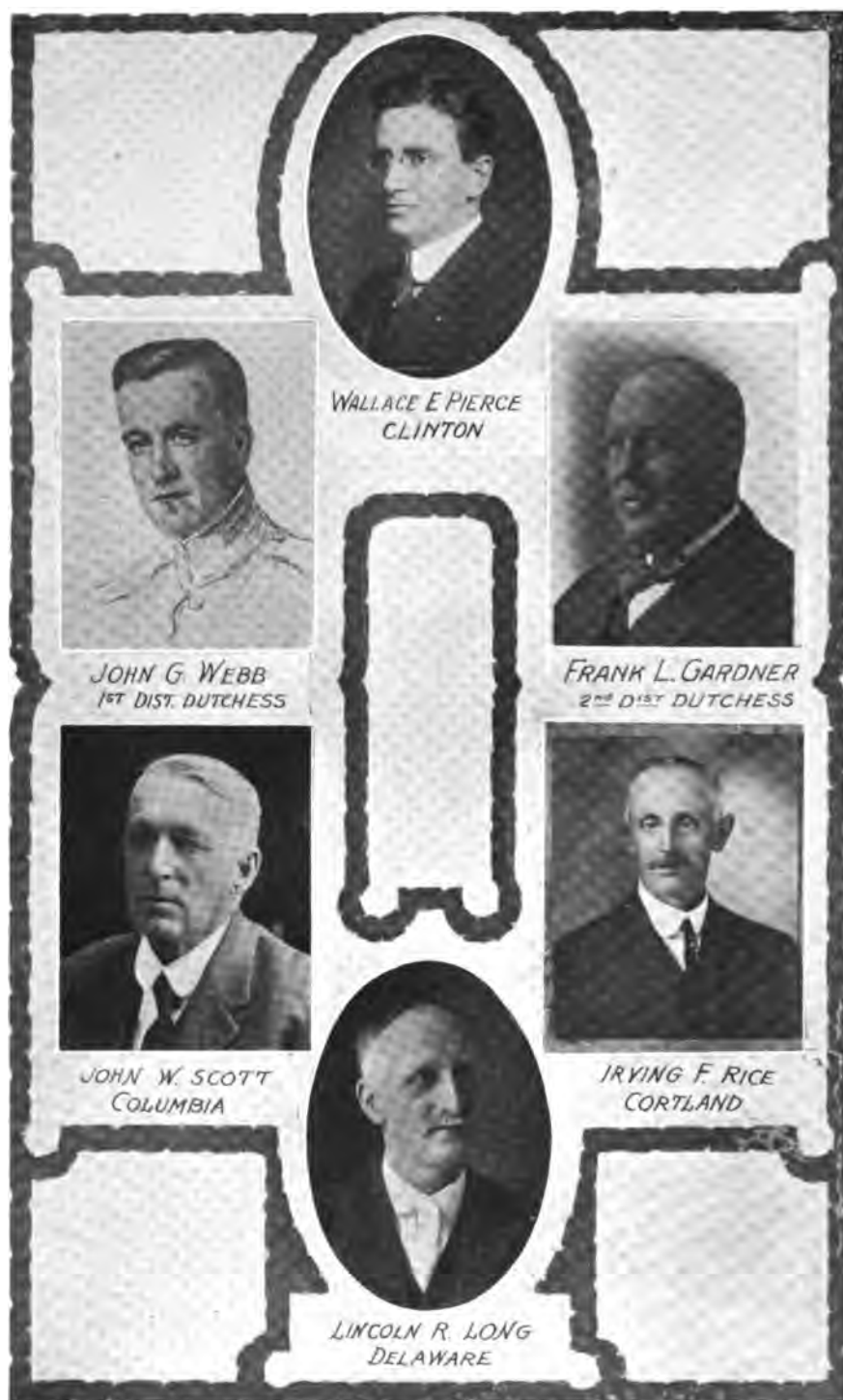
and came to this country when a boy of nine years of age. He is now a lawyer in New York city. At the recent election he was endorsed by the Democrats although a Republican himself, in order to prevent the election of a Socialist.

Senator William C. Dodge, Democrat, from the 20th senate district, New York county, is a son of the late Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, founder of the New England magazine and an inventor. Senator Dodge for a time was associated with his father in railroad work and locomotive construction but later entered the legal profession.

Senator John J. Mackrell a Troy lawyer defeated Senator George B. Wellington, Republican, in the recent election. Rensselaer county which comprises the 31st senate district is normally Republican, but Mr. Mackrell was popular enough to be elected as a Democrat. Senator Mackrell is forty years old.

Senator James L. Whitley who succeeds Senator George F. Argetsinger from one of the Rochester districts is not a stranger in Albany. He served

in the assembly from 1905-1910, inclusive. Since that time he has practised law in Rochester and published several legal works.





former Assemblyman Seelye and on election day with the Democratic candidate, Miss Katheryn H. Starbuck. Mr. Seelye was the candidate of what is known as the Whitney faction and Assemblyman Smith was supported by former Senator Edgar T. Brackett and his friends. Assemblyman Smith is a dairy farmer; has held office as town clerk and a member of the board of supervisors. He is an active member of the grange.

Lincoln R. Long, assemblyman from Delaware county, has been a stone cutter, school teacher, pastor of a Methodist church and a high school principal. During the last four years Mr. Long has resided on a farm. He defeated Assemblyman J. Clark Nesbitt who had been elected as an Independent a year previous.

Assemblyman Chas. C. Johnson from the 18th district of Kings was once the Democratic candidate for the State senate from the district then compris-

Assemblyman Clarence C. Smith is the Republican member from Saratoga county after a lively contest in the primary with

ing the counties of Seneca and Cayuga he having been a resident of Seneca Falls, in 1904 when nominated for that office. His

grandfather and father were members of the assembly, one in 1859 and the other in 1861. His father Colonel William Johnson was chairman of the committee of the senate which investigated the charges against Boss William M. Tweed.

Senator Seymour Lowman, the new member from the Chemung county district, returns to the legislature after an absence of ten years, when he was member of the assembly. His senate district comprises the counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins. He is chairman of the Republican county committee and resides in Elmira.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk is the new member from the 40th district consisting of the counties of Broome, Chenango and Cortland. He is a lawyer in the city of Cortland, and was city judge there for two years.

Frederick M. Davenport, who represents Oneida county in the State senate, has returned to the legislature after having been absent since 1910. He is a member of the faculty of law and political science at

Hamilton college, Clinton. Senator Davenport was born in Massachusetts but has lived in this State nearly all his life. He





when Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate for president on the Progressive ticket in 1912. Senator Davenport is an eloquent public speaker and during his two year term in the State senate, ten years ago, he earnestly supported Governor Charles E. Hughes.

Charles E. Russell is a new Democratic member from the ninth district, New York city. He is a native of Saugerties, Ulster county, having been born there fifty-one years ago. He is a lawyer in Brooklyn.

One of the Republican assemblymen endorsed last year by the Democrats, in order to defeat a Socialist candidate, was Herman Weiss of the 8th assembly district, New York county. Mr. Weiss was elected over Assemblyman Louis Waldman by about 900 votes.

When Senator James A. Emerson, one of the veterans in the senate was defeated in the Republican primary last September, there was

was the Progressive candidate for governor in 1914 and was one of the leading supporters of the late Theodore Roosevelt,

inquiry all over the State as to the successful contestant in that lively race for the nomination. Mortimer Y. Ferris of the historic

village of Ticonderoga was the man who defeated Senator Emerson. Senator Ferris is a civil engineer and has been village president of Ticonderoga and for ten years was a member of the board of education.

Senator James A. Foley, the new minority leader in the senate had experience in assembly for several years before he became a State senator in 1912. Mr. Foley is one of the youngest State senators who has been made party leader in that body. He is a lawyer in New York city and comes from the same section of the city where the late Thomas F. Grady was elected to the senate for so many years.

Assisting Senator Foley will be other experienced legislators from New York city, including James J. Walker, and John J. Boylan.

Senator Samuel J. Ramsperger is the only Democratic member from the western end of the State. He has

been a State senator for more than twenty years.

On the Republican side are many experi-

enced and able senators. Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, the majority leader, has served for many years in both the





Republicans are regarded as independent, hence Senator Walters, it is predicted, will not always have an easy time of it when he desires a solid party vote for important measures.

Among these independent Republicans are: George F. Thompson of Niagara county, Ross Graves of Buffalo, Frederick M. Davenport, Oneida county, and J. S. Fowler of Chautauqua county. It is believed also that some of the new members will not always act as strict party men.

The federal prohibition amendment may not precipitate a long debate. There are indications that both in the senate and in the assembly, the Republican majority will be in favor of passing the amendment early in the session.

The New York State conference of mayors, representing all the cities of New York State, will endeavor to obtain several important bills passed at this session of the legis-

assembly and senate. He will be the leader of 29 members in the senate, about half of whom are new members. Some of these

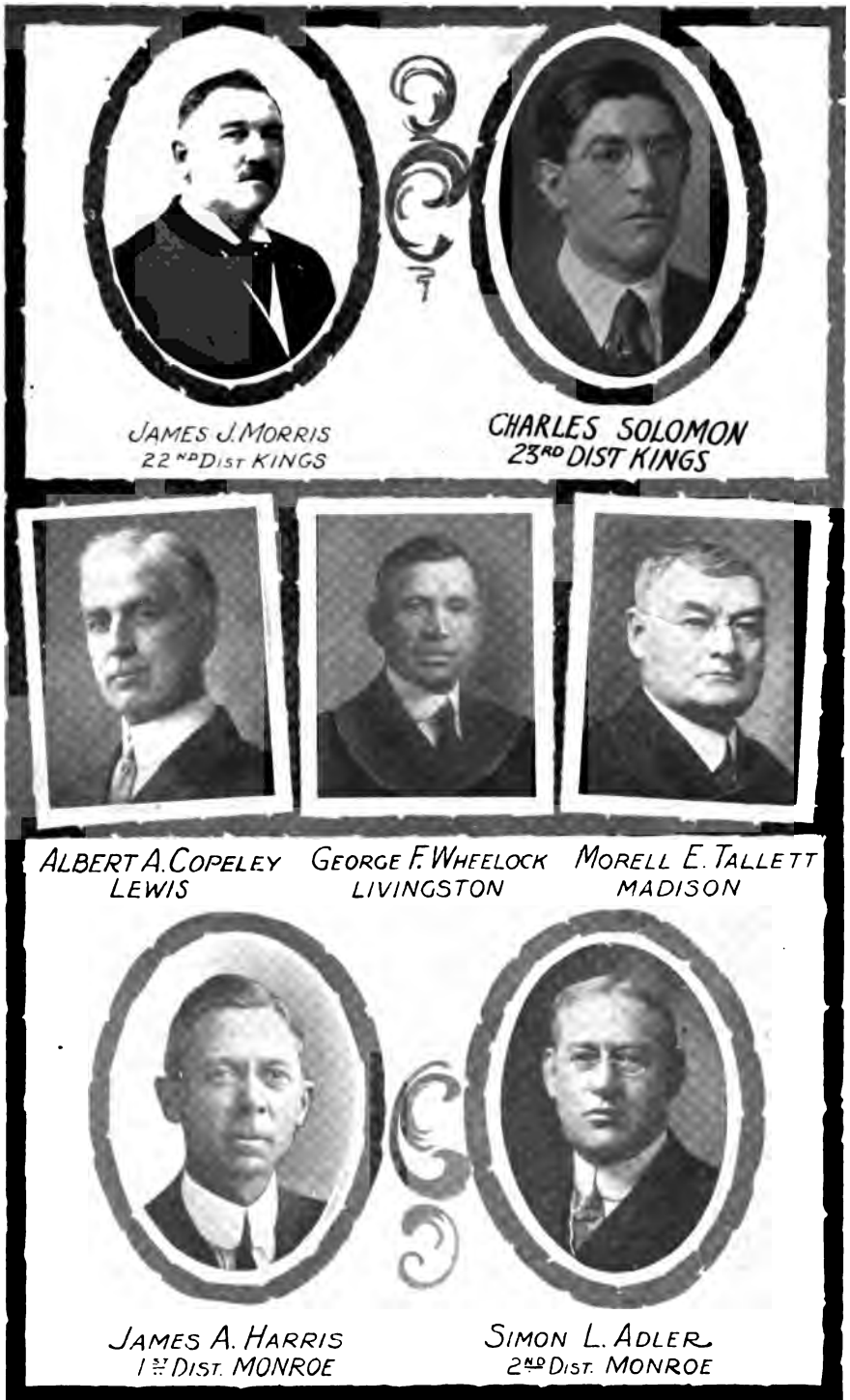
lature. Among them will be a permissive municipal ownership bill; a State hydro-electric bill defining the policy

of the State on the question of water power, and a bill enabling the cities to raise the revenue which is decreased by reason of prohibition.

The mayors, and presumably the cities they represent, are declared to be very much in interest over the municipal ownership and hydro-electric bills. The question of granting freedom to municipalities to own and operate public utilities has been before the legislature in various forms for many years. Elections, notably in New York city, have been carried on that issue. Last year Senator Wagner, then the Democratic leader in the senate, introduced a municipal ownership bill but it was defeated in committee. Now that the war is over and the fact that the mayors' conference is for the measure it is believed by friends of the bill that it may have a good chance of becoming a law this year. The bill would vest authority in the public service commission to determine whether it is necessary in the public interest for a city to own and operate a public utility. This

restriction may induce some members of the legislature to vote for the bill.

There is a big difference of opinion also





Canada, or merely regulate rates and allow the utmost freedom to private capital to develop it. The mayors' conference is in favor of State development and distribution, and Senator Ross Graves has introduced such a bill. In the assembly it has been offered by Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauqua county.

The problem of raising more revenue for the State, due to the effect of prohibition laws, is certain to take up considerable time of the legislature. About \$12,000,000 additional will be necessary for the State, and the cities will have to provide about \$20,000,000 for local purposes. The latter amount of course will be raised by the cities themselves under some amendments to the Tax laws enacted by the legislature.

The question to decide is what the sources of this revenue should be. An income tax has been recommended by leaders on

on the subject of water power; whether the State should develop it and sell it to cities and private consumers, as is done in Ontario,

both sides. Others advocate enforcement of the personal property tax; while still others believe that special franchises are not

contributing their share to the State treasury.

What should be done, if anything, to change the public service commissions? This, also, like municipal ownership and taxation, is an old bone of contention, at least for the last six or seven years although the commissions have been in existence only since Governor Hughes' time, or about ten years.

Senator George F. Thompson, who was chairman of a legislative committee which four years ago investigated the two commissions, has been trying for several years past, to radically change the public service law. He now has a bill before the legislature which would abolish both commissions and create in their place one regulatory commission of seven members to be appointed by the governor, and one commission of four members to supervise construction of subways and similar work.

There is much uncertainty as to whether anything will be done to change the direct primary law. There are members in both

parties who favor a return to the old State nominating convention and there are also leaders in both parties who are opposed to





convention. Senator Elon R. Brown last year introduced a bill to restore the convention but it was not brought out of committee.

Many bills are likely to be introduced of a reconstruction nature, intended to assist returning soldiers and sailors to employment. Such measures were given first place in Governor Smith's message to the legislature. For one measure he urges that the State co-operate with the federal government in its proposition to make it easy for soldiers, so disposed, to acquire farms. His general purpose is to place the machinery of the State at the service of the men who fought and risked their lives in the great war.

The price of milk is sure to require some attention from the legislators. Mayor Hylan and other New York city authorities have appealed to the State officials to repeal the law recently passed exempting the dairymen's league

any such change. These men are willing to amend the law so that it will be more workable but are opposed to reviving the State from the anti-trust law. They contend that consumers of milk are being charged exorbitant prices; that competition has been

stified by the league and farmers or milk producers should not ask for this privilege. Farmers, on the other hand, deny that they are receiving any higher prices for milk than they should when the actual cost of production is considered. They promise to fight any attempt to repeal the law to the bitter end.

The New York State federation of labor has a definite program of legislation which it will endeavor to have adopted at this session in whole or in part. Four measures, which is styled "Labor's bill of rights" consists of the following:

1. "To amend the judiciary law in relation to punishments for criminal contempt not punished summarily."

2. "To amend the code of civil procedure, in relation to notice and procedure on granting of injunction orders."

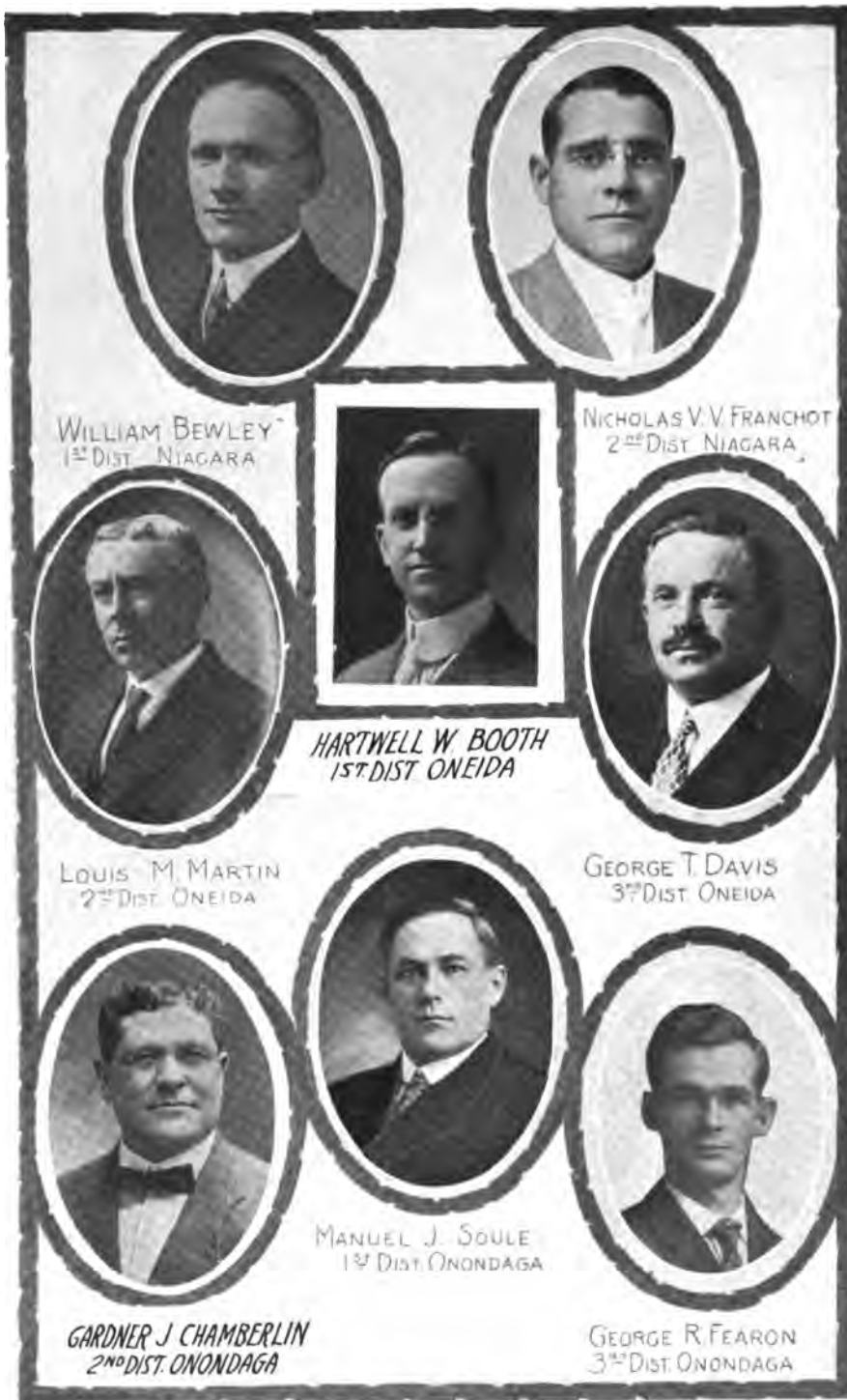
3. "To amend the penal law, in relation to conspiracies."

4. "To amend the general business law, in relation to exceptions of contracts for monopoly."

The federation also asks for these laws:



Bill to eliminate stock companies from participation in workmen's compensation insurance, as introduced last year under the



Health Insurance, Nicoll bill, as introduced last year under the title, "To conserve the human resources of the State by establishing for employees and dependent members of their families a system of mutual health insurance funds under the supervision of the industrial commission, constituting chapter 71 of the consolidated laws."

Companion bill for health insurance, as introduced last year under the title, "To establish a bureau of health insurance in the labor department."

Compensation for occupational diseases, as introduced last year under the title, "To amend the workmen's compensation law, in relation to the definition of injury and personal injury, companion bill to health insurance."

Measures affecting women in industry to be known as the women's program, as follows: Minimum wage; an eight-hour maximum for women; extension of the labor law to include office

title, "To amend the workmen's compensation law, in relation to the State fund and self-insurers."

workers, women in transportation service, women elevator operators; provision for an increased number of women factory and

mercantile inspectors in the State.

A free text-book bill.

Owing to Governor Smith's special interest in factory and related legislation many bills on the subject probably will be introduced during the session. Governor Smith was a member of the factory investigating committee which toured the State in 1911 and 1912 and he is therefore familiar with the situation. Health insurance and a minimum wage law for women and minors come under this head. An effort will be made to reduce the hours of labor for women factory operatives as well as for those in offices.

Nearly all the employees of the senate and assembly were re-elected this year. Ernest A. Fay was again elected clerk of the senate and he is probably now the oldest employee of that body, his service extending over a period of about thirty years. Fred W. Hammond was re-elected clerk of the assembly.

The formation of the legislative committees indicates in a measure what is intended to be done by the majority party. For example, the appointment of

Senator Davenport, who is committed to vote for ratification of the prohibition amendment, as chairman of the committee on taxa-





before the senate and there will be a vote for the question on its merits. It will not be killed in committee.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara county, retains the chairmanship of the public service committee which has to do with the public utilities of the State and is regarded as one of the big committees of the senate. When so many changes are proposed in the public utilities law the work of the members will be watched with considerable interest.

The important committee of finance has undergone considerable change on account of the new members elected to the senate. Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, who has proved himself particularly competent and diligent in his work, continues to be chairman. Senators G. L. Thompson, Walton, Towner, Knight, Law, Davenport all take the places of old members who retired last year. Senator Carroll and Boylan, Democrats,

tion and retrenchment, forecasts adoption of the amendment by the senate. It may be safely predicted that the bill will get

take the places of Senators Wagner and Cullen also no longer members of the senate. Senator Burlingame of Brooklyn being next

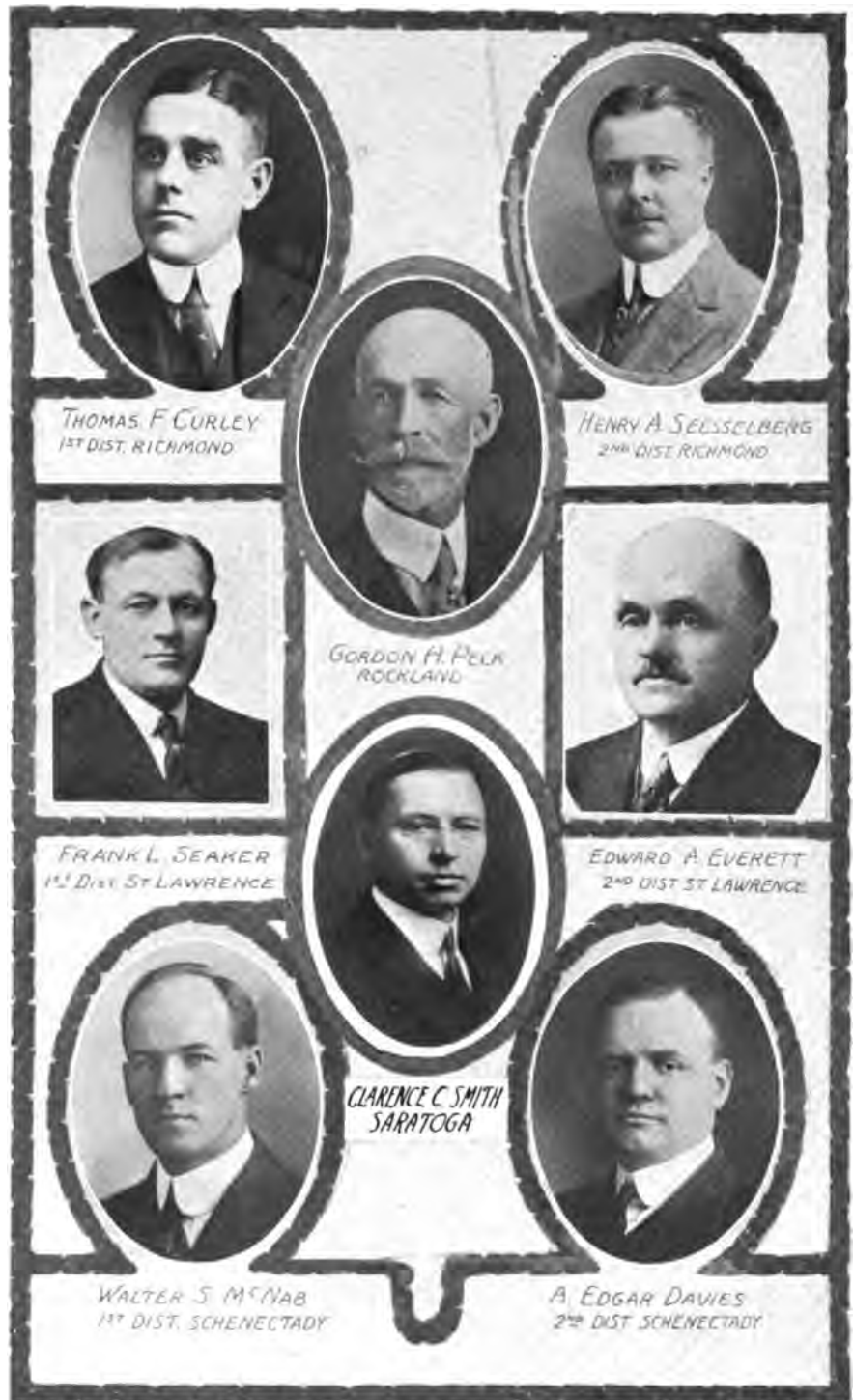
in line for the place is head of the judiciary committee. The new Republican members of this committee are Lusk, Pitcher, Whitley and Baumes. Instead of there being three Democrats on the committee, as last year, there are now four. They are Dowling, Black, Cotillo and Mackrell.

The successor of Senator Argetsinger as chairman of the cities committee, is Senator John B. Mullan of Rochester. The new Republican members are Lockwood, Burlingame, Yelverton, Law, Abeles and Lowman. This committee has to do with the municipal ownership bills. The Democratic members are Ramsperger, Waller and Dunnigan.

The assembly committees, because of the large proportion of new members, also have undergone considerable change. Speaker Sweet, like Senator Walters, has adhered as closely as possible to the rule of seniority in his appointments. The two women members, Mrs. Santmis of Suffolk county, and Mrs. Lilly of New York, were assigned to committees in which they are most inter-

ested — education, social welfare and public health.

Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany





continues as the chairman of cities. Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Oneida county is chairman of the judiciary committee

which will have to do with liquor legislation. Mr. Martin was for the federal prohibition amendment last year.

Assemblyman Youker of Kings is chairman of general laws which is regarded as one of the important committees in the assembly.

Ways and means, the financial committee of the assembly, is again headed by Assemblyman Mac-hold of Jefferson. Mr. Machold has had long experience in considering appropriations for the State.

Governor Smith will endeavor to induce the Republican legislature to pass as many as possible of the important bills which he urged in his message. It is understood that the governor regards some of these non-partisan whether they were recommended by the Democratic platform, the governor's message, or not.

Among these are claimed to be the recommendation for water storage in order that the streams of the State may be regu-

lated so that power companies may not suffer during times of drought and from floods. This plan is also favored by George D. Pratt,

commissioner of conservation. Mr. Pratt believes that State ownership of reservoirs is the fundamental requirement preparatory to settlement of the water power question by the legislature.

On the subject of water power Governor Smith in his message said: "The Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers alone are capable of providing sufficient power for the ordinary needs of the State.

"The uniform flow of these streams insures a firm and steady supply of power during all seasons of the year. Nature has provided these great resources for our use."

In another part of his message the governor says:

"The State owns a large amount of power produced by the construction of the canal system. This is likewise for the needs of the State subject, of course, to the use of the water for the purpose of navigation. These vast natural resources remain undeveloped."

The governor evidently intends to make a thorough investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation as he declares:



"I recommend that the law be amended in the keeping with the constitutional provision, to the end that occupational diseases



"I am making an investigation to determine the cost of workmen's compensation to the industries of the State as compared with the amount actually received by injured workmen and their dependents. I am also inquiring into the working of the law itself, and I will at a later date address a communication to your honorable body."

Another pledge of the Democratic platform is that full publicity be made to all campaign contributions before election. A bill for this purpose was introduced last year but did not get out of committee. The object of this measure is to let the people know the contributors to a candidate or political party before they go to the polls on election day. This will enable them to judge whether the men or companies contributing have any special interests to serve.

It is a question, of course, whether the Republican majority in the legislature will

and injuries may be subject to its provisions. This will entail a very small increase in cost in comparison with the resulting benefit.

feel bound to pass a bill of this kind, there being no such pledge in the party platform, but is considered nonpartisan.

ROOSEVELT THE MAN OF RARE COURAGE

His public career lasted nearly forty years — He had vision as well as tremendous driving force — Was an assemblyman at 23

THEODORE Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, died January 6, aged 60 years, October 27, at his home, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Mr. Roosevelt unquestionably was one of the great Americans of his time. He won international fame as a statesman of courage, vision and of rare ability to interpret to his fellow citizens the meaning of militant and progressive Americanism.

His career was all the more wonderful because in his early youth he was a weakling physically. Reared in an atmosphere of wealth and luxury for those times, he became the great champion of the common people and the fearless foe of big interests which violated the American principle of equality and justice.

His achievements not only as a public official and student of government but in many other lines of endeavor stamped him as one of the most versatile Americans since the foundation of the republic.

Politically it may be doubted whether Theodore Roosevelt was as popular when he died as he had been in the zenith of his office-holding power. He admitted in his

later days that he had to tell bitter and unpopular truths and had no idea of ever returning to public office.

His biography ought not to be written until the man stands out in perspective and when the partisan passion of his time will

have passed away in order that he may be measured by his fellow citizens by his public achievements.

For the present, all will accord to him whatever credit is due for the construction of the Panama canal, an accomplishment alone which ought to bring fame to the man to whose marvelous driving force as President of the United States the credit is undoubtedly due.

To Mr. Roosevelt more than to any other one man in public place is also due the impetus which the conservation movement gained in the nation

by which the natural resources of the country were rescued from private greed and conserved for the public.

He was in public life active, vigorous and effective for nearly forty years. He began, a youth of twenty-three, as a member of the New York State assembly from the twenty-first district, New York county. His col-



Theodore Roosevelt from one of his recent photographs taken at his Oyster Bay home

leagues of that time, many of whom are still living, remember the impetuous "Teddy" even at that early age. He continued an assemblyman for three years, 1882-83-84. During the first year he was in the assembly a part of 1882, Alonzo B. Cornell of New York city was governor. In November of that year Grover Cleveland, then mayor of Buffalo, was elected governor and he was succeeded by David B. Hill.

For a youngster of twenty-four, Assemblyman Roosevelt appears to have made an impression on the legislature which was not soon forgotten. His speech on a five-cent fare bill affecting the elevated railroads of New York city, which were then new, is well remembered by his old colleagues. The bill had passed in the legislature and, to the amazement of everybody, Governor Grover Cleveland vetoed it. When the veto message was read in the assembly, Assemblyman Roosevelt, a few months over twenty-four years old, made this remarkable speech.

"I have to say with shame that when I voted for this bill, I did not act as I ought to have acted, and as I have generally acted on the floor of this house, for the only time that I ever voted here, aside from what I think to be exactly right, I did that time. I have to confess that I weakly yielded to a vindictive spirit toward the infernal thieves who have that railroad in charge, and to the voice of New York. For the managers of the elevated railroads I have as little feeling as any man here, and if it were possible I would be willing to pass a bill of attainder against the officials of that road. I realize that they have done the most incalculable harm to this community — with their hired newspapers, with their corruption of the judiciary and with their corruption of this house. Nevertheless I think we ought never to have passed this bill in the beginning, and that we ought never to pass it over the veto now, and certainly not until we have had a fair chance to look at it purely in the light of reason. I question if the bill is constitutional, and if the bill is constitutional, I think it is in any event breaking the plighted faith of the State. It isn't a question of doing right to them, for they are merely common thieves. As to the resolution — a petition handed in by the directors of the company, I would pay no more attention to a petition signed by Barney Arron, Owney Geoghagan or Billy McGlory than I would pay to that paper, because I regarded these men as a part of an infinitely dangerous order of men — the wealthy criminal class."

Young Roosevelt, as may be understood, made enemies as well as friends by this vigorous arraignment of certain people in New York city, and especially by his reference to corruption of the assembly. A few days after his speech he introduced a resolution to annul the charter of the elevated railroad but it failed to pass.

In 1884 the assembly was Republican and Titus Sheard of Herkimer, a Republican, was elected speaker. Mr. Roosevelt himself was one of the numerous candidates for speaker. He was made chairman of one of the important committees on cities and at once manifested his independence and militant spirit by securing the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the government of New York city. Mr. Roosevelt was placed at the head of this committee and one of the results of the investigation was the introduction of a bill taking from the aldermen of New York the confirmatory power of appointment made by the mayor. The bill provoked long and bitter debate. In one of his speeches Assemblyman Roosevelt declared:

"Nobody supposes for a moment that the aldermen act for themselves, and although I do not say it would be well for the city, it would be no worse for the city if they did act for themselves, but they are confessedly the tools of men who stand behind them. They have nothing to do but register the decrees that those in authority over them choose to issue. Since the beginning of this session we have seen the consummation of one of the most disgraceful deals that has ever disgraced even the board of aldermen. I regret to say, four of the aldermen, nominally of the party to which I belong, deliberately sold their votes. These four aldermen never should have the slightest right to take part in the proceedings of any Republican primary. They have made themselves Democrats for hire. We complain very loudly about a poor man who sells his vote for a dollar or two; but what should we say of a man who sells his vote for a chairmanship of a committee, or for the sake of two or three places, or for a clerkship, for instance? I think the so-called respectable people of New York have many of the gravest political sins on their shoulders. They are responsible for most of our bad government. The better people of New York are responsible for having let the rogues have their way."

He got several of his reformatory bills passed, and signed by Governor Cleveland.

In the same year there was a bill before the assembly for a street railway franchise in Broadway, New York. It was opposed by a corporation which wished to gridiron the city with cable roads. Speaking on this measure, Assemblyman Roosevelt said:

"Everyone who knows anything about legislation knows that the presence of certain men who have been around this chamber for the last few days, for and against the measure, bodes no good for honest and efficient legislation. I stand between the devil and the deep sea. It is a case of I will be damned if I do and be damned if I don't. If I vote for the bill I will be accused of corrupt motives, and if I vote against it the same charge will be made. I ask to be excused from voting."

This being denied him, he voted against the bill.

Young Roosevelt retired from public life at the end of 1884. That was the year in which Grover Cleveland was first elected president of the United States.

Roosevelt bought a ranch in western Dakota near the little Missouri river. He spent his time hunting and in establishing a cattle ranch.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York city, being then only twenty-eight years old. It was a three-cornered race in which Abram S. Hewitt was the Democratic candidate and Henry George, nominated by the labor unions and advocates of the single tax on land values. Mr. Roosevelt was a very poor third in that race.

In 1889 President Benjamin Harrison appointed Mr. Roosevelt a member of the civil service commission and he acted in that capacity for six years. As in all of the public offices he ever held he showed his enthusiasm in this one by working to perfect the law and enforce it. Then followed Roosevelt's term as a member of the board of police in New York. His work on this board attracted attention throughout the country because of his thoroughness and fearlessness in rooting out evils in the police system.

It was while he was serving as assistant secretary of the navy under President McKinley that the Spanish-American war began. He resigned his position to enter the army and raised a regiment of rough riders at San Antonio, Texas, picking his men from the cowboys of the southwest whose life business it was to



Mr. Roosevelt when he was governor of New York State. He was then about forty years old

guard cattle on the plains. They were hardy men accustomed to living in the open air and skilled in the use of the rifle. The rough riders were in several engagements in Cuba in which they and their commander won distinction for bravery.

Colonel Roosevelt's military career in Cuba won for him the Republican nomination for governor. It was during the same year that the State convention named him head on the State ticket. Frank S. Black

was serving his first term and had expected renomination.

While serving his second year as governor, Mr. Roosevelt was nominated, against his will, for vice-president with President McKinley, at the Philadelphia convention. It has always been stated by some of his friends that this nomination was intended to "shelve" him politically. The following year, 1901, President McKinley was assassinated at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, and Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. At the conclusion of that term, 1904, he was nominated and elected president by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in any presidential election.

Largely through his influence William H. Taft was nominated and elected to succeed him in 1908. Mr. Roosevelt, on account of serious difficulties with President Taft refused to support him for renomination and election. After failing to receive the Republican nomination himself at the Chicago convention in 1912, he was nominated for the office by the Progressive convention. This split in the Republican party resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate.

In 1916 Roosevelt was again a candidate for president in the Republican convention. When Charles E. Hughes was made the nominee he declined to be a candidate on the Progressive ticket and supported Mr. Hughes.

The funeral ceremony of the former president at his home, Oyster Bay, January 8, was impressive in its simplicity, as desired by Mr. Roosevelt. It was, however, attended by men of international, national and State reputation. There is already a movement among his neighbors in Oyster Bay and Nassau county to erect a monument to his memory near his former home.

Charles Willis Thompson of the editorial staff of New York *Times* and for many years

a correspondent for New York city dailies at Washington, was an intimate friend of Colonel Roosevelt. Few newspapermen have followed Mr. Roosevelt's career so closely as Mr. Thompson. From time to time he has written of interesting incidents which came to his knowledge of the Colonel's sayings and doings. Since his death, Mr. Thompson related some of these incidents in the *Times*. Of one of them he writes as follows:

"It was always strange to me to see how the solemn profundities and the unco' guid among our varied population used to regard this trait of his as something discreditable to him. He received visits from John L. Sullivan at the White House! He entertained Booker Washington there! He was a friend of boxers and actors! With what a sneer would they pronounce the words 'Jack Abernathy, a wolf-killer,' and 'Bill Sewall, a guide,' in listing Roosevelt's friends. Mean minds, incapable of imagining that a man would do anything except for advantage, cast about for Roosevelt's motive. It must be that he had a motive; by which they meant a selfish one. They hit on it — it was spectacular drama to impress the crowd, or demagogic ostensible democracy to get votes. It was not possible to suppose that he actually liked these boxers and wolf-killers and reporters and wanted to be with them.

"They would have been still more scandalized if they had heard what he said to me, and to other people, too, I suppose, at a time when a steady stream of corporation magnates was flowing in at the White House doors.

"'It tires me to talk to rich men. You expect a man of millions, the head of a great industry, to be a man worth hearing; but as a rule they don't know anything outside their own businesses. You would be astonished to know how small their range is and how little they can talk about that an intelligent person wants to hear.'"

LAND FOR LANDLESS YANKEE SOLDIERS

Plan advocated by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior—Millions of idle acres available for Uncle Sam's boys who would be farmers

BY FRANKLIN K. LANE

Secretary of the Interior

The plan recently advocated by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, by which returning soldiers may be placed on farms, has attracted wide attention. Governor Smith in his message to the legislature refers to the recommendations of Secretary Lane and advises that the State cooperate with the federal government in assisting soldiers who may desire to become cultivators of land. Secretary Lane's plan is here set forth by himself in full — EDITOR.

THE thing democratic governments have heretofore been short of is organized foresight. The thing to which Germany owes most for its military successes is its general staff, which thought and thought for forty years on the problem of making war. If we are to keep our place of power in the world, in the competition following the war, we must devise machinery by which we shall have something analogous to the general staff that will be thinking ahead on the problems that have come after the war, and thinking practically. The council of national defense is the beginning of this machinery.

When our men come back from France they will have gained a larger view of the world. Some will want to step back into their old positions and trades. Others will have a desire developed in them for a larger and more independent life. It is not good for the nation that we should have these men unoccupied on their return. They would demoralize the labor market and quickly become demoralized themselves.

This is just what we should now prepare to avoid. The country needs to regard with consideration, very serious consideration, the competency of its people, their ability, as individuals, to do some one thing well.

An educational system of some kind should be devised by which those who are competent to do so can be prepared to fill a larger place in the world than that which they left. Opportunity should be opened through trade schools and colleges and universities by which those who wish to become competent in trades or professions can have that opportunity, so that the farm boy from Kansas if he has a desire and aptitude to be a chemical engineer, can become one; so that the mill hand from Massachusetts can become an electrician; so that the boy from the east side of New York, if he sees the advantage of being the creator of wealth on a farm and working for himself, can have a farm.

My plan is not sentimental; it isn't emotional. I think it is profoundly sound socially. We should all be concerned in placing as many of the returning men as possible on the land, from which comes all life.

We know there are millions of acres of undeveloped lands which can be made available for our homecoming soldiers. In general there are three classes of these lands: arid lands in the west, cutover lands — lands that have been logged and the stumps left standing — in the Northwest, lake States and the South, and swamplands in the Middle West and the South.

Our public land in the West, outside of Alaska, consists of 230,000,000 acres, but these are not like those of the prairie country, to which civil war veterans returned. Money must be expended on them before they can be made into farms, and only a part of this land is so situated as to be put under

irrigation. It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land remain in the government's hands, but large areas of the public lands in the West can provide other kinds of farms by what is known as dry farming and for grazing purposes.

We have 150,000,000 acres of cut-over land. Practically all this cut-over land is in private hands, and unless a policy of development is worked out between the federal government, the States, and the individual owners, the greater part of it will remain undeveloped and uncultivated. Another 50,000,000 acres is swamp lands. As to what can be accomplished in this class of unused land we know that 15,000,000 acres of swamp land have already been reclaimed for profitable farming, most of it in the Mississippi river valley.

For the sake of the nation all these lands should be reclaimed, as far as possible, irrespective of the war. We are to have 200,000,000 people in this country in time, and we shall need all these lands. There can be no better time to start this work than now, when the problem of the returning soldiers is almost upon us. I have asked congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a survey of these unused lands, and on the basis of the survey I hope congress will take up the program of their development not all at once, but as rapidly as possible.

My program is that the men should reclaim their own land, build their own homes; that it should not be a matter of bounties or charity, but simply an opportunity — first, an opportunity to get work on their return and therewith the hope and confidence that springs from the knowledge that they will be working for themselves.

A vast amount of construction would be opened up, both direct and indirect. Besides the immediate work of the making of homes on the land to be reclaimed, there would be the larger scale requirements, such as

irrigation work and ditches, drainage, all road building — those needs that arise from the life of the community as a whole and its relation to the outside world. Then, in the indirect creation of work and opportunity, we should be developing a market for farm machinery, tractors, plows; materials of various kinds, stone, cement; for other kinds of machinery, as that required for hydro-electric plants. Further, we should be developing commodities for transportation, thus increasing employment and opportunity in this field — in fact, it would be like the army itself now, with as many men behind the program of converting vast areas of unused or undeveloped land into productive farm homes as would be engaged in it. Further, another thing that should be the outgrowth of such a plan would be the foundation of more ideal rural communities in which the houses — the homes — would be gathered closer together, with a resultant more intimate social life. By the use of machinery in such communities the burden of the farmer's wife would be lessened and the farmer would have the advantage of using the expert knowledge of men who know markets and transportation methods — in a word, altogether a more real co-operation.

In all other businesses there has been up to this time greater co-operation than in that of farming. The farmer's independent life made him stand on his own feet alone. But his order of things is changing, and the farmers, in the West and South especially, and in the North also, are becoming more perfectly organized, so as to attain better crops and larger returns on their crops.

We do not want a peasant class. We want men of supreme self-respect. We do not want a tenant class, now growing rapidly in this country. We want men who work for themselves, who preserve the values in the soil, who make improvements and who become a part of the permanent community. In this connection we ought to consider the

problem of the immigrant, and instead of landing him in the thick of New York, where he settles in the tenements and congests industrial life, we ought to extend our idea of land settlement so as to give the man who comes to our country an opportunity to become a more integral part of our life. I have often thought it would be a good idea if our immigrants could be deflected to Charleston, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco, the Puget Sound, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands. There are tens of millions of acres of land in Alaska that has a climate better than the greater part of Norway and Sweden, and as good as the northern part of the United States, which will produce almost anything.

There are two standpoints from which to look at this plan: One that of making provision for the soldier who has been the safeguard of us all, the other from the standpoint of the land; a vast area of productive land will be added to our present total.

Consider the program from the standpoint of the soldier: It will strengthen his confidence while on the battlefield that his future has not been overlooked by us, that he is to have a job when he returns in any part of the country that he cares to live in, with the opportunity of making a home for himself. We will pay him wages, and out of his wages he can save enough to meet the first installment on the home he has helped to build. We should give him some training in modern agriculture and should certainly give him direction; that is, not turn him loose on a piece of wild land to get along as best he may. He should have forty years in which to pay back his debt, with interest; then to have the home for his own for himself and his children.

Second, from the aspect of making a vast addition to the area of our farm lands: If the government does this thing, it will point a way to the development of all our unused lands. For example, one-half the

tillable land this side of the Missouri river, so the secretary of agriculture says, is out of use. It is a problem of statesmanship to find methods by which the land can be recovered for public benefit and by which men who live on farms can be made to realize the satisfactions of community life. Moving picture shows, newspapers, telephone and mail service are just as real demands for modern man and woman as clothes and shoes.

This is not socialism; it is common sense applied to a condition, and if it were socialism and was necessary, I would not be feased by the word. One of the reasons which the German government gave for years against demobilization was that she could not throw the men back on the industrial life of the country without demoralizing the nation.

The problem is not ours alone; it will be worldwide, and some of the more adventurous spirits will reach out into those lands that have been less highly appropriated, like South Africa and South America. The problem of all nations will be to consolidate these people, their own returning men and others who come to their land, into the life of the country.

I think that there is no way by which a man can become as thoroughly identified with the land as to work it, and to feel the responsibility of bringing out of it enough for his own support. This nation should not become a nurse, but should be a gateway of opportunity, in which the State uses its facilities for giving man an opportunity to prove himself.

A government founded upon anything except liberty and justice cannot and ought not to stand. All the wrecks on either side of the stream of time, all the wrecks of the great cities, and all that nations that have passed away — all are a warning that no nation founded upon injustice can stand. From the sand-shrouded Egypt, from the marble wilderness of Athens, and from every fallen and crumbling stone of the once mighty Rome, comes a wail, as it were, the cry that no union founded upon injustice can permanently stand.—*Robert G. Ingersoll.*

EFFECT OF GREAT WAR ON LITERATURE

Remarkable volume of poetry, some of it immortal, produced since 1914—A few of best examples of poetry in English given

By JAMES I. WYER, JR.

Director of the New York State Library

As director of the New York State library, Mr. Wyer is in a position to know how the great war has, up to this time, affected literature. He tells here an interesting story of the great volume of poetry, some of which will always endure as vital literature since it is the highest expression of those who have had the vision and the understanding to know what the world war meant. Some of the best examples of poetry written during the conflict are appended — EDITOR.



James I. Wyer, Jr.

THE relations between literature and war have always been a subject of discussion — even of controversy. Does the rank flowering of a nation's passion as shown in battle and slaughter arouse or stimulate the creative literary faculty to supreme exaltation and expression? By carefully choosing illustrative examples and arguments, this thesis apparently can be fitted to facts. For instance, our own Civil War was one of the greatest in history. It produced an enormous amount of fiction and verse. Therefore a great war inspires great literature. But not so fast. When we scan critically the mass of fiction and verse very little of it is real literature. When we have named the *Commemoration Ode*, *The Blue and the Gray*, the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, *When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed*, we have named about all the *real* Civil War poetry that we are sure of. The true view is the broad one that genius is unconditioned by time, place or event. Poets exist by the grace of God and neither war nor any

fortuitous circumstance can create them. An immortal poem is as like to be built around Daffodils, A Skylark, the thousand-year silent figures on a Greek urn, as on Waterloo, Verdun, Gettysburg or the Marne.

The chiefest proof, however, that the divine spark of poetry is born and not developed by any outward circumstance, no matter how awful, or compelling, is the indubitable fact that with negligible exceptions the men and women who have written the best poetry of the Great War were renowned as poets before the war began. The war made no new poets. It merely furnished high themes to those already poets. Among the authors of the ten most notable war poems are Masfield, Noyes, Hardy, Brooke, Miss Letts, Kipling, Cone — all eminent, or at any rate respectable, poets before the war began.

Contrast this fact with the verse, nearly all of it mediocre or worse, that forms the numerous and nearly negligible volumes of poetry from the trenches. Interesting it is, because written by British or American soldiers but assuredly it is not poetry. These volumes of *Songs From the Front*, *Poems From the Trenches*, *Rookie Rhymes*, and presumably representing a careful sifting from among thousands of similar offerings, do but convince us that good-nature rather than literary fastidiousness has held the sieve. Of one of these collections, Gibbons' *Songs From the Trenches*, Professor Firkins remarks in a recent review.

"On this volume I propose to say a plain word. We love and honor our American soldiers, but there is only

one valid reason for publishing the verse of heroes, saints, or gods, and that is that the heroes, saints or gods compose verse that is worth printing. Men who in warm life-blood wrote their nobler verse lose nothing in any sane man's esteem by their inexpertness in such kick-shaws as iambs and dactyls. But that inexpertness should not be dragged into the light. The soldiers themselves are blameless; it is not their business to decline immortality. The blame falls on their sponsors. Personally I do not believe that this rough-and-ready collection is just even to the poetical faculty of the American soldier. There is Alan Seeger; there are the contributors to Alfred Noyes' excellent Princeton collection, a class who are almost as surely represented in General Pershing's command as they are surely not represented in Mr. Gibbons' undisciplined battalion. The dilemma in relation to our soldiers is unescapable. If this work is not their best, the implication that it is their best is a wrong; and, if it be their best, it is the business of the New York *Herald* and Mr. Gibbons and Harper and Brothers to veil their incompetence in a patriotic silence."

These soldier poems, like countless civilian poems, are but a testimony to a wide-spread "turning" to poetry during the war — not alone by those who have been moved to write poetry but by thousands newly moved to read it. Testimony to this is abundant.

A Munich professor replying to the charge of certain Belgian critics that Germany is a nation of barbarians triumphantly cites, as convincing rebuttal, three million poems written in the first five months of the war. Schumann in his *Germany and the World War* says this number reached six million in the first year.

The war has brought a rediscovery of Wordsworth as a poet of patriotism.

The circulation of the leading poetry magazine in the world has more than doubled since 1915.

In the English language the output makes the bravest poetry lover blench. More than four hundred volumes of verse have been written with some phase of the war as the entire subject. Two dozen anthologies have already appeared. War verse dominates the magazines and the "Poets' corner" of every journal reflects the same theme. Librarians in the forty-six big military and naval camps report an unusual, an unprecedented,

demand for poetry, not alone the stirring sort of Service and Kipling but of the older poets of established fame.

This prodigious vogue of verse must surely be a response to a real need for a sentimental safety-valve, for an aesthetic or emotional reaction from the stress of great events, from homesickness, from physical weariness or mental distress. This is an accentuated and suddenly multiplied phase of the need remarked by Viscount Bryce when he said, "The American people sadly need more poetry." It is the need which Dorothy Canfield puts into the mouth of an old French gardener, thus:

"My friend, humanity as a whole will never be worth more than the lives of its individuals are worth, and it takes many, many things to make individual lives worth while. It takes a mixture, and it needs, among other elements, some quiet, some peace, some leisure, some occupation with things of pure beauty like my roses, some fellowship with great minds of the past."

And yet, despite this enormous demand for and output of verse, the great war poems in the English language can almost be counted on one's fingers. Let us note some of them with others of perhaps lesser merit but equal interest.

When England first found herself at war, there were many who were struck with the contrast between this prodigious and ugly fact and the exceptional beauty of the summer season. The beauty of English landscape must always be a chief stimulus to the spiritual and, so to speak, super-sensuous sense of England which is essential patriotism. Nature so had it, that, in August of 1914, this stimulus came with unusual force into the confused feelings of those first weeks of war time. These feelings, not disguising their deep anxiety, their sad realization of all the waste and pain to come, but penetrated, as by a shaft of keenest light, by the physical beauty of England carrying with it that spiritual sense of England which must once more express itself in a national war — this, roughly, is the

subject of John Masefield's poem, *August 1914*, thought by many to be the finest poem yet evoked by the Great War. The same thought appears in Alice Meynell's *Summer in England 1914*, and the same contrasts are more sharply touched and more particularly noticed in Harriet Monroe's *On the Porch and Here and There, September 1914*, by F. W. Bourdillon.

The war has taken heavy toll from the ranks of the poets themselves. A St. John Adcock has edited a memorial volume, *For Remembrance*, in which he pays tribute to forty-four soldier poets who have fallen in the war. Three notable names from this list has the war especially touched into instant immortality — Rupert Brooke, English; Alan Seeger and Joyce Kilmer, American. The first named has been and is the subject of such a chorus of praise that one may well pause before adding new tributes lest he seem merely to be joining in a popular acclaim. But the least that can be said of the five sonnets which are called collectively *1914* is that they are the high-water mark of the poetry written in English and probably in any language since the war began. They exhibit that combination of patriotic fire and feeling and poetic art which seems beyond the powers of all but a very few even among the gifted. Alan Seeger, whose *Juvenilia* had marked him some years ago as a poet of promise, is best known by his *I Have a Rendezvous with Death* and Joyce Kilmer by his strikingly conceived ballad on the sinking of the Lusitania, *The White Ships and the Red*.

Another theme, and a poignant one, upon which many poets have touched may be intimated by the words "What might have been"—the thought of the future, never now to be, which normally and as of right would have come to the thousands whose lives were laid on the altar of Freedom. Notable among the poems which emphasize this are Lord Crewe's lines, *A Harrow Grave in*

Flanders, Lord Burgholere's *Aftermath* and *Twenty Two* from *Punch*.

There are other obvious subjects around each of which may readily be grouped many moving and powerful poems: mother love, as feelingly rendered in *Mater Dolorosa*; college students in arms, treated with signal distinction by Miss Letts in *The Spires of Oxford*; America's entry into the war, heralded with more vigor than art in *America Comes In* by "Klaxon" and in *Soldiers of Freedom* by Katharine Lee Bates and in those poems like *The Searchlights* by Alfred Noyes, as yet all too few, which probe to the very heart of the false political and moral philosophy which was responsible for the war. On this theme Mr. Kipling misses supreme distinction in his too insular *For All We Have and Are*. George E. Woodberry in his group of fine sonnets achieves a splendid expression and a greater detachment than perhaps has been possible to any British poet. The great poem on this greatest of the war's themes is still to be written.

It may be of interest to group here the most meritorious collections of war poetry.

Clarke, G. H., *compiler*. *Treasury of War Poetry*. British and American. 1917. Houghton, \$1.50.

Cunliffe, J. W., *compiler*. *Poems of the Great War*. 1916. Macmillan, \$1.50.

Foxcroft, Frank, *compiler*. *War Verse*. 1918. Crowell, \$1.25.

Wheeler, W. R., *compiler*. *A Book of Verse of the Great War*. Yale University Press, \$2.00.

The principal collections of poems, all written by the soldiers themselves (although many in the four above anthologies are of soldier authorship), are

Andrews, C. E., *compiler*. *From the Front*. 1918. Appleton, \$1.00. Eighty-five poems by British, Australian and Canadian soldiers.

Gibbons, H. A., *compiler*. *Songs from the Trenches*. 1918. Harper, \$1.25.

By soldiers of the A. E. F., submitted in the New York *Herald* prize competition. (See comment above by Professor Firkins.)

Osborn, E. B., *compiler*. The Muse in Arms. 1918. Stokes, \$2.25.

Easily the most notable of these three titles includes only poems by British soldiers.

If one may hazard a list of the ten best war poems (which is at best, of course, but a personal judgment such as any one is at liberty to make or to revise) it would probably include most or all of the following:

August, 1914	John Masefield
The Soldier	Rupert Brooke
The Searchlights	Alfred Noyes
The Spires of Oxford	Winifred Letts
I Have a Rendezvous with Death	Alan Seeger
Songs of the Soldiers	Thomas Hardy
In Flanders Fields	John McRae
A Harrow Grave in Flanders	Lord Crewe
The White Ships and the Red	Joyce Kilmer
Int. Battle	Julian Grenfell

Five of these notable poems are here reprinted:

THE SEARCH-LIGHTS

Political morality differs from individual morality, because there is no power above the State.—General von Bernhardi.

Shadow by shadow, stripped for fight,
The lean black cruisers search the sea.
Night-long their level shafts of light
Revolve and find no enemy.
Only they know each leaping wave
May hide the lightning and their grave.
And, in the land they guard so well,
Is there no silent watch to keep?
An age is dying; and the bell
Rings midnight on a vaster deep;
But over all its waves once more
The search-lights move from shore to shore.
And captains that we thought were dead,
And dreamers that we thought were dumb,
And voices that we thought were fled
Arise and call us, and we come:
And "Search in thine own soul," they cry,
"For there, too, lurks thine enemy."

Search for the foe in thine own soul,
The sloth, the intellectual pride,
The trivial jest that veils the goal
For which our fathers lived and died;
The lawless dreams, the cynic art,
That rend thy nobler self apart.

Not far, not far into the night
These level swords of light can pierce:
Yet for her faith does England fight,
Her faith in this our universe,
Believing Truth and Justice draw
From founts of everlasting law.

Therefore a Power above the State,
The unconquerable Power, returns.
The fire, the fire that made her great,
One more upon her altar burns.
Once more, redeemed and healed and whole
She moves to the Eternal Goal.

The Times

Alfred Noyes.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Punch

John McRae.

A HARROW GRAVE IN FLANDERS

Here in the marshland, past the battered bridge,
One of a hundred grains untimely sown,
Here, with his comrades of the hardwon ridge
He rests, unknown.

His horoscope had seemed so plainly drawn —
School triumphs, earned apace in work and play;
Friendships at will; then love's delightful dawn
And mellowing day.

Home fostering hope; some service to the State;
Benignant age; then the long tryst to keep
Where in the yew-tree shadow congregate
His fathers sleep.

Was here the one thing needful to distil
From life's alembic, through this holier fate,
The man's essential soul, the hero will?
We ask; and wait.

The Harrovian

Lord Crewe.

A CHANT OF LOVE FOR ENGLAND

BY HELEN GRAY CONE

A song of hate is a song of Hell;
 Some there be that sing it well.
 Let them sing it loud and long,
 We lift our hearts in a loftier song;
 We lift our hearts to Heaven above,
 Singing the glory of her we love —
 England!

Glory of thought and glory of deed,
 Glory of Hampden and Runnymede;
 Glory of ships that sought far goals,
 Glory of swords and glory of souls!
 Glory of songs mounting as birds,
 Glory immortal of magical words;
 Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson,
 Tragical glory of Gordon and Scott;
 Glory of Shelley, glory of Sidney,
 Glory transcendent that perishes not —
 Hers is the story, hers be the glory,
 England!

Shatter her beauteous breast ye may;
 The spirit of England none can slay!
 Dash the bomb on the dome of Paul's,
 Deem ye the fame of the Admiral falls?
 Pry the stone from the chancel floor,
 Deem ye that Shakespeare shall live no more?
 Where is the giant shot that kills
 Wordsworth walking the old green hills?
 Trample the red rose on the ground —
 Keats is beauty while earth spins round!
 Bind her, grind her, burn her with fire,
 Cast her ashes into the sea;

She shall escape, she shall aspire,
 She shall arise to make men free!
 She shall arise in a sacred scorn,
 Lighting the lives that are yet unborn;
 Spirit supernal; splendor eternal,
 England!

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM

The American Expeditionary Force

They veiled their souls with laughter
 And many a mocking pose,
 These lads who follow after
 Wherever Freedom goes;
 These lads we used to censure
 For levity and ease,
 On Freedom's high adventure
 Go singing overseas.

Our springing tears adore them,
 These boys at school and play,
 Fair-fortuned years before them,
 Alas! but yesterday;
 Divine with sudden splendor
 — Oh, how our eyes were blind! —
 In careless self-surrender
 They battle for mankind.

Soldiers of Freedom! Gleaming
 And golden they depart
 Transfigured by the dreaming
 Of boyhood's hidden heart.
 Her lovers they confess them
 And, rushing on her foes,
 Toss her their youth — God bless them! —
 As lightly as a rose. *Katharine Lee Bates.*

PART OF NEW YORK CITY'S WATERWORKS



*Kensico dam and reservoir viewed from the State highway
 which passes along the easterly side of the reservoir*

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE WATER POWERS

Construction of storage reservoirs by the State advocated as the fundamental need of a definite public policy — State should charge private power users for benefits

By GEORGE D. PRATT

State conservation commissioner

The great and growing importance of water power development in New York State and the fact that the State legislature is likely to take definite action during the present session on the subject makes this article by George D. Pratt, conservation commissioner, very timely. Mr. Pratt is at the head of the State department having supervision over the water power of New York. In another article in this issue of the magazine, there is a description of a bill introduced at the request of the State conference of mayors. While this measure and the ideas advanced by Mr. Pratt are not in accord, both are agreed that something should be done at once to conserve and develop this great natural asset of the people.—EDITOR.

WE have heard much in the past two years of the necessity for developing water powers to assist in winning the war. New York had a wonderful opportunity to extend just this sort of assistance to the national government in the war crisis. It had an opportunity such as probably no other state in the country has had, to substitute enormous quantities of white coal for the black coal that has been unobtainable. We must keep our vision clear, however, and understand definitely that it was an opportunity that presented itself not during this last year or the year before, but at least four or five years prior to the crisis through which we are now passing.

Had New York availed itself of this wonderful opportunity, it must have done so years before the crisis developed, in order that the immense engineering projects necessary for water power development might have been completed. That opportunity was not seized, as we all realize only too keenly. Instead, those charged at that time with the formulation and administration of the State's water power policy, on the one

hand, and the private engineers and others interested in water power development, on the other, were engaged in an uncompromising struggle over the well-known hydro-electric power development project. They differed upon the fundamental policy and deadlocked the situation, one advocating public development and distribution, and the other opposing it. I think I will find few to disagree when I say that this struggle of opposing ideas a few years ago set back the progress of water power development by at least half a decade and lost to the State the greatest opportunity that it has yet had for the utilization of its unharnessed streams.

Nevertheless, New York State's latent water power, though undeveloped, is still intact. If we may profit by the lessons of past years, the power is still there as a basis for our best endeavors. May we not, then, look ahead over the years to come, years of reconstruction and reorganization, years in which the cry for power and more power will spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, and firmly resolve that the unwise policies of the past, the procrastination, the struggle of opposing ideas, which result in nothing accomplished, shall be definitely laid aside in favor of a broad, constructive policy which shall accomplish real results?

Of course all of this is mere generalization unless I have something further to add of a genuinely concrete nature. That concrete suggestion I should like to give in the words that I used when I addressed the New York State waterways association at Syracuse in 1916. I pointed out then that the conserva-

tion of ground water in the forests, in order that the flow of the streams may be partially regulated, is a task of such far-reaching magnitude, and involves so many different interests, that it has come to be clearly recognized as a matter for the State itself. It is accomplished by State ownership of much of the watershed and by prevention of forest fires. Permit me to quote a few paragraphs from that paper:

"If the conservation of ground water within the forested areas is important as a State policy, the conservation of water in the streams is no less so. It is conserved in the forests that it may reach the streams, and to relinquish control of it there is to leave it when it has entered upon its stage of greatest usefulness. Every spring and brook in the mountain regions delivers its proportion of power producing current to the larger streams, and the steadily increasing volume of water flows onward, usually without let or hindrance, being utilized at some points and neglected at others. In times of flood it is wasted, and when drought is over the land the improvidence of the flood season is keenly felt.

Throughout the entire water course the interest of the public is paramount. Power is developed for public use, and water is diverted to the canal system of the State for public transportation purposes. The producers of the power are middlemen, converters of the natural energy of the falling water into a commodity of public necessity. In the face of this public interest it is imperative that regulation of the streams be given the same careful attention by the State that conservation of water in the forest receives. This is particularly important on those streams whose watersheds are not heavily wooded, and which are immediately affected by rainfall and dry weather.

The question of stream regulation by means of storage dams, and the question of power development that is bound up with it, are complicated by legal questions of the greatest difficulty. Certain points, however, stand out clearly as matters of public policy, if the State is not to lose control of the remainder of its heritage of undeveloped power.

The storage of waters in catchment basins must be on so large a scale, in order effectively to prevent floods and to utilize for the common benefit this great natural resource that is going to waste, that it can be carried out only by the State itself. When so managed, with storage reservoirs on the smaller streams, near their head waters, and with larger basins on the main streams, it has been clearly demonstrated that the danger from floods can be eliminated and the flow of the stream be maintained throughout the year at a uniform level of efficiency. Thus the benefits will be passed on down the streams, from point to point, and will be effective even at places far removed from the streams.

The principle is well established among national and state conservationists that assessments for such stream regulation should be levied upon those benefiting in proportion to the amount of their benefits. The time when power companies can take up valuable sites upon streams and have full enjoyment of the natural advantages there existing, under public sanction and assistance, and without return to the State, is past. The assessment for these benefits should be sufficient and just, and should be periodically revised.

Power sites now owned by the State, and others for the development of which the consent of the State is required, should be held by the State, and leased to public service corporations only on terms which permit of frequent revisions and of adequate return for the privileges granted.

With such stream regulation and assessment on the one hand, and with supervision over distribution, service and rates by the public service commission on the other, the public interest in conserving this great natural resource would be safeguarded, and development and utilization would be assured, with adequate opportunity for profit to the power producers."

That was the policy that I advocated in 1916, after careful study of the entire power situation.

Most enterprises, however great their complexity, may in their broad fundamental features be reduced to lowest terms, and stated in a form that will be clearly intelligible even to the man in the street. Perhaps one difficulty standing in the way of progress in water power development has been a hesitancy to take this complicated subject of water power, strip it of details, and look squarely at its fundamental terms. Has not the time now come when we should settle first these fundamental points, and then proceed upon them as a foundation to erect the completed structure?

As a fundamental principle, is it desirable for the State itself to regulate the flow of streams by storage and power dams, while private or municipal enterprise develops and distributes the power, as I outlined this policy in 1916?

If that fundamental principle is incorrect we must, perforce, examine the other possibilities.

One of these possibilities is that private enterprise build the storage reservoirs and



Courtesy International Paper Company

Falls on the Hudson river at Glens Falls showing the stream at flood time in the spring when the volume of water is ten above normal

control the stream flow, leaving it to the State to develop and distribute the power. I submit that it is not difficult for us to rule this out.

Another policy might be for the State to build the storage reservoirs, the power dams, the power plants and the transmission lines, and carry the whole proposition through from rainfall to ultimate delivery of power into the hands of the consumer. There are so many arguments against such a policy that I shall merely content myself with stating it as one of the several that are at least conceivable.

I believe there is only one other logical possibility, and that is for private enterprise itself to build the storage reservoirs, control the stream flow and develop and deliver the power. There are insuperable difficulties that would attend such a policy. They involve questions of finance, legal questions, questions affecting eminent domain, questions touching the interest of the people from one end of the State to the other, at least some of which are of such magnitude and importance to our entire social and industrial structure that they should be

handled only by the State itself in its own sovereign capacity. To quote again from my paper of two years ago, "the storage of waters in catchment basins must be on so large a scale, in order effectively to prevent floods and to utilize for the common benefit this great natural resource that is going to waste, that it can be carried out only by the State itself."

To summarize all of the fundamental possibilities again in one sentence, I submit that we have our choice of four: first, storage of water and development of power by the State; second, storage of water and development of power by private or municipal enterprise; third, storage of water by private enterprise and power development by the State; and fourth, storage of water by the State and the power development by municipal or private enterprise. I have been unable to see any other basic elements in the situation, and submit that we must proceed upon one of them, or possibly upon some combination of them. The great question before the people of the State of New York today is, which will they act upon? The Conserva-

tion Commission has declared in favor of building storage reservoirs by the State, with subsequent power development by municipal or private enterprise. Before this policy can be carried out, it must be enacted into legislation.

In the opinion of the commission, the only exceptions to the general principle that state owned power sites should be leased to the municipalities or private companies are found on the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers. Both of these streams are boundary waters and the problems that they present are complicated by considerations which affect the dominion of Canada, the province of Ontario and the federal government. The interest of the federal government is that of maintaining and improving navigation. Because of these international and federal complications, it is possible that the best plan for the development of the power on those rivers is that of actual generation of the current by the state itself. Inasmuch as the power exists there in very large blocks, the state could undoubtedly undertake its development without all of the difficulties that would attend the extension of such policy to all of the interior streams.

A little over a year ago Governor Whitman appointed a committee composed of the conservation commissioner, the State engineer and surveyor, the attorney-general and the superintendent of public works, to study the entire water power situation in New York State, and report to him upon a proper state policy. That committee made its report and its recommendations were embodied in the governor's annual message to the legislature last January.

"Your committee," said the report, "has decided upon submitting to you four suggestions, the first two of which, while concrete in themselves, necessarily have a direct bearing upon the third, and in the opinion of your committee should be effected in order to permit of a proper and certain

accomplishment of the third suggestion." The third suggestion, then, is the fundamental suggestion of the recommendations, for which the first two clear the way.

The first of the two preliminary recommendations was to amend the constitution so as to take from the legislature the power to grant away by private bills the water powers of the State. This is a suggestion solely by way of a safeguard for the public interest, and is identically similar to article 7, section 7 of the constitution, which declares that the forest preserve is the property of the people and must be forever held as such. We need such an article regarding water power, that this great natural resource, which will increase in value from year to year, may never be estranged from public ownership and control.

The second suggestion was "to repeal article 7-a of the conservation law, which provides for river regulation by storage reservoirs." Under this law nothing has been accomplished, and it is manifest that it must be cleared away before we can proceed.

I come now to the third recommendation, which was "the immediate passage of appropriate legislation to enable the State to develop the undeveloped water powers of the State through a commission to be appointed by the governor and to market the power thus developed under the direction of such commission."

That recommendation is so broadly stated that I fear that in many quarters its intent has not been clearly understood. I may state without hesitation that the underlying idea in the minds of the committee who framed this recommendation was that of the building of storage reservoirs by the State itself, and the development of power under proper terms by private or municipal enterprise. Upon power sites owned by the State, the State should build its own power dams, but should then lease them to the generating and distributing companies or



Courtesy International Paper Company

Hudson River at Glens Falls showing the same river bed during the dry season when little or no water is passing over the stream

to municipalities. The use of the word "develop" in this recommendation accordingly means impounding water, as the potential source of power, behind storage dams, and in certain cases behind even power dams, but it does not mean the generation of the electric energy or its distribution. Marketing the power thus developed by the State — potential power behind the dams — thus means lease of the power sites owned and improved by the State.

In the report to the governor, the committee said that the development of New York State's water power "should be under the control of somebody that can command the necessary finances, and has the power and resources to develop the water powers of the State to their fullest capacity. Such a body, in the case in question, is the State of New York. After the water has been impounded at the various power sites, the State should, by proper legislation, be empowered to sell, lease or by other methods dispose of the power developed, on the basis of a proper return to the State, for definite periods, but for all times retaining title to

such water power. Your committee appreciates that this will involve the State in the expenditure of large sums of money but it is confident that the people of this State will welcome the initiation of a definite policy by the State, which under proper management, will bring in returns to the State fully commensurate with the capital to be invested."

The fourth recommendation of the governor's committee dealt with "the immediate passage of appropriate legislation authorizing the superintendent of public works, with the approval of the canal board, to dispose for proper returns by lease, of surplus water power created as a result of the construction of the barge canals." A bill to put this recommendation into effect was prepared and introduced into the legislature last year. At the last moment of the session, however, without either the knowledge or approval of those who drafted it, the bill was amended in such a way as to make impossible the bidding for canal waters by municipalities, though the original bill, which the governor's committee approved, had

included municipalities as possible bidders. The bill was passed in this amended form, though it was clearly unfair to municipalities along the entire length of the canal. The governor very properly vetoed it, with a statement that he was leaving it for the next legislature.

I come now to a final conclusion, which I believe follows logically upon the adoption of the water power policy advocated by the conservation commission and by the governor's committee. If the State policy involves the construction of storage reservoirs and dams by the State and the development of power by private or municipal enterprise, it is manifest that there are two parties concerned and that the project cannot go through unless it is equitable for both parties. It will avail the State nothing, except relief from property damage by floods, and improvement of public health, if it controls stream flow, while private enterprise does nothing to develop power. It is surely now high time for everyone at all concerned with the power situation in New York State to examine this policy minutely, and determine for himself, seriously and candidly, whether it is one to which he can give his active support.

Legal questions of the greatest complexity must be solved, before this or any other policy can be translated into definite progress. The constitution may require amendment. It will be necessary to authorize a bond issue. These things can be readily accomplished if they receive more agreement and co-operation than have been manifested heretofore. The public interest in the great natural resources of the streams must be safeguarded, and enlightened public opinion guarantees that it will be safeguarded. But public opinion will not indefinitely permit delays, and if progress is not shortly made along this line, it is probable that public opinion will demand it along another. Years of delay over the

development of New York State power in boundary waters is even now causing the State much embarrassment.

Immediately upon my appointment as conservation commissioner, I took up the subject of a State water power policy upon which we could predicate definite action. I believe that the policy which I worked out and advocated as early as 1916 is correct and fair.

It is surely not too much to say that if all of the great potential power producing rivers of the State were today regulated by storage reservoirs, the beneficent results would be felt at the present moment in every corner of the Empire State, by power producers and consumers alike, by the entire commonwealth, which has been handicapped as never before by fuel shortage, and even by the national government, whose power needs in time of war were of tremendous urgency.

I believe that one of the most important steps in the direction of more power has already been taken under the stimulus of war needs, almost unheralded, by the interconnection of power plants during the past year, so that water power available in one locality, but not needed there, may be transmitted to a locality far distant, where a need exists but water is lacking. This interconnection is now an established fact, with load dispatchers to care for the distribution. The load dispatchers keep watch upon the available water, and the few storage reservoirs now built are made to yield their utmost benefit, under the full co-operation of General Wotherspoon, superintendent of public works, and of the conservation commission. The tragedy is that the reservoirs are so few. Would any one object if there were more of them, and bigger ones, under the same sort of constructive and helpful management?

The barge canal is finished. It has cost more than one hundred and fifty million

dollars. It is a great public utility, and any one may build barges and sail them upon it. Ninety per cent of the industry of the State is beneficially affected by it. It is worth all that it cost. But ninety per cent of the State's industries need power to make goods to ship on the barge canal — and the other ten per cent need the power no less.

The State has spent more than four million dollars for a forest preserve to control stream flow, and is now spending seven and one-half millions more. The entire forest preserve now owned, regardless of its low cost, is conservatively worth forty million dollars, and it is worth it for stream control, let alone its other uses. It is a public utility.

We have spent millions for highways, and the highways themselves have greatly in-

creased industry, and the need for power. The highways are a public utility that are constantly opening up other demands for that vital public necessity — power.

State-wide storage of water, for power purposes, and the building of power dams, will cost less than these other utilities, and will be paid for out of the benefits derived. Thus in the final analysis it will cost the State itself nothing, but on the contrary will pay a profit from the leasing of State owned powers and the assessing of benefits. Without such storage and power development, all of the other great public utilities, the barge canals, forest preserve and highways, must fall far short of the great good that they are intended to accomplish. The State should complete its task — fit an arrow to its bow. Is not this the psychological moment?

DETERMINING THE VALUE OF FRANCHISES

Net earnings rule is attacked as unjust to the people — Court of Appeals pointed out there were exceptions to the rule

By A. M. SPERRY

SUBSTANTIAL loss of revenue, and increased cost of living, has created a problem for State and municipal officials to solve in the public interest.

With other difficulties presented by the troublesome question of taxation, there comes an application from many public service corporations for a substantial reduction in the valuation of their franchises because of reduced earnings.

The corporation argument is based upon some facts, and is to an extent supported, by a rule of law laid down by the court of appeals in certain cases dealing with franchise taxes laid upon corporations. The rule mentioned is known as "the net earnings rule" which has been judicially stated as follows:

"The net earnings rule contemplates a valuation upon the basis of the net earnings of the corporation which are attributable to its enjoyment of the special franchise. The method is thus applied: (1) Ascertain the gross earnings. (2) Deduct the operating expenses. (3) Deduct a fair and reasonable return on that portion of the capital of the corporation which is invested in tangible property. The resulting balance gives the earnings attributable to the special franchise. If this balance be capitalized at a fair rate we have the value of the special franchise."

Corporation argument, plainly stated, is that the right to utilize a public street, highway or other public property is not worth anything unless it appears by application of the legal rule that a profit has been derived from such use.

It has been said that rules are proven by exceptions. That is apparently true in the important matter of establishing franchise

valuations for purposes of taxation. The last printed report of the New York State tax commission (1917) contains a table showing the full value of special franchises to be \$705,646,920, of which amount \$494,231,250 is in the city of New York. The total given does not appear large when compared with the total value of real and personal property in the State, which by the same report appears to be \$13,054,319,369, and aggregate taxes levied for State and local purposes \$289,069,646. The actual tax yield from special franchises is shown to be something more than fifteen million dollars.

Figures are not always illuminating, nor are they entirely satisfactory when artfully applied to practical affairs. The ordinary taxpayer cannot appear before his board of assessors and persuade them to lower his assessment because his property has not yielded him a profit for a period of time past. He would be met with the assertion that the community is not particularly interested in his account of gain or loss, but must require payment according to the actual value of his holdings.

The State tax commissioners will doubtless understand that a poverty plea suggests another basis of measurement to be used in ascertaining the value of franchises. It will be found in almost every case that the grant of a franchise for a long term, or in perpetuity, has been the basis for bond and stock issues of great amount. In all ordinary business transactions we calculate values by capitalization. Why not in a case like this?

Municipal officers are going to ask some pointed and perplexing questions if they find that public service corporations are evading a reasonable burden of taxation because their monopoly of streets and public property is not yielding a profit under the management provided. Perhaps better service and more diligent attention to public

requirements would increase receipts. Again, the people might derive greater benefits from municipal ownership of rights that have been surrendered to private control.

It is impossible of belief that responsible officials are tied by artificial rules of computation in a matter of such vital importance as payment for privileges that are capitalized to the limit.

Some light on this question has appeared in other jurisdictions, and will doubtless shine into the State of New York. It is always our duty as good citizens to hope for the best.

The claim is made that the hands of the State tax commissioners are tied by this net earnings rule; that where there are no net earnings there can be no franchise value.

Justice Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals pointed directly to the weakness of the argument now urged by corporation managers and their counsel to secure reduction of franchise valuations. After giving general approval to "the net earnings rule", he wrote into his opinion,—

"There are obviously many cases, however, in which it would not be applicable at all. Take, for example, the case of a corporation enjoying a special franchise which by reason of mismanagement or other causes, had yielded no earnings perhaps for many years; there it might be wholly contrary to the truth to hold that the special franchise of such corporation had no value simply because there happened to have been no earnings by which that value could be measured."

People ex re! Jamaica W. S. Co. vs. Tax Commissioners, 196 N. Y., page 55.

Bobby (entertaining sister's beau)—"Effie told ma yesterday you was born to be a politician." Mr. Simpton—"A politician? Why does she think that?" Bobby—"That's what ma asked her, and she said because you can do so much talkin' without committing yourself."

* * *

Director Raymond Wells, who besides producing motion pictures, is one of the directors of the Hollywood officers' training camp, tells of an encounter between Instructor Captain Eastman and a recruit:

"You've fallen out of line not less than five times. You should not be in this regiment at all," cried Eastman.

"Where should I be?" demanded the recruit.

"In the flying corps, and then you'd only have to fall out once."

ERWIN A NOTABLE LEGISLATIVE LEADER

Thirty years ago he filled a large part in the assembly and senate proceedings—Some interesting incidents of a remarkable career

By ERNEST A. FAY

Clerk of the State senate

Ernest A. Fay as clerk of the senate and for about a quarter of a century prominently connected with that branch of the legislature, has been familiar with the constant change going on in the State Senate. As a fellow citizen of the late George Z. Erwin, he was also intimate with his public career and describes in this article a man who impressed himself on the State government thirty years ago. There are still many New Yorkers alive who served with Senator Erwin while he was a member of the assembly and the senate.—EDITOR.



Ernest A. Fay

ONE of the picturesque and famous figures in

Albany something over a quarter of a century ago was George Z. Erwin, member of assembly, speaker and senator. The newspapermen took rare

delight in devising various pseudonyms for his middle initial but to his friends at home and to his family he was always known as "Zal." Wherever he chanced to be something interesting was certain to be happening and it has long been a source of regret to many that no Boswell appeared at that time to faithfully portray his life and chronicle his activities, for his individuality was marked and his mental processes were of infinite variety.

Born in St. Lawrence county in 1840 of Irish ancestry on one side and good Revolutionary stock on the other he was a true son of the north country and as staunch and rugged as the rocks on his native hillsides. His sturdy loyalty of character, his tenacity of purpose and his native Yankee

shrewdness were tempered withal by a most attractive personality and by a wit and geniality which made him welcome in any company and conspicuous in any assemblage.

He was ambitious and industrious, teaching school to pay his way through St. Lawrence university and Middlebury college. After his graduation he studied law with Dart and Tappan, of Potsdam, at that time one of the well known legal firms of the north country, and not only acquired a solid knowledge of law but married Mr. Dart's daughter as well.

He was a forcible speaker and it was not long before he began to make an impression in his community and a success in his profession. "Going to the assembly" was generally the goal of a successful man's ambition in the country districts and Mr. Erwin's distinction at the bar and in forensic debate ultimately made him a logical candidate for that office. Therefore in 1881 he went to Albany as a member of assembly and until his lamented and untimely death in 1894 he played a large part in the legislative procedure of this State. As a writer at that time said; "His native pugnacity, his unswerving persistence in any course once determined upon, his coolness and magnetic influence made him a power."

After the eclipse of Senators Conkling and Platt in 1881, Thomas C. Platt, with quiet determination, set about the task of "coming back," and his gradual gathering of the reins of power until he made himself the "easy boss" of the Republican party in the State, is now a well known matter of history. Mr. Erwin early allied himself with Mr.

Platt, although being a Platt man in St. Lawrence county then was akin to fussing with a can of T. N. T., and from that time he was always prominent and active in all the councils of his party. In 1884 he became a candidate for speaker of the assembly, but was defeated by the Miller element which elected Titus Sheard. In nowise cast down, however, he was again a candidate in 1885 and this time was successful. His leadership was marked by consummate tact and fertility of resource and he acquired a masterly knowledge of parliamentary law and procedure. He was succeeded in the speaker's chair by General James W. Husted, the "Bald Eagle of Westchester," and Mr. Erwin became chairman of the ways and means committee and leader on the floor.

One of the dramatic incidents of Assemblyman Erwin's career occurred at this time in the defeat of Warner Miller by the transfer to Frank Hiscock of the entire strength of Levi P. Morton in that most famous of senatorial fights. United States Senators at that time were chosen by the legislature, and in 1887 Warner Miller, of Herkimer, was a candidate for reelection to the United States senate, and reasonably sure of a victory. The Platt men were supporting Levi P. Morton as their candidate, and Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, had a dozen devoted adherents. The Republican members of the legislature met in joint caucus in the assembly chamber on Monday evening, Senator Pitts presiding, Senators Fassett and Saxton nominated Mr. Morton, Senator Smith and Assemblyman Curtis nominated Mr. Miller and Senator Hendricks and Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton nominated Mr. Hiscock. Forty-eight votes were necessary for a choice and a ballot showed that Mr. Miller lacked three votes. Speaker Husted's attitude had been a matter of some speculation but he aligned himself with the Miller forces. The caucus adjourned until Tuesday evening and the battle for votes waged night

and day. There were many rumors of the raising of big sums of money to influence votes and late on Tuesday evening, when again the caucus failed to make a choice, much consternation was created when Mr. Erwin arose and stated with considerable agitation that fortunes were alleged to have been placed within the reach of individuals. On Wednesday Mr. Erwin called a conference of the Morton men at the Delevan House at which an interesting incident was said to have occurred. Mr. Morton placed himself absolutely in the hands of his supporters and agreed to abide by whatever decision they might reach. Thereupon the thirty-six men joined hands in a circle about the room and solemnly pledged themselves to stand together though the heavens fall. The final session of the caucus opened Wednesday evening amidst much excitement and after seventeen ballots had been taken without result, Mr. Erwin arose and addressed the chair. The excitement was intense and an almost breathless silence spread over the chamber. With great deliberation and dignity, rising later to more impassioned utterance, Mr. Erwin withdrew the name of Mr. Morton and asked his followers to support Mr. Hiscock, which they did to a man. Speaker Husted tried desperately, but in vain, to stem the tide and amidst a scene of wild and exuberant rejoicing Mr. Hiscock was nominated. At the joint session next day he was duly elected, the Democrats giving their votes to Smith M. Weed.

In 1888 Mr. Erwin graduated from the assembly and entered the senate which comprised thirty-two members. Lieutenant-Governor Edward F. Jones, known as "Jones of Binghamton, he pays the freight," was president of the senate, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira was temporary president and John S. Kenyon of Syracuse was clerk. Senator Erwin at that time was of powerful physical architecture, with a massive head, heavy features and ponderous voice. He was con-

sidered by strangers to be as homely a man as one could meet in a day's ride, but those who knew him realized the singular attractiveness of his face whether he was roaring at the president's rulings or chuckling over a joke on Senator Vedder of Cattaraugus. He and Vedder were the warmest of personal friends but on the floor all friendship ceased and a listener in the gallery might with good reason have regarded them as full fledged enemies. They took a trip to Europe together one summer and after their return Senator Vedder got even for many things by telling with great glee a story on Erwin which spread all over the State. "When we got to Pompeii," said Vedder, "we hired a guide, but in my anxiety to see everything I traveled considerably faster than Erwin. The heat was so intense that Erwin fainted and was carried into the museum which contained the mummified bodies of the many ancient Romans who perished when the city was destroyed, the mummies being nicely spread out on tables. Without thinking, the guide placed Erwin on a vacant table and hurried off after water. A party of English tourists going through the museum came to the slab where the great parliamentarian and Sheridanesque debater of Potsdam was lying, flat on his back with closed eyes. 'Look what a noble Roman is lying here, mamma' said a girl to her mother. The mother, who considered herself well up in classics, adjusted her eye glasses and approached the table. 'I never saw a finer specimen of an antique Roman,' said she. 'See what a face, so strong and corrugated,

just like one of Caesar's trained veterans. And his large gladiatorial hands that have wielded weapons we could not lift, much less swing in battle. What noble pedestals, too, upon which to rest his mighty frame, his phenomenally developed feet. He perished like a Roman, without fear and doing his duty. His wonderfully rugged face is free from a look of sorrow.' At that moment the guide returned with a pitcher of water and dashed it over the recumbent soldier. The noble Roman promptly sat up, raised his right hand and in stentorian tones exclaimed: 'Mr. President, I claim the privilege of the floor.' The tourists fled and I led Erwin into the open air."

Senator Erwin entertained a much greater respect for Lieutenant-Governor Jones' personality, than he did for his rulings, and several caustic encounters occurred between the chair and the senator from the twentieth. On one memorable occasion when the presi-

dent's ruling had seemed particularly obnoxious, Erwin arose in his wrath, and, his great voice reverberating from the ceiling overhead, declared that he had a mind to pull the Lieutenant-Governor from the chair. Governor Jones, who doubtless realized perfectly the safety of his own position, was nevertheless game, and, bringing down his gavel with a bang he announced that if the Senator from the twentieth thought he could do it, business would be suspended while the attempt was being made. Erwin's great face gradually broke into an amused smile at the humor of the situation and an armistice was declared.



George Z. Erwin

During his last term in the senate, 1892 and 1893, the Republicans were in the minority, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan being president, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, temporary president, and Senator Erwin the minority leader. Those were strenuous days and the senator from the twentieth had his hands full watching his wily opponents. Bills were not then printed and on the desks of senators three days before final passage as the constitution now provides, and a big typewritten bill, copiously interlined, might suddenly appear on the Clerk's desk for passage, despite the thunderous protests of the senator from St. Lawrence. In 1892 Senator Charles P. McClelland of Westchester sponsored a bill for the taking of an immediate and hasty enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, and on the day when it was up for third reading he substituted an amended bill containing new provisions, and a big appropriation for carrying them out. Senator Erwin strenuously opposed the passage of a bill with which he was not familiar and refused to vote upon its passage. He was joined in this action by Senators Saxton and O'Connor, but the bill passed just the same. Senator Cantor then moved that the three contumacious senators be declared in contempt and suspended, and that the matter be referred to the committee on judiciary. This committee wrestled with the problem for several days and finally the chairman, the late Senator George F. Roesch, of New York, presented a report accompanied by the following resolution:

"Resolved, that Mr. Senator Erwin, Mr. Senator Saxton and Mr. Senator O'Connor, for refusal to vote on a pending question, after their respective requests to be excused therefrom had been denied by the senate, and for which said refusal they were rightfully declared in contempt, be and each of them is hereby censured."

The suspension was then ordered lifted and their names restored to the roll. The session of 1892 adjourned on April 21st, and the

legislature was immediately convened in special session on April 25th by Governor Flower for the purpose of passing a bill for the reapportionment of the senate and assembly districts based on the enumeration above mentioned. Senator Erwin protested most vigorously, and vehemently against the passage of the bill at this "so-called session," as he termed it, but the bill was passed nevertheless, all the Democrats voting for it and the Republicans refusing to vote at all. They were not adjudged in contempt this time, but in announcing the vote Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan said: "Bowling to the judgment of the highest tribunal in the country, the supreme court of the United States, the chair directs the clerk to mark the senators as present and not voting." At the next session in 1893, Senator Cantor concluded to wipe the incident off the slate by the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, that the resolutions of censure and suspension adopted by this body in 1892 relative to Senators Erwin, Saxton and O'Connor, be and the same hereby are rescinded, and all proceedings relative thereto are hereby expunged from the journal."

Erwin and Roesch formed quite a friendship despite their differences, and on one occasion when they had arranged to go to New York together, a wicked reporter on the *Albany Journal* printed a story concerning their trip which circulated freely among their constituents but which never seemed to strike either of them as being entirely humorous. It seems that they had chartered a hack of ancient Albany vintage to take them to the station from their lodgings on the hill. At that time Albany was largely paved with cobble stones, and as both the senators were in the heavy weight class, the bottom jolted out of the old wagon as they bumped over the boulders. The driver at that moment had whipped up his horses and, in telling the story the Journal-man insisted that the two perspiring



The State senate chamber

and irate senators imprisoned in the vehicle were forced to run all the way to the station and that when they reached there the hackman added insult to injury by charging extra fare for the speed with which he had driven.

But Senator Erwin enjoyed a good story whether it was on himself or anyone else, and he liked nothing better than to start a row in the senate and then sit with his face behind that enormous hand of his and laugh at the disturbance he had created. General Martin T. McMahon, who represented a New York district in the senate, was interested in the revision of the game laws, and had reported a bill fixing the periods for catching game fish and permitting the destruction of suckers. This immediately aroused Erwin who vigorously championed the suckers and eloquently portrayed his experiences in catching the gamy, fighting sucker in the streams

of St. Lawrence county. The argument grew extended and heated, taking up nearly a day, and was finally left to Senator Thomas Hunter of Cayuga to decide. This was part of Erwin's purpose as Hunter was under obligations to both McMahon and Erwin and was greatly embarrassed at the critical position in which he found himself.

Mr. Erwin was always an able and constructive legislator, faithful to the state's interests and watchful of its expenditures, but in the limits of this article the work he accomplished cannot be told. His kindness of heart made him much sought after by office seekers, sometimes considerably to his discomfort. A newspaperman approached him one day with the familiar greeting, "Well Senator what's the news?" "News! News!" growled Erwin, "there is none, nothing but office, office, office, that's what everybody wants."

The redistricting of the state placed St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties in the same senatorial district. Senator Erwin's health, which had not been robust for some time, broke down completely in 1893 and the late Joseph Mullin of Watertown gained the senatorial seat.

In his home town of Potsdam, Senator Erwin naturally held a big place, and was active in all those things that make for the progress and betterment of a community. His townsmen were proud of him and confident that the future held great things in store for him. He was an indefatigable handshaker, not so much because he was an astute politician as because he knew and remembered everybody, and entertained a warm and genial feeling for all. He loved to

take people into his confidence, and, cupping his great hands about his mouth, he would whisper into his listener's ear some political secret, "on the dead," as he would say, a procedure which always filled the recipient with awe that he had thus been let into the inner workings of things by one who was on the inside of all the great questions of the day. He was one of the most democratic of men as was evidenced by his election year after year to the office of chief of the volunteer fire department, wearing the uniform and performing the duties.

His death in January, 1894, deprived Northern New York of one of its most remarkable and progressive citizens, and the commonwealth of a statesman of ability and resource.

HARRY LAUDER ON THE WAR

Harry Lauder as a public speaker proved a genuine sensation at the testimonial dinner to William Morris at Riverside Inn at Saranac, N. Y., lately. Dropping into serious vein, the famous balladist painted a graphic picture of the spirit that won the war in words that brought home to every diner a new understanding of the meaning of Allied victory.

The dinner was given to Mr. Morris, who is here for a few days' vacation before the Lauder concert tour opens, in recognition of his services in directing the War Chest and other "drives" in Saranac Lake last summer.

At the banquet table, Mr. Lauder among other things said:

"I want to describe what I saw in France recently at the battle of Bullecourt on the 3rd day of September.

"Imagine you are on a moor — a moor with no trees, no hedges; not a heather moor, or a moor with little ferns or shrubs or bushes, but a moor with nothing on it but German barbed wire — cruel German barbed wire. There were men on the moor, and they had to get over it, toil through it.

"They got over it — got over it only by indomitable courage; and when they had flung the enemy back many miles, it was a very desolate place, covered with thousands of shell holes from three to ten feet deep, the only cover the men had.

"The sun sets slowly in France, and sunset leaves a mauve hue; then it gets gradually dark. Then you can see the men sitting on the parapets of the shell holes, the head and shoulders of the next man, and here and there men standing. And from out of the bottom of each shell hole you can see a little streak of blue-white smoke. The men are getting ready to have a wee cup of tea.

"There are no lights on the battlefield after sunset, not even a cigarette, for the glow may give a target to the enemy. And then at day break they're up and at it again.

"There was no cover for the night but the sky — and God!

"That's why we've won the war! We've had God on our side. We were fighting a false religion, and the false religion was broken. It's down and it will never rise again.

"I hear people speak ill of Germany and I do not comprehend. I do not see Germany at all — I see only Prussia and the mailed fist of Prussianism. And in Germany a republic is rising. I hope the great Germany will rise again and crush the Prussians and the Hohenzollerns and sweep them into the sea where they belong!"

Mr. Lauder's native accent became more evident as he reached this point.

"We've no finished Wi' the Kaiser and wi' those who aided him," he exclaimed. "The kaiser must pay the just debts he created, and we're going to have no nonsense about it. He asked for a just peace and he's going to get it.

"The Seamen's Unions of Great Britain, France and I hope America, have resolved that no German sailor shall put his foot on an Allied ship until seven years after peace is declared, and we're a long way from peace yet. We mustn't relax our efforts, yet.

"But when we've finished with the war, we must ask God to give us more wisdom. It will take more wisdom to demobilize and bring about a lasting peace than it took to win the war."

CONTINENTAL AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE

Marvelous development of aviation during the war soon to be utilized in carrying mail all over North America—New York State important territory

By JAMES MALCOLM

Editor, STATE SERVICE Magazine

NO more wonderful progress has been made in mechanical contrivances during the war than in the development of the airplane. Owing to the secrecy, necessary while the war was going on, the great advances made in the improvement of airplanes were not revealed to the public. The people heard of astonishing flights by squadrons of bombing airplanes; they were given a glimpse in motion pictures of fighting machines in the air singly and in formation, but the ideas of the public as to what could be accomplished by the modern airplane were necessarily vague.

Since the armistice was signed, however, we are beginning to hear of the marvelous possibilities of transportation in the air. Two recent events indicate what is in store for us. One was the flying over London of a Handley-Page machine containing forty two passenger as easily and as comfortably as if it had been going on for years. The other was the carrying of fifty passengers in a flying machine up and down the Atlantic coast over Long Island, N. Y.

What was considered a dangerous experience a few years ago is now regarded by aviators as safe as any other method of transportation. Aviators declare that all is

necessary now is the education of the public to the fact that it is reasonably safe to fly. When this has been done they predict that the art of flying will be so common an event that it will cease to cause comment.

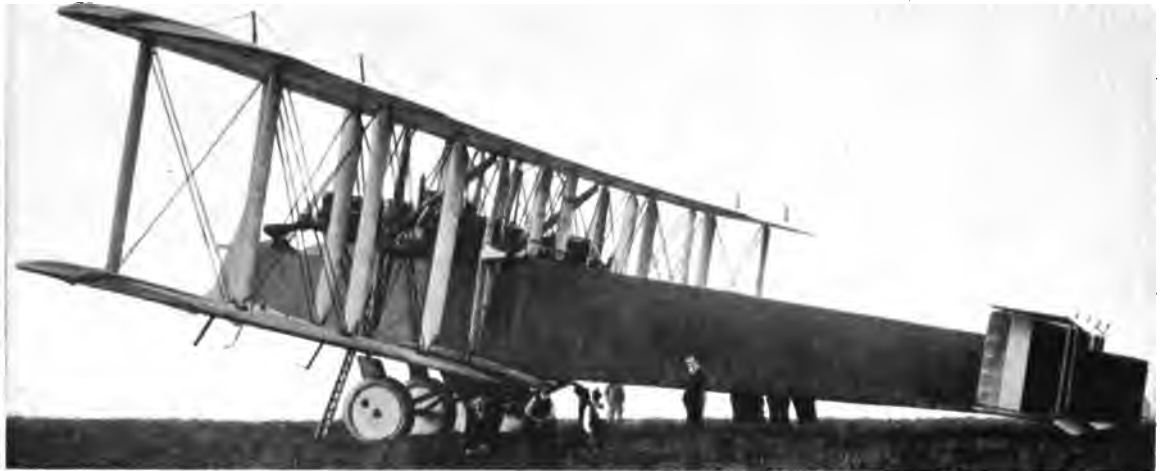
Already the United States government has established air mail routes. One route has been in existence for seven months between New York and Washington, cutting down the time of transporting mail between these two cities from one-quarter to one-third the time of transportation by rail. The New York-Washington mail route is merely the beginning of a continental mail service through the air.

In New York State the principal landing places for long distance conveyances of mail will be New York, Albany and Buffalo. Aviators of experience in the war and now connected with the United States mail service point out that Albany, not merely as the capital of the State, but because of its geographical position, will

become a busy center for air transportation of mail matter and eventually freight. This is on account of its midway location between New York and Montreal in the line of a north and south pathway through the air and also from east to west between Boston and Buffalo. Aviators like Major Cushman Rice



Captain Stanley Slanger of Montreal. Captain Slanger has a military record in the Canadian Aviation Corps of having brought down thirteen German planes on the French and Italian fronts. He is now interested in promoting the use of the airplanes in the government mail service and predicts its success



(Courtesy of "Flying" magazine.)

A Handley-Page airplane capable of carrying from forty to fifty passengers. It is equipped with four motors. The military body of this plane is soon to be replaced by Pullman car construction, windows, comfortable chairs and other conveniences. This is the plane which recently carried forty people in a trip over London, England

and Captain Stanley Stanger, M. C., D. F. C., who recently addressed the Albany chamber of commerce, are enthusiastic over the future of Albany as an air landing place. Both of these men saw long and distinguished service in Europe during the war. After knowing from actual experience of the practicability and development of the airplane in war they confidently predict that a few years hence the airplane will be a competitor of the railroad, automobile and other agencies of transportation.

As indicating the certainty of the coming of this wonderful change in our system of transportation, one of the officers of the Aero club, while talking to an official of the Albany chamber of commerce over the telephone, advised the chamber to take into account in selecting a site for an airdrome, the necessities of the situation soon to come. "Be sure," he said, "that you select a landing place that will be ample not only for your mail airplane service, but one which will accommodate a service of freight transportation through the air. For the heavier freight there will soon be a line of dirigibles extending all over the continent of North

America and perhaps going to South America."

"Also bear in mind the requirements of a State police in the air. Albany being the capital is likely to continue the headquarters of the State police and you ought to provide for this contingency. It ought to be possible for any section of the State where there is any trouble or need of State troopers to summon them quickly by airplane."

This conversation which actually took place may be visionary to many people, but the men who know what is going on in the improvement of aviation say that it is no dream but that all of these things and more already are in sight.

Since their return from the fighting front, many of the more experienced aviators have been engaged by the United States and Canadian governments to advise them on the establishment of an air mail service. Major Cushman Rice is among those who have been so engaged by the federal government. Captain Stanger, born and raised in Montreal, Canada, is also interested in such a mail service. During his recent visit to Albany he pointed out in a conversation the business

wisdom of utilizing the thousands of airplanes being built for government service. These airplanes were under construction during the war. He said that railway mail cars were ordinarily made to carry five tons of mail matter and as it had been demonstrated that an airplane can be made to carry nine tons, it could easily be seen that the transportation of great quantities of mail by air was practicable. While the airplane was a great deal faster than any other means of conveyance, the comparative speed would gain with the longer distances to be traveled. For example, while the gain over railroad travel for short distances as between New York and Albany would be perhaps only an hour or so, the gain would be much more in the longer distance as between New York and Buffalo or between New York and Montreal.

Captain Stanger estimated that a mail service schedule could be established between Albany and Montreal, a distance of 236 miles, of two and one-half hours. This is about one quarter of the time required by rail.

Captain Stanger also predicted that passenger travel by airplane would follow quickly the successful establishment of the mail air service. Previous to the war there had been many accidents but the airplane had been made so safe during the war for travel that there is little or no danger. "We can fly in any weather," he said. "There is no longer any danger from sudden gusts of wind. Even if the engine stops absolutely dead and the airplane is 15,000 feet above the earth, there is no reason why it should not glide to

the earth safely. In any event, the two-engined machine would obviate what little danger there is now. If one engine stops, the other will continue to operate. In the machines built to carry 50 people, there are four engines which, of course, increases the safety and reduces the possibility of accident."

It is Captain Stanger's idea that it will require from 35 to 50 acres of ground for a satisfactory airdrome. He said that an aviator could see the ground and landing place quickly from a height of 20,000 feet. In the mail service the average height of flight is about 5,000 feet except when a flier wanted to get out of a thunderstorm or above the rain or snow clouds, in which case he rises to a height of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet more.

In order to make the landing place plain to fliers at night, it would be necessary to have a searchlight on the ground and distinguishing lights marking the area of a landing site.



Italian-Austrian battle front in Italy showing the Asiago plateau having been taken by an American aviator. Italy's greatest and most victorious battle was fought on this ground. The snow-capped mountains in the background range up to 13,500 feet

One of the aerial mail planes which ply between New York and Washington daily on schedule time, rain or shine. The aerial mail service has been working at 100 per cent efficiency throughout these months—thanks to the efficiency and progressiveness of Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, First Superintendent of Aerial Mail B. B. Lipsner, and his efficient staff and system



Speaking of the speed at which mail airplanes travel, the captain said that 100 miles an hour was easily maintained (and that 200 miles an hour could be easily reached in time by speedier machines). Both Major Rice and Captain Stanger advise the Albany chamber of commerce to establish a municipal airdrome, owned and conducted by the municipality. They call attention to Albany's favorable position and that it could not fail to be a profitable venture commercially. The city also will then have the name of having the first municipal airdrome in the country as those already established are owned by private parties. Captain Stanger also referred to the fact that in New York State in the city of Buffalo there is the largest airplane factory in the world and that it now has large orders for military planes. The people, he declared, ought to see to it that these are constructed so that they may be used for government service in times of peace.

The Aero club of America is very much interested in Albany's resolve to establish a landing port for aircraft. Augustus Post, secretary of the club, wrote to Edmund N. Huyck, president of the Albany Chamber of commerce, as follows:

"We sincerely hope and confidently believe that the city of Albany, the capital of New York, the Empire State, will be the first city in the United States to provide a fully equipped civic landing port for aircraft and to set an example again to other cities and states of our country in this most important step to advance commercial navigation.

"The State of New York was the first to organize an aero squadron whose trained personnel were prepared and among the first aviators to fight for the defense of our country in its time of need.

"The men of vision who have the best interests of America's commercial development at heart will not be slow to provide the means and the encouragement to develop the nation's greatest asset—a grand fleet of military, naval, postal, sporting, pleasure and commercial aircraft, ready at a moment's notice to police the city, State and country and to contribute its quota to the league of nations to police the world and to enforce its firmly established international principles, laws and regulations which will make the globe as free from 'royal rowdyism' as the cities of the world are today from criminals."

Transportation of the mail through the air was made a common thing in Europe during the war. Planes flew from England to Salonica and from Italy to the western front. Lieutenant L. R. Mack, formerly assistant chief of the transportation division of the air service in France, told of having seen a Handley-Page plane arrive from England at Salonica with a pilot, mechanic and two assistants, carrying two steamer trunks together with duffle bags containing

the clothing and luggage of the assistants. The pilot after climbing down the ladder from the fuselage asked his mechanic to hand him his cane and walked off the field. Lieutenant Mack is also an enthusiast for the establishment of a mail air service throughout the continent. He said:

"When the number of men who have been trained in American forces to operate planes return to America, with no other outlet for the enthusiasm that has been developed in their training and actual flights in France, in my opinion all means will be used by them to promote air service work. The equipment is available, the personnel to operate the service and actual needs forced by the exigencies of the war, clearly demonstrated abroad, all point without question of a doubt the new era that is upon us and Albany should be among the first, if not the first, to anticipate the great advance.

"In my opinion airplane clubs will be formed and

young men and many older men will lay out cross country trips the same as in France. The routes will be laid out with possibly six or seven legs and Albany should be in a position to accommodate these clubs and sportsmen in general and will naturally fall heir to the advantages which will accrue.

"Albany should immediately plan to place itself in a position to be looked upon as a very important aerial center. Unquestionably the dirigible balloons for carrying merchandise will be utilized to a great extent and I firmly believe that passengers will be carried in a regular service and relayed from coast to coast. There is positively no end to the possibilities which airplanes and dirigibles have opened up. We must remember that while in this country we have been producing airplanes in the greatest quantity, the real development in their uses and their application to all sorts of problems have been developed by the war in Europe. When the men come home they will tell the story and Albany must not be found lacking in her appreciation of what the future holds."

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR TEACHERS

A national employment bureau for school teachers has been established in Washington by the commissioner of education at the direct request of President Wilson, so that, in the shortage of teachers, no person qualified to teach might be left out of that essential work. Announcement of the foundation of the bureau, its aims and plans, has been made by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

"Fifty thousand teachers' places are vacant and 120,000 persons are teaching this year who have never before taught a class," said Commissioner Claxton. "Several thousand schools have actually closed or have remained unopened because it was impossible for the local trustees to find teachers for them. The lowered standards in many places and the total lack of instruction in others means a loss to the children of the nation which cannot be replaced.

"The shortage of teachers affects nearly every State in the union. Many urgent requests have been made for the aid of the United States bureau of education, for it is clearly impossible for some of the States to man the schools with the teachers available in their own borders. Practical and effective response will be made by the bureau.

"By the direction of the President and Secretary Lane the commissioner of education has organized a new division in his office to assist local officers in finding teachers to meet this emergency. An appeal has been issued to all who are qualified and able to teach, urging them to signify their willingness to do so by registering with the new school board service division of the bureau of education in Washington.

"Registrants will be put in touch with schools which are seeking teachers, with the expectation of employment in the regular way. No charge whatever will be made either to the registrants or to the schools for the service.

"It is well known that in every community there are

women who have formerly taught, whose husbands are now in the army or in other branches of the government service, or whose homes do not demand all their time. Such women especially are needed in the schools at the present time.

"High schools all over the country have suffered from the demand for men of scientific training for service in munitions plants, the chemical warfare branch of the army, and the like. The shortage of teachers of chemistry and physics is particularly acute. It is pointed out that this shortage might be met in many cases if physicians, pharmacists, and other professional men would take classes in nearby schools for a part of each day.

"Manual training departments have suffered at least as much as the scientific branches, for they require men as teachers more than any other kind of high school work. Here, too, it is suggested by those in charge of the new division of the bureau of education that the part time plan might well be applied. There are many skilled mechanics who have had high school education and would make excellent teachers if they would consent to assist even temporarily in the work of the schools.

"The commissioner of education calls upon these classes of people to perform a public service which would be not only important to the nation but profitable to themselves as well. No finer display of patriotism could be made than by teaching during the emergency that now exists.

"All who are fitted for the work are urged to heed the appeal of the government officers and tender their services to the local authorities and register with the United States bureau of education, Washington. The lack of teachers is expected to continue until the return of soldiers and others called away from home by the demands of the war, and probably longer; it will certainly last during the remainder of the present school year."—*New York Times*.

NEW YORK'S SHARE IN THE LIBERTY LOAN

Contributed more than a billion and three-quarters of the fourth loan—Nearly all the counties oversubscribed their quota

THE quota of the State of New York for the fourth liberty loan was \$1,237,929,800. The amount raised was \$1,838,031,800, an over-subscription of \$600,102,000.

As all the states combined had a quota of \$6,000,000,000 and the amount raised was nearly \$7,000,000,000, New York as the Empire State in population and wealth is proud of the part it had in contributing to the largest public loan in all history. Below is given the quota allotted to each county and the subscription, indicating that nearly all the counties oversubscribed the amount.

COUNTY	Quota	Subscription
Albany.....	\$17,704,200	\$18,545,650
Allegany.....	1,750,900	1,722,600
Bronx.....	6,634,700	17,331,900
Broome.....	4,838,600	5,920,350
Cattaraugus.....	3,458,700	3,406,650
Cayuga.....	3,166,900	3,941,500
Chautauqua.....	5,623,900	6,152,650
Chemung.....	3,704,800	3,952,900
Chenango.....	1,908,000	2,013,100
Clinton.....	1,824,200	1,765,850
Columbia.....	2,163,200	2,708,950
Cortland.....	1,798,200	1,890,850
Delaware.....	2,047,700	2,216,850
Dutchess.....	6,113,000	6,371,600
Erie.....	65,408,000	70,029,450
Essex.....	956,800	1,191,950
Franklin.....	1,548,400	1,392,650
Fulton.....	2,925,200	3,220,750
Genesee.....	1,628,500	1,502,300
Greene.....	940,000	1,264,050
Herkimer.....	3,349,300	4,019,350
Jefferson.....	6,024,100	6,274,850
Kings.....	79,233,800	100,469,650
Lewis.....	557,800	591,100
Livingston.....	1,382,200	1,503,750
Madison.....	1,794,200	1,980,100
Manhattan.....	1,236,605,800	1,353,449,550
Monroe.....	32,098,800	33,168,850
Montgomery.....	3,453,400	4,924,500
Nassau.....	5,834,300	11,011,500
Niagara.....	6,741,000	7,569,900
Oneida.....	13,871,000	15,293,000

COUNTY	Quota	Subscription
Onondaga.....	\$21,567,000	\$21,659,300
Ontario.....	2,424,800	3,054,050
Orange.....	7,510,600	7,920,650
Orleans.....	1,077,800	1,293,850
Oswego.....	2,844,500	3,074,250
Otsego.....	2,234,500	2,656,450
Putnam.....	504,600	816,550
Queens.....	9,434,700	17,331,900
Rensselaer.....	8,122,200	8,261,900
Richmond.....	2,173,900	5,075,750
Rockland.....	1,660,600	3,217,150
St. Lawrence.....	3,170,000	3,516,000
Saratoga.....	2,561,400	2,776,500
Schenectady.....	3,892,000	5,303,200
Schoharie.....	906,400	738,300
Schuyler.....	378,000	446,300
Seneca.....	783,500	889,100
Steuben.....	2,973,500	3,084,050
Suffolk.....	5,007,100	7,971,450
Sullivan.....	885,900	937,800
Tioga.....	1,032,600	1,138,800
Tompkins.....	1,869,900	2,230,450
Ulster.....	3,344,400	3,828,600
Warren.....	2,560,200	2,649,050
Washington.....	2,351,800	2,442,050
Wayne.....	1,891,400	2,043,050
Westchester.....	15,451,700	24,465,100
Wyoming.....	1,564,600	1,645,200
Yates.....	660,600	766,450
	<u>\$1,237,929,800</u>	<u>\$1,838,031,800</u>

Perhaps there is no subject on which a man should speak so gravely as that industry, whatever it may be which is the occupation and delight of his life; which is his tool to earn with or serve with; and which if it be unworthy stamps himself as a mere incubus on the shoulders of laboring humanity — *Robert Louis Stevenson.*

* * *

Genius is common sense intensified. It is the power of making efforts. It is patience. It is talent for hard work. There is no genius like the genius of energy. It is neither luck nor chance, but hard work, which enabled all our great men to force their way upward in the face of manifold obstructions.— *M. C. Peters.*

* * *

Strong impulses are but another name for energy. Energy may be turned to bad uses; but more good may always be made of an energetic nature, than of an indolent and impassive one.— *Mills.*

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF ONE SENATOR

*George F. Thompson's idea of important bills that should
be passed at this session — Seven measures indicated*

BY SENATOR GEORGE F. THOMPSON

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara county at the suggestion of the editor has here indicated some of the things which he believes should interest the senate at the present session. They are as follows:

Ways and means by which the State should raise revenue for increasing expenditures.

Development of electricity from the natural water power resources of the State.

Ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

Municipal ownership of public utilities.

Amendment of the law creating the public service commissions.

Legislation to reduce the cost of living and abolish profiteering.

Amendment of the rules so that bills may not be so easily smothered in committee.

The foregoing are the larger questions discussed by Senator Thompson.— EDITOR.

THE Republican party, essentially a contender for representative government and constitutional methods of procedure, has been granted control of the legislature and the right to organize it.

The constitution intended each house to be *separately* organized and both houses to act absolutely independent of the executive; that the power of the single individual in government should be confined to the executive branch, and that the legislative branch should voice the majority sentiment, and all be organized so that all its members can find opportunity to express themselves.

This may sound academic, but to those of us who have had experience, it is small wonder that the people at large take the legislature quite freely as a spineless institution, largely because the system of rules which are quickly assumed by each new senate and assembly have not grown with fundamental progress. A slight amendment of these rules eliminating some of the contrivances, not well understood, would restore

the proportionate power to each member and would put the responsibility on the majority who would necessarily meet it publicly. If we could do this and first put our own house in order, we would be in a much improved condition to solve our problems.

Probably one of the most perplexing problems of the present legislature will be to find ways and means to raise the money to pay necessary State expenditures by some method of taxation which the government has not already employed to the limit. General suggestions of economy are now timely as usual, and will have the usual effect. Consequently our finance committees will be well occupied in finding the way to meet the necessities. While the end of the war will make some reduction in the budget, the loss of excise and corporation income taxes will more than make up the saving occasioned by a return to peace conditions. Direct taxation is always available. If we must have a Democratic governor, in which event we usually get a direct tax, we can stand it up-state if he can live in New York city and be a party to adding any new burden to their present overtaxed real estate. But it will be up to us to present him some method of financing the State in accord with our party record.

Every legislature for a generation has passed over the greatest constructive problem of the present; the practical application of our vast natural water power resources to the service of the people.

We find the art of generating and transmitting hydro-electric power so perfected that it is no longer necessary to locate the factory near the waterfall. Now the natural

power can be transmitted by wire, all the isolated or scattered waterfalls connected, and their combined energy transported on one wire and distributed from the one wire to our factories or homes wherever located and anywhere in the State. If the system is properly organized with a view of the whole problem the coal, oil, gas and other fuels can be turned into energy where they are located, and the energy combined with or supplemented to the hydro energy and transmitted, and save the cost of the present expensive cumbersome system of transportation of fuel. And the service can be extended to every community so economically that every one can have light, heat, and power in most convenient, safe and healthful form, to the great relief of our present transportation systems.

The legislature should immediately provide for a complete survey and estimate of the cost of developing all our natural waterpower resources and a complete system of transmission lines, so that the public and the State can work out this problem understandingly.

Intoxicating liquors, always recognized by our legislature as a dangerous menace to society, has heretofore been made subject to control and regulation of the police and taxing powers. Ineffective enforcement of these regulations, greed, and a growing sentiment that traffic in it and use of it as a beverage is not essential, have made a national issue which Congress has recognized by submitting an amendment to the constitution of the United States permitting Congress to prohibit its manufacture and sale. Nobody defends rum. Some defend their income from it. Others like to drink it, and find the term "prohibition" offensive. The profiteers in the traffic have encouraged propaganda urging "temperance" as a substitute and also now urge local option in some form, town, county or State, in the hope that prohibition, like regulation, will

fail through ineffective enforcement of the laws.

The concern of the legislature is entirely with the constitutional amendment submitted; shall it be accepted or rejected? The Democratic party has declared against it. The Republican party has not declared, but will organize the legislature and consequently will find demanding solution a very great social problem very much like, and equally important with, the one which brought the party into existence. If the party arouses itself and acts to suppress the traffic it will meet opposition from some quite powerful sources. But if characteristic party spirit is allowed to act this issue will be met and settled right.

Municipal ownership, meaning a grant to municipalities of power to purchase or erect and operate public utilities, has been made a prominent subject for consideration, owing, in my judgment, to the failure of the public service commissions law.

Probably an ideal system for some time would be public or municipal ownership of franchises, rights and real estate, private operation on short term or defeasable contracts, and a system of real regulation. Conditions differ in each locality. Theoretically at least a corporation of taxpayers ought to be as well able to control a public serving utility, as a corporation of private stockholders. A committee to investigate this subject was appointed at the last session, no meeting of which has ever been called by the chairman, and but two members of which survives in the present legislature.

The public service law and my opinion of it, and its history are well known. I have not changed my mind about it at all. The last senate passed a reorganization bill twice, 1917 and 1918. Each time the rules committee of the assembly placed it in "the morgue," without consideration. The law as it now stands provided the most cumbersome, ill-organized and feeble working depart-

ment of the State. It is not at all the personal inefficiency of the commissioners appointed. Some very able men have served in it. But the results have always been the same. The organization is so faulty that it throttles itself, and the public receive no benefit and the operating corporations very little benefit or real regulation. The commissions have accumulated a great mass of statistics, constantly growing in size and as constantly calling with increasing vigor for a reorganization law. If we procrastinate much longer the assembly rules committee will find itself in possession of a large number of bills for the public ownership and operation of about everything. In which event if the morgue don't become less popular, the people will be justified in reorganizing the rules committee. The rapid increase in the cost of living in cities has become alarming. If the entire trouble were found in an abnormal cost of original production the remedy would be simple and automatic, a portion of those in the congested district would go back to the farms, and good old honest competition would settle the matter. But the thing is all complicated with a devious system of transportation and marketing from the original producer to the ultimate consumer, the cost of which is startling, whether justified or not. A wise disposition of some of our other problems will help solve this one, but the cost of living will stand a complete public investigation on the information from which, the legislature ought to be able to supply some effective remedy.

In days gone by, if a person was found attempting to corner the market and increase the price of necessities of existence they took a sharp axe and chopped his head off. Now, if the process can be complicated a little we are inclined to defend the profiteer on the ground that he is a smart and substantial citizen, and has proved that poor people are not poor at all, because they had the money to pay his price. Increases in

everything purchasable have been so common, that it is hard to distinguish between a reasonable profit and a burglary. If this line of distinction can be defined, it should be, and the excessive profiteer should be by law given some prospect of adequate punishment. This practice ought to be controlled with something less than capital punishment, but our ancestors had something on us in legislation on this subject.

We must not of course forget our annual opportunity to amend the election law. If some method could be established and not changed for two or three years, the ordinary citizen would become so acquainted with the system of voting that he would not be obliged to consult a lawyer, before going to the polls, and might be able to cast a legal ballot oftener. Of course it might be made a little more impossible for crooks to become election officials or if that interfered too much with party organization in some localities, then make it a little more impossible for election officials to become crooks. The average citizen is called upon to endure enough in the duty of exercising his franchise so that he ought to be secure in the knowledge that, as some reward for his effort, his vote would be counted as he had cast it. We who were reluctant to allow women to vote must admit that they act quite intelligently and do not expect separate consideration, and have proved that an appeal to the intelligence of the whole electorate will get quite as satisfactory response as formerly and that women do not demand especial discrimination in our laws. They may be more immediately concerned with social conditions.

As was expressed in the beginning, we should no longer be organized for suppression. Rules originally designed to prevent consideration of bills on subjects that cannot be defended, such as anti-rum legislation, or bills in aid of the laboring class, are no longer effective to fool the people, and serve no good purpose. They should be changed.

WORK OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Some of the big things accomplished by the first district commission since its creation in 1908—Saved millions of dollars to the public

By JAMES B. WALKER, *Secretary of the Public Service Commission, first district*



James B. Walker

IT was on July 1, 1907, that the two public service commissions, called into being by the legislature of that year at the instance of Governor Charles E. Hughes, began work. They were created primarily to regulate those corporations which hold public franchises and perform a public service. Upon each were conferred broad powers of regulation and supervision, and their jurisdiction was apportioned territorially. To the first district commission was assigned the city of New York; to that of the second district all the rest of the State. This arbitrary division of official scope while illogical conformed to the home rule, local regulation idea, for the law provided that each of the five commissioners should be an actual resident of the district for which he was appointed. All commissioners are appointed by the governor, by and with consent of the senate, each has a five-year term and receives a salary of \$15,000 a year.

In addition to its regulating powers the commission for the first district was invested with the powers of the old board of rapid transit railroad commissioners and so became charged with the duty of laying out and building rapid transit railroads in New York city. Whether this conjunction of powers was wisely ordained is a question. The exercise of the regulating power to an extent conflicts with the power to create new railroads, especially as the commission had to

provide new lines for operation by the same corporations which were operating the old ones. The regulation of existing corporations would be more unhampered if the regulating body did not provide the new lines. But on the whole there has been less interference than might have been expected. Some day, when the rapid transit construction now under way is finished, the legislature may with propriety and wisdom consider the separation of the work of construction from the work of regulation and leave the commission the latter function only.

What has the commission for the first district accomplished? A complete survey of the last eleven years would be necessary to answer that question fully, and as space forbids undertaking it perhaps a glance at the bigger things will suffice.

New York now is provided throughout the greater part of the city with artificial gas at eighty cents a thousand cubic feet. It is true that the legislature passed the law reducing the price, but the commission retained special counsel and fought for the constitutionality of the act in the supreme court of the United States. It has also supported other legislative enactments reducing the price of gas and has made orders of its own to the same effect in outlying sections not covered by the eighty-cent law. It would be hard to compute the money saved by the commission's work in this direction, but runs into millions of dollars annually.

In 1907 when the commission began work the electric light companies were permitted by law to charge a maximum of ten cents a kilowatt hour for electric current. The

commission took up complaints against this charge and conducted several investigations, with the result that it ordered the maximum rate of the New York Edison company reduced first to eight and a half, then to seven and a half and finally to seven cents, and the rate of the Edison Electric Illuminating company of Brooklyn to eight cents a kilowatt hour. Here again these orders have saved the citizens of New York millions of dollars annually, and the saving has in great part accrued to the benefit of the poorer classes to whom it is most important.

In the field of transportation the commission's work also has shown practical and beneficial results. The low unit of fare on the street railroads, five cents being fixed by statute, gave no opportunity for reducing rates, but the commission has steadily increased the length of ride covered by the five-cent fare by orders for the giving of transfers and by building extensions of rapid transit lines. Under the new dual system when completed it will be possible for a passenger to ride 28 miles for five cents.

In spite of all criticism the dual system is a wonderful achievement. It links together all boroughs of the greater city except Richmond, which is cut off by water, in a double system of underground and elevated railroads, part operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit company and part by the New York Consolidated Railroad company, by which it will be possible to travel from the Bronx to Brooklyn and from Central Manhattan to Coney Island for a five cent fare. The new system will comprise 630 miles of single track railroad, which is 330 miles more than was in existence when the commission began work. The greater part of this system will be municipally owned, and its cost, borne part by the city and part by the operating companies, will exceed \$400,000,000, which is more than the cost

of the Panama canal. New York now has the finest and best system of internal transportation of any city in the world.

While some serious and a few fatal accidents have occurred, they bear a very small ratio to the number of passengers safely transported. The street railroads of the city, namely subways, elevated and surface lines, carried during the year ended June 30, 1918, a total of 1,975,000,000 passengers and at the present rate of increase the traffic this year will be more than two billions.

When the commission began work in 1907 the total traffic of the street railroads in the city was a little more than 1,300,000,000. The increase therefore in the 11 years since the commission began work was more than 600,000,000, or an average of about 60,000,000 passengers per year. With such a rate of increase, it is not altogether remarkable that the commission and the operating companies have found difficulty in expanding the transportation facilities sufficiently to meet the growing needs.

Safety of operation has been promoted by the commission's work in many different ways, but perhaps there is no more striking illustration of the effects of its work than in the results following the installation by the commission's orders of effective fenders and wheelguards on the surface cars. In 1908 the commission, after a thorough examination by its engineers of the life-saving devices in use on the surface car lines, held a series of tests of fenders and wheel-guards, and thereafter directed all operating companies to equip their surface cars with fenders and wheel-guards of a type acceptable to the commission. This order resulted in the installation of the best of such devices in the market. The results were quickly apparent; whereas in 1907 between 500 and 600 persons were killed by the surface cars in the city, the number of such fatalities showed an immediate falling off after the installation of the new devices, so that at the present

time the number killed is less than 300 each year. In other words, the mortality from street car accidents has been cut in half.

The commission has also paid particular attention to the elimination and protection of grade crossings on the steam railroads within the city limits. It has obtained from the legislature from time to time appropriations permitting it to institute and carry out proceedings for the elimination of several dangerous crossings, and has issued orders to the companies for the better protection of other crossings. The result is that whereas in 1908—21 persons were killed and 41 injured in grade crossing accidents, there were only six killed and 18 injured as the result of such accidents, in the year 1916. Since that time, owing to the increase in traffic, the figures have taken an upward trend again, but the number of deaths and injuries is still less than half what it was in 1908.

The annual reports of the commission filed with the legislature each year, show a record of steady progress in the provision of new rapid transit lines, in methods and safety of operation, in the increase of street car facilities, in the extension of gas and electric service to unserved portions of the city, in the saving of money to the poorer classes by the testing of gas meters, in the reduction of service charges, and in the safeguarding of investors by the approval of only such stock and bond issues by different public service corporations as were justified by the value and business of these corporations. Many evils have been cured by the publicity attendant upon the proceedings of the commission, and the patrons of public service corporations have found in the commission a tribunal where their complaints against public service corporations can get a hearing, and when conditions warrant, redress.

EASTERN END OF THE NEW BARGE CANAL



The new barge canal where it joins the Hudson river at Waterford showing a series of five locks

THE PUBLISHER'S AND EDITOR'S CORNER

Subscribers to the magazine whose subscriptions have expired are receiving notices of the date of expiration. Those who desire to renew will confer a great favor on the publishers by promptly notifying the magazine company to that effect. The United States government in order to conserve paper has asked publishers to see that subscriptions are paid in advance. Therefore, subscribers are cooperating in this good work when they pay the yearly subscription promptly upon notification.

* * *

This rule also applies to new subscribers. Payment in advance or at least within thirty or sixty days from the time the first copy is sent is required by the government for the reason that those in arrears are not counted as bona fide subscribers. Waste of paper is liable to result from the sending out of magazines which have not been paid for. The publishers in many instances continue to send the magazine to persons who have indicated their desire for it without requiring prompt payment. This has been done, however, merely as an accommodation. The rule of payment in advance is a business habit which has been adopted by all publishers in recent years.

* * *

In the December number of *STATE SERVICE* attention was called to the cash prizes offered for stories on State affairs and subjects relating to the State and also cash prizes for subscriptions to the magazine.

Several State employees have declared their purpose to compete for these prizes. Circulars describing the conditions, as given in the December number, are being sent all over the State.

Prizes offered in the story contest range from \$50 to \$10.

In the subscription contest a total of \$2,750 is offered according to the number of subscriptions obtained.

* * *

The first contest in which cash prizes are offered for articles suitable for *STATE SERVICE*, offers a rare opportunity to people familiar with any part of the State government. In every department there is rich material which can be worked up into an article of public interest. One condition of this contest is that pictures appropriate to the article be supplied by the author.

* * *

Although the time limit set for receiving manuscripts is April 1, no time should be lost by those who intend to compete for any of the prizes. It is desired by the magazine that the manuscripts be sent in as soon as possible. This gives a better opportunity of judging of their merits.

* * *

The first prize in this contest is \$50, second, \$25, third, \$15. Six additional prizes of \$10 in cash will be paid. To the next best stories, six prizes will be awarded to the authors of a year's subscription to the magazine.

The character of the stories desired may be learned from a reading of the magazine itself. It contains the kind of articles desired.

* * *

In the subscription contest the prizes are as follows:

First 25 contestants (only) to send in 25 new subscriptions at \$3; 25 prizes of \$30.

First 50 contestants (only) to send in 15 new subscriptions at \$3 each; 50 prizes of \$17.

First 75 contestants (only) to send in 10 new subscriptions at \$3 each; 75 prizes of \$10.

First 100 contestants (only) to send in 5 new subscriptions at \$3 each; 100 prizes of \$4.

* * *

For full particulars of these two contests the December magazine or the circular, which will be sent on application, ought to be read.

* * *

Fred G. Reusswig, former deputy State comptroller and now vice-president of a Utica bank, in renewing his subscription writes: "I desire to compliment you upon the continued excellence of your publication which I consider to be of much value historically and otherwise. Its monthly appearance is to me very much like a visit among my old associates at Albany and serves as a constant reminder of one of the pleasantest periods in my life. You have my best wishes for its further success."

* * *

H. R. Southworth of the *Johnson City Record*, owned by Congressman William H. Hill, writes: "You are publishing a great magazine, beautiful to look at and wonderfully informing as to what is being done by the State government." Mr. Southworth is an experienced newspaper man and is in a position to be able to judge the merits of a magazine.

* * *

John C. McNeilly, special examiner in the State comptroller's office, in sending his check in payment of another year's subscription to the magazine writes: "You have my hearty congratulations on the great success of *STATE SERVICE* which improves with each issue. I enjoy it very much and shall on every opportunity commend it."

* * *

The foregoing excerpts from letters, not all from men connected with the State government, indicate the wide appeal of the magazine. It is intended for no class but for all the people who would know what is being done in the State government. There is no other medium through which this information is presented in so compact and yet so interesting a form.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL GOSSIP

Happenings at the capitol and among the politicians of the State — Some of the big measures proposed

AT the opening of the assembly January 1, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet surprised the members by vigorously declaring in favor of ratifying the federal prohibition amendment this year. Mr. Sweet was supposed to be neutral on the subject.

* * *

All the legislative gossip is to the effect that radical changes will be made in the public service commission this year. Whether these changes will take the form of single headed commissions as proposed by Governor Smith or the consolidation of the two commissions into one of seven members, as desired by Senator George F. Thompson and others, has not yet been decided.

* * *

The New York women's joint legislative council is sponsor for six bills to be introduced in the legislature relating to women. The program includes the health insurance bill providing for sickness insurance for women in industry and maternity benefit; minimum wage bill; a nine hour day for women and no night work for those engaged in elevator and transportation occupations as well as office work; eight hour day for factory and mercantile workers.

* * *

The present session is likely to provide for the early construction of the new State office building on the land west of the capitol already purchased by the State. There has been included in the tentative budget an item of \$2,500,000 to carry on this construction work.

The State college for teachers in Albany asks for an appropriation of \$274,722. This includes an item of \$75,000 for purchase of land adjacent to the college long desired to extend the facilities of the college.

* * *

RECOMMENDATIONS IN GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Commission to consider subject of how returning soldiers may be assisted and to provide for economic and industrial reforms growing out of the war.

Better support of public schools; higher salaries for teachers.

Abolition of the two public service commissions and in their place three single-headed commissions, one to have charge of subway construction in New York city.

Referendum on the federal prohibition amendment.

A law granting to cities of the State the power to acquire, own, operate and control their public utilities.

Definite policy relating to water power.

Construction of more storage reservoirs to regulate the flow of our streams.

A law to lift labor out of the category of a commodity.

A law to protect children who work in factories.

Minimum wage commission for women and minors.

Commission to investigate milk production and distribution.

Regulation of employment of women on railways and as operators of elevators.

Health insurance to provide against sickness.

Making occupational diseases and injuries subject to workmen's compensation law.

Extension of education in agriculture to public schools and colleges.

To solve marketing and distribution of farm products.

Thorough investigation of the State prisons.

Transfer of the provisions relating to election crimes from the election law to the penal code.

Publication before election of all campaign contributions.

Abolition of the department of State police.

Abolition of positions of counsel in State departments and work done by attorney-general.

Reduction of State commissions and boards and consolidation of the work under single-headed commissions.

Abolition of lump sum appropriations to department heads in lieu of traveling expenses.

How to provide for the loss of revenue to the State amounting to about \$12,000,000 due to prohibition will be one of the problems to be solved by this legislature.

* * *

Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, one of the two women members of the assembly, predicted that this session of the legislature would be one of the most eventful in the history of the State. "There are measures coming up which will require so much time and thought and yet which are of such importance," said Mrs. Sammis, "that I expect for myself the busiest months I have ever spent." Both Mrs. Sammis and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, the Democratic members of the assembly, expressed themselves as highly pleased with their reception by the other members.

* * *

The New York State federation of labor has prepared a program of bills, the passage of which it intends to promote during the session. Some of the bills are: amendment to the judiciary law in relation to punishments for criminal contempt; amendment to the penal law relating to conspiracies;

amendment to the code of civil procedure in relation to granting of injunction orders; amendment to the workmen's compensation law and measures affecting women in industry.

The establishment of a definite water power policy by the State is certain to be one of the big questions before the legislature this year.

* * *

The State conference of mayors has initiated a movement to improve the State local tax situation. The following are members of a committee to prepare and present to the legislature a comprehensive tax system for the State and localities.

Mayor William J. Wallin, Yonkers, chairman; Senator Henry M. Sage, Assemblyman Henry E. Machold, State Tax Commissioner John J. Merrill, Frank Collier, of the council of manufacturing and mercantile corporations; Frank N. Godfrey, a prominent member of the State Grange; Deputy State Comptroller J. A. Wendell; Mark Graves, of the bureau of municipal accounts; Commissioner of Finance Charles M. Heald of Buffalo; Robert B. McIntyre, chairman of the mayor's advisory commission on the administration of tax law, New York city; Charles J. Tobin, secretary of the State tax association; City Treasurer Joseph C. Wilson, Rochester; L. D. Woodworth, of the advisory council of allied real estate interests; A. S. Pleydell, secretary of the State tax reform association; Mayor Mark L. Koon of Auburn; Lawson Purdy, former president of the New York city department of assessment and taxation.

* * *

William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the

Anti-Saloon league, announced that the league will have introduced an emergency prohibition act to go into effect from the date of its passage and to become operative as long as possible before the date fixed by congress for the operation of the federal prohibition law to take effect July 1.

* * *

Senator J. Henry Walters has introduced a bill to simplify the code of civil procedure on which a committee of the legislature has been at work for several years.

The bill is a bulky one and would reduce the number of sections of the old civil code from over 3,000 to about 1,400.

* * *

Governor Smith explained since his inauguration that he made no mention of the direct primary law in his message to the legislature because he believed that the legislature itself should take the first step in that movement. He said that while he believed the primary law ought to be amended he was not in favor of returning to the old convention system with all of its attendant evils.

* * *

The legislature will be asked to place a limit on the time that unimproved property may be held by church organizations and charitable institutions free from taxes, according to Jacob A. Cantor, president of the New York tax board. President Cantor says he has discovered that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property exempt from taxes and constantly increasing in value is on the tax list in that city. Some of it has been held idle 27 years.

* * *

The tentative State budget for 1919 calls for \$96,853,064. Nearly a quarter of this amount is for personal service. More than a quarter is for construction and repairs. The increase from 1918 amounts to \$15,332,793.

* * *

It has been suggested by some of his colleagues that

Senator James A. Foley, the new minority leader in the senate, should be named "Tall Jim" to distinguish him from "Big Tom" Foley who is a power in Tammany as a district leader. "Big Tom" was at the inauguration and there was no prouder Democrat than he over the victory of his protege and friend, Al Smith, to whom he usually refers as "one of my bright boys."

* * *

The State employees at the capitol will urge the legislature, in planning for the new State office building, to

BIG BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

Senator Foley — To abolish the public service commission of the first district and substitute one with a single head, appointive by the governor.

Assemblyman McElligott — Providing for a prohibition referendum at next general election.

Senator Sage — Amendment to State constitution providing that preferences for public employment to soldiers and sailors of the civil war be made applicable to those who served in the world war.

Senator Graves. — To establish a State health commission, abolishing the offices of commissioner of health and deputy commissioner.

Senator Thompson. — To abolish the public service commissions and create one commission of seven members.

Assemblymen Fertig. — To fix minimum hours of service in certain industries and permitting overtime not to exceed three hours in any one day.

Assemblyman Seesselberg. — Providing for assessment of personal property at its full value.

Assemblyman McElligott. — Providing for a referendum on the federal prohibition amendment at the general election, 1919.

Assemblyman E. H. Miller. — Providing for reinstatement of soldiers and sailors to state, city and county positions held previous to the war.

Senator Graves. — Establishing a hydro-electric commission to develop the water power of the State.

Senator Sage. — Repealing laws creating the State food supply commission; the State food commission, State defense council and office of ice comptroller.

Senator Sage. — Amendment to State constitution providing that proposed amendments to the United States constitution be submitted to popular vote before being ratified by the legislature.

provide for a recreation room chiefly for the benefit of employees whose homes are not in Albany, in the basement of the building. They call attention to the poor lighting, overcrowding and lack of ventilation in the present capitol.

* * *

Mayor Hylan and District Attorney Swann have appealed to Governor Smith to bring about the repeal of the act exempting the dairymen's league from liability under the conspiracy section of the penal law and the Donnelly anti-trust law. They point out that the dairymen are enjoying unfair and un-American privileges, and that the prices charged for milk are too high.

* * *

J. Frank O'Marah of Albany, who has been secretary for the last four years to General Wotherspoon, State superintendent of public works, is now clerk to Simon L. Adler, Republican leader in the Assembly. He succeeds Edward Van Cott now clerk to Justice Harold J. Hinman.

* * *

The legislature will be asked to consider the purchase by the State of two Hudson river bridges, one known as the Greenbush bridge at Albany and the other the Congress street bridge between Troy and Watervliet. The Albany southern railroad, owners of the Greenbush bridge, have agreed to accept \$800,000. Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis was unable to agree with the owners of the Troy bridge as to price. He, however, notified the highway commissioner that the cost would be about \$800,000. Toll is now charged on both of these bridges.

* * *

The legislators will be asked to wrestle with the question of legalizing Sunday motion pictures in the cities of the State. Sydney M. Cohan, president of the State organization of motion picture men, says his organization will push the bill for State-wide legalization.

* * *

Mr. Nixon, the new State superintendent of public works, is a naval architect, shipbuilder and engineer and has been active in Democratic politics. For a brief period, following the retirement of Richard Croker as the leader of Tammany Hall, Mr. Nixon was leader of that organization.

* * *

Assemblyman Louis M. Martin, who hails from Clinton, Oneida county, the old home of Elihu Root, will introduce a bill at the coming session of the legislature providing for the establishment of town historians. We have now a State historian and director of archives, as he has recently been named, in the person of Dr. James Sullivan. Dr. Sullivan has complained from time to time about the carelessness of the local officials in preserving valuable historic documents. He is in hearty accord with Assemblyman Martin in the proposition to appoint town historians, as some responsible official is needed to safeguard town and village records of the State.

The official count for the last election showed that plurality of Alfred E. Smith over Governor Whitman, including the soldier vote, was 14,845. Mr. Smith's total vote was 1,900,936 and that of Governor Whitman 995,094. Governor Smith's civilian vote plurality was 7,380 and the soldier vote 7,465. The total votes for all candidates for governor in November was 2,192,970. Mr. Whitman received about 30,000 votes from the Prohibitionists. Charles S. Erwin, Socialist candidate for governor, received 121,705.

* * *

Governor Smith sent the following nominations to the senate January 7: Lewis Nixon, State superintendent of public works, to succeed General W. W. Wotherspoon; Frances Perkins of New York a member of the State industrial commission to succeed Louis Wiard of Batavia; Michael J. Walsh, Yonkers, State tax commissioner to succeed Ralph W. Thomas; Henry S. Renaud, New York city, State superintendent of elections to succeed Frederick L. Marshall and Charles F. Rattigan, Auburn, State superintendent of prisons to succeed William A. Orr.

* * *

Governor Smith on his first visit to New York city, January 11, after he had been inaugurated, opened headquarters for the governor in the room which had been set aside seven years ago in the city hall for that purpose. Governor Smith announced that he intended during his visits to New York to be accessible to citizens desiring to confer with him in this room which had never been used by any of the governors.

* * *

Frances Perkins is the first woman appointed as a member of the State industrial commission. She is secretary of the committee on safety and chairman of the legislative committee of the consumer's league.

* * *

Michael J. Walsh the new tax commissioner is the present postmaster of Yonkers. He has long been the Democratic leader of Westchester county and in the Dix and Sulzer administrations was deputy comptroller.

* * *

Mr. Renaud the new superintendent of elections was assistant district attorney of New York city.

* * *

Mr. Rattigan the new State prisons head was collector of the port at Rochester. His home is in Auburn where he was warden of the State prison under the Democratic administration. His appointment has been commended by expert prison men. He was formerly editor of an Auburn daily newspaper owned by Thomas M. Osborne.

* * *

The trustees of public buildings, consisting of the governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker of the assembly, appointed Thomas H. McDonough of Troy superintendent of public buildings. He has charge of the capitol and the appointment of many assistants, the patronage amounting to about \$400,000 a year.

One of the most embarrassing problems thus far put up to Governor Smith is the milk question. New York authorities representing a large body of consumers are demanding the repeal of the law passed by the last legislature exempting the dairymen's league from the provisions of the anti trust law. Their contention is that the large number of distributors of milk are thus enabled to monopolize the production and distribution of milk and fix prices to suit themselves. On the other hand, the farmers who are getting what they claim to be only fair prices from the distributors insist upon the law remaining as it is. It looks now as if Governor Smith is proceeding cautiously before he urges repeal of the law. The farmers appear to be wide awake to their interests on this subject and it is not probable that Governor Smith will incur their displeasure as did his predecessor.

* * *

When the Republican majority resumes charge of the next house of representatives at Washington, it will have two well paid congressional jobs at the disposal of the New York delegation. One is that of doorkeeper of the house at \$6,000 and secretary of the senate at the same salary. Akin S. Tallman of Dutchess and John L. Hollingsworth, Albany, are candidates for appointment as doorkeeper; Walter M. Chandler, Brooklyn and Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, are candidates for the senate position. A bitter war is on between the Republican members from this State over the patronage.

If the New York *Evening Post* is to be credited, Governor Whitman has no intention of retiring to private life permanently. He is said to have expressed a desire to succeed Senator James W. Wadsworth in the United States senate, whose successor will be elected next year. He would like to be a candidate against Senator Wadsworth on the issue of woman's suffrage which the senator opposed. Because Mr. Whitman is a New York city man, there may be geographical reasons for objecting to his candidacy as the other New York senator, William M. Calder, is also a resident of New York city. Northern New York Republicans are calling attention to the availability of Representative Luther W. Mott of Oswego as an up-State candidate to succeed Mr. Wadsworth.

* * *

Delos M. Cosgrove of Watertown is being urged to accept the chairmanship of the Democratic State committee to succeed Joseph A. Kellogg, now legal adviser of Governor Smith. Mr. Cosgrove was one of the candidates for governor last winter when the up-State movement began to select a candidate. He has never been very active in politics but is now a member of the executive committee of the Democratic State organization.

* * *

According to those who are interested in boxing, Governor Smith is in favor of legalized boxing in the State, and if the legislature passes such a bill with reasonable restrictions, he will sign it.

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One of the Socialist assemblymen, Mr. Claessens, has a bill to abolish the death penalty in New York State.

* * *

Assemblyman Wilson makes it a misdemeanor in a bill to display the red flag of anarchy in any public assembly or parade.

* * *

Senator George F. Thompson wants to extend the provisions of the full crew bill to trains operating within yard limits.

* * *

Senator Boylan has a bill to provide a service ribbon and medals of honor to be worn by citizens of the State who served in the world war.

* * *

Assemblyman Goldberg of New York city has introduced a bill requiring the surface railroads in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to give transfers to each passenger to any intersecting line crossing these railroads. He also has a bill to prevent owners of apartments from discriminating against children in leasing these apartments. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to discriminate and provides a fine for violation of the law.

* * *

Harry C. Walker's plurality over Lieutenant-governor Edward Schoeneck was 35,405. His total vote was 965,471; Schoeneck received 930,066. The vote for the other State officers was as follows:

Secretary of State — Francis M. Hugo, Republican, 1,005,426; Franklin E. Bard, Democrat, 886,306; Ella L. McCarthy, Prohibition, 40,072; Hugo's plurality, 119,120.

Comptroller — Eugene M. Travis, Republican and Prohibition, 1,007,483; Bird S. Coler, Democrat, 909,255; Travis' plurality, 98,228.

Treasurer — James L. Wells, Republican, 1,028,752; Jacob G. Cohen, Democrat, 839,777; George B. Humphrey, Prohibition, 44,606; Wells' plurality, 188,975.

Attorney-General — Charles D. Newton, Republican, 990,863; Charles Morschauser, Democrat, 878,300; Clarence Z. Spriggs, Prohibition, 43,229; Newton's plurality, 112,563.

State Engineer — Frank Williams, Republican, 991,521; Dwight B. LaDu, Democrat, 865,573; D. B. Passage, Prohibition, 40,628; Williams' plurality, 125,948.

* * *

Assemblyman Burston would establish in greater New York a department of milk supply and distribution by a bill which he introduced. One commissioner would be appointed by the mayor who would appoint three deputy commissioners and such inspectors, experts, assistants and employees as may be necessary. The commissioner would receive a salary of \$5,000. The bureau would buy milk and milk products and sell the same to the public at cost.

The bill favored by Governor Smith which would reorganize the public service commission in the first district making it a single head commission and establishing the office of transit construction commissioner, was introduced by Senator James A. Foley.

* * *

Senator Ferris of Ticonderoga wants the legislature to appropriate \$25,000 for grading the ground around the Admiral Macdonough memorial at Plattsburg.

* * *

Senator Dodge of New York city has a resolution to amend the State constitution to change the apportionment of senators. It is intended to give New York city its proportion of State senators measured by population. The present constitution limits New York city to less than its proportionate share.

* * *

The bureau of records of the war of the rebellion, now a part of the adjutant-general's office, is made to include the world war records by a bill introduced by Assemblyman Wells. The trustees of public buildings are authorized to provide suitable quarters in the capitol for the bureau.

* * *

Ernest A. Fay, clerk of the senate has made the following appointments: Assistant clerk, A. Miner Wellman, Cattaraugus; journal clerk, Henry Seilheimer, Erie; assistant journal clerks, Owen Owens, Jefferson, and Raymond Steve, Monroe; chief deputy clerk, Frank Frost, Cayuga; index clerk, J. R. Richardson, Chautauqua; revision clerk, H. M. Ingram, St. Lawrence; executive clerk, Herbert Smith, Onondaga; assistant bookkeepers, William Hogle, Franklin; T. R. Van Hoesen, Rensselaer; William Bayles, Washington; Nicholas Leone, Greene; Walter Klunan, Oneida; George B. Doty, Dutchess; Henry Whitbeck, Madison; superintendent of documents, M. R. Witbeck, Albany; assistant superintendent of documents, John Heitzman, Albany; superintendent of wrapping, W. A. Freer, Niagara; assistant superintendent of wrapping, John S. Ray, Albany; postmaster, John S. Woodruff, Broome; assistant postmaster, H. M. Selleck, Cayuga; janitor, Major Poole, New York; assistant janitor, William Wilson, Queens; pages, William Hanley, John Sheehan, Edward Gallagher, Jesse Van Wormer, George Schifferdecker, George Heim, John D. Taylor, William Watkins, all of Albany.

* * *

Governor Smith has decided to abolish the position of executive auditor, now held by John S. Parsons of Oswego at a salary of \$5,000 a year. James B. Wallace, secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Walker, will act as supervising auditor for the trustees of public buildings without extra pay. This work was part of the duties of Mr. Parsons, who received \$1,000 a year for it, the remainder of his salary being for his work as executive auditor. This latter work will now be divided between the office forces of the governor and lieutenant-governor.

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PERSONAL ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

*Gossip about well-known persons in the State—what they are doing—
brief biographical sketches of employees and newspapermen at the capitol*

Lieutenant-Governor Harry C. Walker was a guest of Robert S. Weed of Buffalo, treasurer of the C. A. Weed and company at the Buffalo club early in January. About fifty people including public officials were invited to meet the lieutenant-governor. Mr. Walker and Mr. Weed are old schoolmates having been raised together in Binghamton.

When Walker was elected to the lieutenant-governorship last fall Weed was elated because he said it disproved the theory of the old folks at home who declared the boys would end up in jail.

Weed invited Walker to Buffalo but the lieutenant-governor was busy. Weed determined to use persuasion. He dug up an old picture from his desk in his office. The picture shows a fake poker game and Weed and Walker seated opposite each other. Even though the picture is 25 years old you can easily distinguish the extra ace in Weed's collar and the cards up Walker's sleeves. Weed told the lieutenant-governor if he didn't accept his invitation to visit him he would "expose" him.

* * *

James D. McClelland former State Senator in 1911-1912 died recently in New York city aged 75 years. Mr. McClelland was also a member of the assembly in 1883 serving there at the same time as the late Theodore Roosevelt. He was assistant district attorney in New York county from 1897-1901. While he was in the legislature he was regarded as one of the able orators of Tammany. He was born in New York August 7, 1843, his father being from the north of Ireland and his mother an American.

* * *

Senator Leonard W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo is the great grandson of Caleb Gibbs who bought the supplies for Washington's staff all through the seven years of the American Revolution. In *STATE SERVICE* for December there is an item on page 36 describing the food used by the Revolutionary soldiers purchased by Caleb Gibbs with the prices of these items. The prices paid then and now make an interesting comparison.

* * *

George M. Janvrin, who for thirty-two years has been on the staff of the *Brooklyn Citizen*, has been appointed legislative correspondent at Albany for the *Globe*, New York city. Mr. Janvrin has been for nineteen years the Albany correspondent of the *Citizen* and is known throughout the State as one of the best informed political writers in New York.

Edward G. Riggs, formerly political writer on the New York *Sun* and now executive assistant for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, is busier even than when he was watching the politicians of the State and nation. In the last three months he has been elected a director in five of the subsidiary companies of the railroad. An old Irish friend who recently met him remarked: "You would not have time to attend your own funeral, you are so busy." Mr. Riggs said he guessed that was true. He is absent from New York about half the time trotting all over the railroads in which he is interested.

* * *

Lieutenant Harold J. Hichman, who is secretary to State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher, was at Brest, France, with the American army for several months. He said:

"The race to Berlin consisted in seeing who could erect the most buildings and do the biggest amount of other kinds of construction work in a week. Each week a pennant was given to the winning base port. We, at Brest, were the leaders when I left. At Brest we have recently made accommodations for 75,000 soldiers at a rest camp there. It will be used, of course, for embarkation purposes, now that debarkation there is over. If the war had continued, the American constructing forces would have shown that they were able to erect in ample time before their arrival sufficient accommodations for all the men America could send to France."

* * *

George R. Van Namee of Watertown, commissioner of the legislative bill drafting department and former clerk of the assembly, was appointed secretary to the governor by Governor Smith in December. Mr. Van Namee is a lawyer and has had long experience in State political affairs.

* * *

Captain Walter E. Donohue of the 310th infantry, 78th division, a brother of Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, Democrat minority leader, was killed in action in the Argonne forest during the last days of the war. Captain Donohue was twenty-three years old and a student at Amherst college.

* * *

Major George F. Chandler, superintendent of the State police, who had been on a leave of absence in the national army, has returned to his State duties.

Charles S. Whitman, former governor, has resumed the practice of law in New York city. He has formed a partnership with Judge Nathan Ottinger and Judge William L. Ransom. The latter resigned as counsel to the public service commission, first district, January 1. Judge Ottinger has just completed his term as justice of the supreme court in New York city.

* * *

George S. DeRouville of Albany has been engaged by the State health department for publicity work in its educational campaign.

* * *

Allen C. Beach, lieutenant-governor of the State fifty years ago, who died in Rochester recently, left an estate appraised at \$165,000. Under the will Mrs. Amy Beach Ewers, a daughter, receives \$60,000. The remainder goes to other relatives.

* * *

Governor Smith appointed Judge Joseph A. Kellogg counsel to the governor. Judge Kellogg's home is in Glens Falls, and he was formerly a supreme court justice of the fourth judicial district. In the Dix administration he was first deputy attorney-general and during the last campaign was elected chairman of the Democratic State committee from which position he recently resigned.

* * *

Major Lorillard Spencer, Jr., formerly military secretary to Governor Whitman, recently returned from the war. He was wounded in France and attended the inaugural ball in Albany on crutches.

* * *

Former State Senator George A. Slater of Westchester county, now the surrogate of that county, in assuming his office January 3, delivered an address in reply to one of greeting from members of the bar and his neighbors. He said:

"I have lived by the side of the road where the races of men go by. It is a long, winding way from the humble beginning of life's duties, as most Americans begin them, to this most important judicial office, and you will pardon me, I know, if I justly feel honored in the privilege given by my fellow citizens to serve them."

* * *

Two members of the public service commission, first district, Charles B. Hubbell, chairman, and Samuel H. Ordway, sent their resignations to Governor Smith to take effect January 1.

* * *

Harold Stephens of the audit bureau of the State comptroller's office, who served six months at a United States navy airplane base in France, has returned to Albany.

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Roland B. Mahany, assistant secretary of labor and a former representative in congress from Buffalo, addressed the third industrial safety congress at Syracuse recently.

* * *

When Governor Smith resigned as president of the board of aldermen, New York city, in bidding farewell to his colleagues he said:

"I propose to come to the city hall every time I visit the city. I made that promise before election and I renew it now. I believe that it was upon a theory that the Governor would sometime visit the city hall, that a room in this building was set aside for him. While this room, in recent years, has been used as a museum, I propose to use it now whenever I come to the city, so that I can be visited by the people who wish to see me on official business, and I will give them whatever time I can."

* * *

Senator Fred B. Pitcher of Watertown, successor to Senator Elon R. Brown, speaking at a meeting recently near his home on the effect of the war, said:

"It must be evident to every thinking man that we are entering an epoch of changes of far-reaching consequence. Over there Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants have worked together, suffered together, helped and aided one another. Creeds or lack of creeds will not, as in the past, be barriers to understanding and sympathy.

Boys of all these creeds will come back with new bonds of attachment. Constructive criticism is of no value unless there is constructive effort."

* * *

Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton delivered an address before the convocation of the university of New York in Albany during December. He said:

"The other day there met in Atlantic city a gathering of national leaders in industry whose program startled the country. The foremost representatives of steel and standard oil and nearly all the other manufacturing corporations of America proposed by self-determination an age of industrial peace. Except in spots, you would suppose you were reading the principles of Mr. Gompers and the American federation of labor. The program contemplates a general movement for the introduction of representative government by joint councils of employes in separate industries, the right of every worker to a living wage and to regularity of employment."

* * *

William M. Calder, United States senator from New York State, predicts that American built ships ultimately will carry the bulk of foreign trade. He said that one effect of the war has been to restore our merchant marine. Facilities at the port of New York, he declares, should be increased and that the federal government should bear a part of the cost of building our piers.

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John J. Farrell, Jr., of Troy, son of John J. Farrell, assistant secretary of the State conservation commission, recently returned from France after recovering from his wounds in a hospital there. Mr. Farrell was wounded in action in Cambrai, the bullet striking him in the temple and injuring his eye.

* * *

Merton E. Lewis, former attorney-general, has entered the law firm of Morris, Plante and Saxe. Martin Saxe, a member of the firm, was formerly chairman of the State board of tax commissioners.

* * *

Dr. John H. Finley, State commissioner of education, sailed January 1 on the steamer George Washington for France on his way to Palestine to resume his duties as Red Cross commissioner. Dr. Finley expects to return to Albany in the spring.

* * *

John G. Brady, former governor of Alaska, who died in Sitka, Alaska, in December, was a native of New York city and had a remarkable career. He was a waif, an orphan and an outcast of the slums of New York city and became a ward of the children's aid society. At the age of eight he had sold newspapers, shined shoes, run errands, carried satchels to the steamboat docks and haunted the East river water front in the hope of picking up an odd job. In the summer of 1859 the children's aid society sent a large number of boys to the west and among them were two boys, one of them John Brady and the other a lad named John Burke. John Brady was sent to the home of John Greene, a leading lawyer in Tipton, Indiana, by whom he was educated and afterwards taught school. In 1870 he went to Yale, where he was graduated in 1874, when he entered Union seminary. After being ordained to the ministry he went as a missionary to Alaska. In 1897 he was appointed governor of the territory by President McKinley and was reappointed by President Roosevelt, serving in all, three terms. John Burke went west with John Brady and afterwards became the governor of North Dakota.

* * *

Homer Folks, of the State health department, who has been in France serving with the American Red Cross, has been decorated by the Servian government creating him commander of the order of the white eagle.

* * *

William A. Orr, who was secretary to Governor Whitman during his two terms in Albany, and was appointed State superintendent of prisons November 16, resigned January 1 to enter business for himself in New York city. Mr. Orr was born in Wingham, Ontario, Canada and was educated in Evanston, Illinois, where he began his newspaper experience. He was city editor of the New York *Tribune* when Governor Whitman appointed him private secretary four years ago.

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NEWS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

Some of the activities of the heads of the State Government at Albany—Doings in the institutions in different parts of the State

Governor Smith appointed Major Charles W. Berry adjutant-general of the State. Major Berry, who was connected with the State department of health, won distinction in France last September in the capture of Wyttschaete Ridge. He was a Brooklyn physician before the war.

* * *

In the opinion of Charles E. Treman, federal food administrator of New York State, government control of milk, on which so many lives depend as a food, is as necessary as government control of railroads and telephones. "If there were fewer distributors and government control," declared Mr. Treman, "I believe the price of milk would be lower than it is now. However, I do not mean to say how soon such a move should be made, but it will come." Mr. Treman was formerly State superintendent of public works under Governor Dix.

* * *

The public service commission, second district, in its annual report to the legislature urged consideration by the legislature of certain defects in the public service commissions law and recommended amendments to give the commission broader powers over questions of rates and service by public service corporations. The report is signed by Charles B. Hill, Frank Irvine, John A. Barhite, Thomas F. Fennell and Jerome L. Cheney.

* * *

The three constitutional amendments submitted to the voters in November were all carried. They were as follows:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the contracting of State debts and restricting the debt period to the probable life of the work and authorizing the issuance of bonds to be paid in annual instalments by direct tax or legislative appropriation, was carried by a vote of 628,199 to 253,040.

Amendment No. 2, permitting the construction of a State highway from Saranac Lake to Long Lake and thence to Old Forge by way of Blue Mountain and Racquette Lakes, and of particular interest to the motoring public, was carried by a vote of 609,103 to 299,899. The road is about thirty miles in length and when constructed will open up one of the most beautiful sections in the Adirondacks.

Amendment No. 3, of particular interest to residents of Utica in that it pertains to a section of the Erie canal in that city, was carried by a vote of 586,863 to 269,919. The one proposition submitted and which pertains to the sale of bonds for the construction and improvement of State and county highways, etc., was carried by a vote of 706,823 to 266,822.

(86)

The public service commission for the first district has appointed Captain George F. Daggett, of Brooklyn, as chief of the transit bureau, a position of great importance in the commission's organization and carrying a salary of \$6,000 per year. Captain Daggett succeeds J. P. H. DeWindt, who resigned several months ago to undertake the management of a munitions plant. The chief of the transit bureau is the officer upon whom the public service commission relies to supervise the operations of the several transportation lines in the city, to investigate complaints and to inaugurate improvements in service where needed. Captain Daggett, who has recently returned to the commission after a year in military service, is well qualified for the position, as he is thoroughly familiar with all phases of street surface railroad and subway and elevated operation. He entered the employ of the commission shortly after its organization in 1907, and latterly has filled the posts of chief clerk and assistant secretary.

* * *

During the summer new elevators were installed at the capitol. Each car on the senate side has a capacity for 18 people and on the assembly side for 14. The cost of the alterations was about \$70,000.

* * *

A novel use was made of school diet kitchens in Syracuse during the influenza epidemic. When Dr. Sears, State sanitary supervisor, discovered that many families were suffering from lack of food because the adults in these families were sick, appeal was made by him to the school authorities for the use of their diet kitchens. The scheme was financed by the American Red Cross. The cost per person at first was 4 cents; later when more nourishing food was required during convalescence the cost advanced to approximately 7 cents.

* * *

Before his retirement from office, General W. W. Wotherspoon, State superintendent of public works, declared himself in favor of the return of the barge canal to the State from federal control. He made a plea for the formation of private freight carrying companies. The total freight carried on the canals during federal jurisdiction is given as 210,000 tons or about 30 per cent of the total Erie canal commerce and about 18 per cent total tonnage on all the State canals.

* * *

At the meeting of the State teachers' association held in Albany, in December, it was urged that the State should pay into the teachers' pension fund an amount equal to that contributed by the teachers of the State.

"In proportion to its population, Albany has the smallest foreign community, yet the percentage of illiteracy among foreigners exceeds that of any other city in the United States with the exception of Syracuse," declared the Rev. Joseph Jasin of Schenectady, speaking before 200 persons in the rooms of the Hebrew Educational building December 26. "I am surprised at the number of illiterates in Albany among the foreign element because of the fact that Albany is one of the oldest cities in the country."

* * *

Plans for the State's first psychiatric hospital in New York city, to cost approximately \$750,000, are now being completed by State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher for submission for approval to the State hospital development commission. The institution will be one of the few such hospitals in the United States and is to be used for effecting cures in insanity cases without commitment to asylums. There are only four other such hospitals in the United States, in Boston, Chicago, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Baltimore.

* * *

Major Willard D. Straight, financier and diplomat, who died in France December 1, was a graduate of Cornell university. In his will he states he desires his wife to "do such things for the Americanization of immigrants of the United States as in her judgment will educate them to understand the responsibilities of American citizenship." In another clause of the will Mr. Straight declared "I desire her (his wife) to do such things for Cornell university as she may think most fitting and useful to make the same a more human place."

* * *

The last illegal occupancy of Lake George islands has just been disposed of by the conservation commission in the settlement of the case of the people against Byron Lapham and Lewis D. Ferris. The defendants claimed title to Glen island which, since 1872, has been held by a private club. The club house on the island will now be removed and the privileges of the island thrown open to the public, as in the case of other Lake George islands. Glen Island is the seventeenth and last of the islands in Lake George to be vacated in favor of the State, since Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt started his campaign to remove illegal occupants from State land. The State's case was argued by B. H. Loucks of the conservation bureau of the attorney-general's office, who showed that the title of the State to Glen island goes all the way back to confiscation against the crown of England by act of attainder passed in 1779.

* * *

The State conservation commission during November collected fines amounting to \$8,256 for violations of the fish and game law. The largest amount was \$2,303 for violations of the law relating to hunting fur bearing animals. For killing deer illegally \$909 was recovered and for shooting partridge \$787.

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Preservation for all time of one of the most famous virgin forest areas in the entire Adirondack region is assured, according to an announcement just made by the conservation commission that the State is to appropriate for forest preserve purposes a tract of 1120 acres upon the slopes of Mackenzie and Saddleback mountains, peaks which are familiar to every visitor to Saranac Lake or Lake Placid. Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt says that negotiations for the purchase of this property by the State started more than a year ago, with the beginning of lumbering operations which would very quickly have impaired the scenic beauty of the slopes north of Lake Placid.

* * *

Over \$65,254,127 was expended for charities and corrections, conservation of health and protection of persons and property last year by 118 municipalities according to State Comptroller Travis.

* * *

Dr. James Sullivan, State historian and director of archives, is in favor of memorial halls as monuments to the soldiers of the locality who went to the war abroad. For the smaller places, he said, that plan will offer a permanent and desirable building for a variety of purposes on the walls of which on suitable tablets the names of the soldiers may be preserved.

* * *

The New York State automobile association in its convention held at Utica, adopted a resolution advocating the sale of the barge canal to the United States government, the proceeds to be devoted to the completion and extension of the State highways.

* * *

Abandoned canal lands in Schenectady were sold by the State in December for \$380,000. The land was a part of the old Erie canal. Similar lands in the cities of Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Rochester and Buffalo will be sold to the various municipalities.

* * *

Dolan's "beef and" restaurant, a Park Row land mark opposite the post office, for forty-eight years, closed its doors December 20. The famous resort where judges, lawyers, politicians and newspaper men went for luncheon, has been sold by its owner, Peter J. Meehan, and will be converted into a bakery and quick lunch room. Meehan, who is a nephew of the late Patrick Dolan, founder of the restaurant, announced he would take a "seeing America" tour and then retire. One of the memories of Dolan's is "Dolando" a race horse owned by Johnny Meehan, another nephew and immediate successor to Pat Dolan. Patrons of the establishment, as well as every attache, backed Dolando with all their funds and ate well or went hungry for a week after each race, according to the result.

Major Henry L. K. Shaw of the State health department has been released from active service in the medical corps of the army at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. and resumed the directorship of the division of child hygiene in the department on January 1st. Dr. Herman F. Senftner, who has been acting director of the division, again becomes epidemiologist.

* * *

So successful were the tractor schools held at the New York State college of agriculture at Ithaca last year that plans are being made for two more schools at the college this winter. The first school, which will open on January 13 and continue through February 1, is intended for beginners in farm tractor operation, while the second of the schools, the dates of which are February 17 to March 8, inclusive, is for persons who have had experience. Each course will be limited to 24 persons and for that reason the college authorities advise any who may desire to enter to send in their applications at once. It is desired to have as students only those who can and will profit most by the instruction. Only the applications of those who will actually be concerned with the care and operation of tractors the coming summer can be considered.

* * *

On November 1 the work of the bureau of habit forming drugs of the State health department was transferred to the narcotic drug control department which was created by an act of the legislature of 1918. The new department will operate under the provisions of the habit-forming drug law of 1917 until February 1, 1919 when that portion of the 1918 law relating to the sale and use of narcotic drugs becomes effective.

* * *

Justice Russell Benedict, in the supreme court, Kings county, has issued a writ of mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company to buy or otherwise procure 250 new steel cars for use on its surface railroad lines, thus directing the company to comply with an order of the public service commission for the first district, issued nearly two years ago. The company has employed to the utmost its resources in the several courts, State and federal, in an effort to defeat the commission's order. In view of existing war conditions and the difficulty of procuring materials, the commission agreed some time ago that only a part of the program should go into effect at once, provided that immediately necessary additions to equipment were made forthwith, but the company failed to show satisfactory evidence that it had complied even thus in part with the order, and the commission had resort to a writ of mandamus to compel obedience.

* * *

The New York City real estate board will ask the legislature to limit the taxation of real estate to two per cent per annum throughout the State. If more income is needed, other forms of wealth should be taxed, is the opinion of the board.

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TALK No. 1

Beginning January 1, 1919, all applicants for hunting and trapping license in New York State will be required to make a statement of the game and fur bearing animals which they took under their license for the previous year, if they had one. This information will be tabulated on the stubs of the licenses which are retained by the town and village clerks and will give to the conservation commission accurate information of the greatest value regarding the food and game resources of the State.

Statements of their 1918 catch, which sportsmen make when securing their 1919 license, will necessarily be from memory, but to assist them in keeping track of what they take during 1919, a neat little tally card will be supplied when the license is taken out, upon which the sportsmen can keep a record during the year.

* * *

Farmers' week at the New York State college of agriculture this season will be devoted mainly to post-war problems in agricultural production and to the much needed thrift campaigns which affect America's big task of feeding the world.

* * *

The payment of salaries to employees in military service has cost the State of New York about \$800,000. This is in accordance with the law of 1917 providing that State employees while in military service shall receive the difference between their pay as employees and the compensation they receive while in service. It is estimated that about 2,000 State employees are in military service. Of this number 1,725 are taking advantage of the law while the balance have either declined the allowance or are receiving more money in the army than they did from the State. The highway department has 136 men in military service and stands at the head of the list. The State engineer and surveyor is next with 134 and the armory commission with 123.

* * *

The Brooklyn borough gas company is not to be permitted to increase its rates permanently from 95 cents to \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet, as demanded by it, following a decision by Ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, as referee last summer, in the eighty-cent gas litigation. On the contrary the public service commission for the first district has unanimously adopted an order allowing the company to increase its rates only to \$1.10 per thousand cubic feet, and that solely upon an emergency basis, designed to give the company temporarily sufficient additional revenues to meet higher costs and heavy drains upon its resources which it has experienced as a result of war conditions. The order provides that no later than January 1, 1920 the rate shall go back to 95 cents a thousand cubic feet, and provision is also made that if the new rate appears in the meantime to be excessively high or low a new adjustment can be taken under consideration. The company showed that it was operating at a serious deficit and that it had no sufficient reserves to carry this loss.

In order to bring the interesting and valuable work of the State conservation department before the people of the State, arrangements are being made to show what is being done by the department in preserving the wild life and forests of New York by motion pictures in the theaters of the State.

* * *

The annual report of the State conservation commissioner, George D. Pratt, advocates a water power policy including State regulation of stream flow by storage reservoirs, the leasing of State-owned power sites to cities and private companies and the generation, transmission and distribution of power by the cities of the companies. Mr. Pratt urges the legislature to definitely establish the State's water power policy.

* * *

According to the report of the State charities aid association, the crowding in State hospitals for mental diseases is extremely serious. The normal capacity of the thirteen State hospitals is 28,997 patients, but at the end of the fiscal year they were actually housing 35,462, or 6,465 above normal. The State hospital at Binghamton has 301 patients in excess of its normal capacity.

* * *

In a report of the State police department to Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, the following is a summary of the work of the State troopers during the year:

	Arrests	Con- victions
Driving without proper lights.....	382	353
Reckless driving.....	295	284
Improper license plates.....	700	647
Chauffeurs without license.....	297	285
Driving under age.....	79	70
Driving while intoxicated.....	33	30
Total.....	1,786	1,669

* * *

Dr. William W. Wright, acting superintendent of the Buffalo State hospital, is promoting a movement for the erection of a \$50,000 building which will serve as an educational institution for the patients now lodged at the hospital. Dr. Wright says that to give patients whose minds are on the down grade something to look forward to, and to amuse them, besides teaching them useful occupations, would be a great saving to the State and a cure for many who are only slightly affected. Dr. Wright favors industrial departments established so that carpentry, weaving, moulding and other trades can be taught the men, and women can be instructed in sewing, basket making and other work suitable to them. He also advocates the erection of a gymnasium in connection with this building so that patients may be given regular and sufficient exercises at specified intervals of time.

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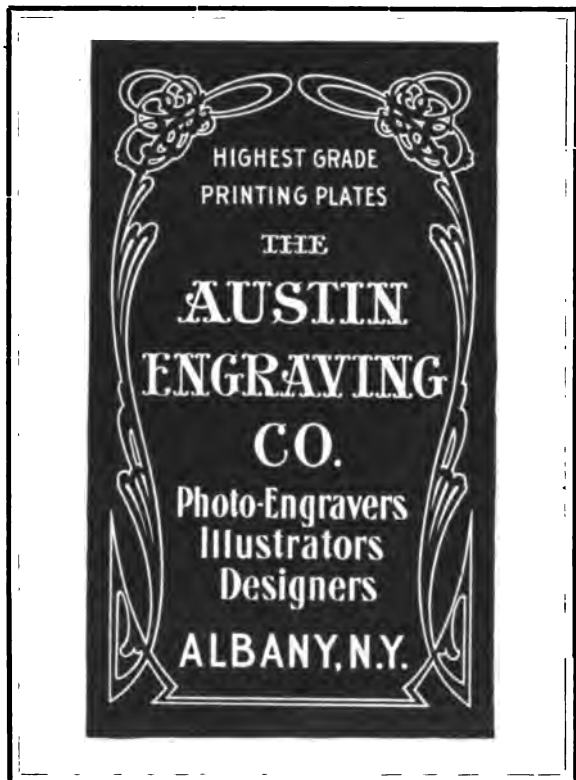
"After due investigation of the purpose of the issue above described, we determined that the sale thereof is not incompatible with the National Interest."

CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE,

By S. S. Hamlin, Chairman.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with National Interest, but without approval of the legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-878."

Delivery of these notes will be made by the National Commercial Bank of Albany and the Rensselaer County Bank of Rensselaer. Application may also be made to James E. Hewes, Vice-President and General Manager, Albany Southern Railroad Company.— Tel. East 300.



STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

EXAMINATIONS IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH

Junior clerk, 15 to 21 years, both sexes.

Junior engineer (civil), \$1,501 to \$1,800.

NOTE: A general State examination for stenographer and typewriter copyist open to *men only* will be held in February, 1919. Applications may now be obtained and filed.

Applications for above examinations must be filed in the office of the State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y., on or before January 31, 1919.

ELIGIBLE LISTS ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN — GRADE 8, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT

Held November, 1918. Established December 5, 1918. Salary \$1,500—\$1,800.

Sigmund Schuler, care Public Service Commission, First District, New York city..... 76.25

CHILD INVESTIGATOR AND PLACING-OUT AGENT, SUFFOLK COUNTY

Held December 7, 1918. Established December 13, 1918. Salary \$100 a month.

Ruth Newman, Bridgehampton, N. Y..... 84.43

FIREMAN, ALBANY COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Held December, 1918. Established December 18, 1918. Salary \$960.

John J. Fitzsimmons, 131 No. Boulevard, Albany..	95.00
Benjamin Gruber, 161 Sheridan ave., Albany.....	86.00
Benjamin F. Wilkinson, 117 Livingston ave., Albany.....	85.50
James C. Paley, 90 No. Hawk st., Albany.....	85.00
Frank B. Groat, 139 First st., Albany.....	82.00
B. Erdmann, 43 Plum st., Albany.....	79.00
John W. Wagner, 57 Howard st., Albany.....	78.50
P. J. Clancy, 462 Madison ave., Albany.....	78.00
James H. Judge, 24 South st., Albany.....	75.00

ASSISTANT VETERINARIAN — DIVISION OF LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH — STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Held December, 1918. Established December 5, 1918. Salary \$1,500.

George H. Bartels, New York city.....	90.00
Charles R. Brand, Oneonta.....	89.00
Charles Schadler, Voorheesville.....	88.00
Otto R. Schueler, 1314 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn...	85.00
George Loughlin, Long Island city.....	83.00
Charles P. Martin, New York city.....	81.00
William E. Brock, Rochester.....	78.00

JUNIOR ENGINEER — GRADE 8 — PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT

Held November 9, 1918. Established November 26, 1918. Salary \$1,501-\$1,800.

William R. G. Barry, 314 W. 25th st., New York city.....	83.85
Harry R. Loring, 1657 Wallace ave., New York city.....	83.55
Boris Breger, 1545 Munford place, New York city..	82.55
James J. Casey, 119 45th st., Corona.....	82.45
I. A. Silverman, 1778 Park place, Brooklyn.....	81.10
Isidore Lichtman, 213 E. 4th st., New York city..	79.20
Israel Jasper, 430 Walton ave., New York city....	79.10
Moses Kruman, 1416 Washington ave., New York city.....	76.95
Leo Antin, 937 E. 181st st., New York city.....	75.30

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR — DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Held December 7, 1918. Established December 31, 1918. Salary \$1,200.

George C. D'Arcy, New York city.....	92.80
Michael Constabile, New York city.....	88.90
Joseph L. Trivisonno, Brooklyn.....	89.60
V. Inferrera, New York city.....	88.95
Frank A. Morcaldi, 62 Mulberry st., New York city.....	82.00
L. J. Foote, New York city.....	78.70
Abram Mendell, New York city.....	77.35
A. B. Adamini, New York city.....	75.45

ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN, DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS

Held October 5, 1918. Established December 17, 1918. Salary \$2,400.

M. Buckley, Syracuse.....	90.00
Elwood S. Akin, Syracuse.....	85.00
Harry J. Henry, Copenhagen.....	84.00
John Hill, Freeville, N. Y., R. D. 17.....	82.50

ASSISTANT CHEMICAL, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT

Held December 7, 1918. Established December 18, 1918. Salary \$1,201-\$1,500.

Abraham Lapidus, Brooklyn.....	88.00
Benjamin Esecover, Brooklyn.....	87.75
Benjamin Solomon, New York city.....	75.75

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, FISCAL SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE

Held December 7, 1918. Established December 16, 1918. Salary \$1,000.

D. W. Liebich, Elsmere.....	95.00
Phea Van Allen, Gloversville.....	90.34
Mrs. E. Van Twisk, 15 Chestnut st., Albany.....	85.00
Catherine M. Vogels, 838 Madison ave., Brooklyn..	85.00
T. R. Hagerty, 337 Chauncey st., Brooklyn.....	79.50
Viola L. Levey, New York city.....	78.50
Mrs. G. M. Jarvis, Potsdam.....	75.84

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Held December, 1918. Established December 9, 1918.
Salary \$90 a month.

Charles W. Havens, Rome, N. Y.	85.00
Charles Schulz, Rome.....	82.00
Duane Thomas, Rome.....	80.00
Edward C. Ritchie, Ogdensburg.....	78.00
Edward S. Pennenga, Central Islip.....	75.00

PALACES IN THE AIR

To hear of air yachts with commodious state rooms, with decks where it will be possible to take a stroll, with roof gardens and even elevators such as are found on steamships, is to rub one's eyes and ask if one is dreaming.

But most of all it is the possibility of sweeping easily, surely and safely across inhospitable desert spaces that feeds and quickens the lively American imagination. It is not merely that these things are prophesied. The fact is accomplished. Gen. Salmond has flown 2,500 miles from Cairo to Karachi, India. In the course of the

journey he covered the 510-mile lap between Damascus and Bagdad in six hours and fifty minutes. The voyage was made over a waterless desert. Think of the bleaching bones that have many times bestrewn the trail of such a trek when it was earth-bound. The end is not in sight from the beginning of these marvels far surpassing those of Scheherazade's inventive fancy.

Out of the ruck and the ruin of war this is a part of the good that is coming, for the great age that is to be. While the fighting was on the aircraft were used to spy out the land, to make still more effective the deadly fire of the artillery, to drop bombs where they would savagely tell for their fullest military value in destruction.

Now the machine turns from forwarding the devil's work to anticipating the aleatory opportunities that — mankind once held — were reserved for heaven and the hereafter. The airplane is to be used for errands of mercy. The aviator is to be a messenger of light. The sick in quest of change of climate will find it more speedily than sea travel can provide it. The mail service that is now a curious novelty will spread to a great international carrying agency which will abridge distances as at the touch of a magician's wand.

Solomon was in advance of his times in some ways, but the wisest man on earth was benighted when he held out to the race no hope of anything new under the sun now darkened by the spread of wings.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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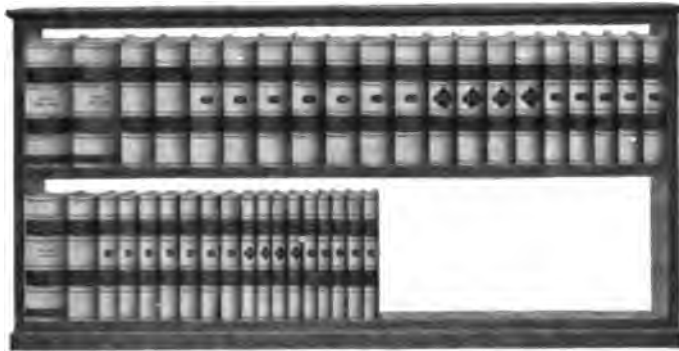
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VOLUME III

FEBRUARY, 1919

NUMBER 2

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STATE SERVICE

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SCENERY AND POWER ON GENESEE RIVER

*What the State could do to regulate the flow, stop floods and increase the
water power on one stream — Beautiful scenery of Genesee Valley*

BY CAPTAIN EDWARD H. SARGENT

Assistant Engineer, water power, storage and drainage, division of waters, conservation commission

The storage of water and development of water power is one of the pressing problems in New York State. Captain Sargent in this article describes the possibilities for water storage and power on the Genesee river which flows through the city of Rochester. The pictures more graphically than words tell the story of the great power which can be developed and need for regulation of the flow. This is merely one section of New York State where water power development could be made of great service to all the people. The question is now before the State legislature. All the people of the State should be interested in the economical use of this great natural asset — falling water — and what it may do to supply not merely cheap lighting but power to drive the wheels of industry.— EDITOR.



Edward H. Sargent

The mean annual rainfall on the watershed is about thirty-three inches, of which about forty-five per cent finds its way to the river.

THE Genesee river rises in northern Pennsylvania and flows northerly across New York State and into Lake Ontario, a few miles below the city of Rochester. The total area of the watershed is 2,387 square miles, constituted mainly of farm lands.

At a point about half way down the length of its course in New York, the Genesee flows through a picturesque canyon which varies from 300 to 500 feet deep. In this canyon are the famous Portage Falls comprising three water falls, the Upper Falls of 71 feet, the Middle Falls of 107 feet and the Lower Falls of 70 feet. The scenery is remarkably beautiful as can be imagined from the accompanying photograph. In 1859 William Pryor Letchworth made his first purchase at Portage Falls and from that time on increased his holdings until he had acquired 1,000 acres extending along both sides of the river and embracing all three of the Portage Falls. Mr. Letchworth christened the estate Glen Iris, a name which is said to have been inspired by the rainbow which sometimes arches itself across the falls. During many years Mr. Letchworth devoted a great deal of time and money to the improvement of this beautiful park and in conveying Glen Iris to the State specified that the conveyance was made on the condition that the land should be "forever dedicated to the purpose of a public park and reservation." The State accepted the gift in 1907, changing the name

from Glen Iris to Letchworth Park. The park is about fifty miles equidistant from Buffalo and Rochester, a state road going directly to it. The Erie railroad also passes the village of Portage and, perhaps, the most beautiful view of the gorge is that seen from the railroad bridge. Below Letchworth park, the Genesee continues to flow through what is called the Genesee gorge for over fifteen miles and then it comes to the Genesee plains and meanders its way through the fertile farm lands for over thirty miles before it arrives at Rochester where there occurs another precipitous descent. In the Genesee plains is located the famous Wadsworth estate of many thousands of acres. It has been said that one could go from Mt. Morris to Rochester without ever going off the Wadsworth lands. On these plains are pastured many thousands of young Texas steers and, if the lands were relieved from the floods which annually inundate them they would be available for the raising of the crops for which central New York State is famous.

The Genesee is one of the most "flashy" streams in the State, the maximum flow being over 2,400 times as great as the minimum flow. In the disastrous flood of May 1916, the flow at St. Helena reached the unprecedented volume of 43,500 cubic feet per second or at the rate of nearly twenty million gallons per minute. The summer flow has fallen as low as only 18 cubic feet per second. The high floods on this river overflow about 30,000 acres of the fertile farm lands in the Genesee valley between Rochester and Mt. Morris and back water up in the Canaseraga valley between Mt. Morris and Groveland.

Due to the storage on the flats below Portage, the maximum flow at Rochester where the watershed area is over two and one-half times that at Portage is sometimes not as great as at Portage. It has been estimated that the flood of 1865, the greatest ever known on this river, caused over one

million dollars worth of damage. The maximum flow of that flood was estimated at about fifty thousand cubic feet per second. The flood of 1902 caused about eight hundred thousand dollars worth of damage, and those of 1893, 1894, 1896, 1909, 1913 and 1916 caused a great amount of damage to be incurred. Work done in recent years in flood protection works on that part of the river lying in the city of Rochester will reduce the flood damage in future years but the floods will constitute a serious menace until a storage reservoir of large capacity is constructed. The increase in low water flow will also greatly improve the sanitary conditions in the city of Rochester.

A detailed study of the watershed has been made by the conservation commission and its predecessor, the State water supply commission, with a view of determining its storage and power possibilities. The most desirable reservoir site lies just above the famous Portage Falls extending from Portage upstream about sixteen miles to a point near Fillmore. The drainage area at the dam site is 948 square miles. The capacity of this proposed reservoir is 19 billion cubic feet. In the design of the dam which would create the reservoir, plans have been made so that six billion cubic feet would be reserved for flood control only and the remainder of the storage used for increasing the low water flow of the river. This would result in an average flow of over 1,000 cubic feet per second. The dam would be located immediately above the Upper Portage Falls. Between the crest of the proposed reservoir dam and Lake Ontario, the river has a fall of 966 feet. Of this fall about 425 feet is concentrated in the Portage falls immediately below the dam site and within the limits of Letchworth park which is owned by the State. About 150 feet of the fall occurs in the Genesee gorge between Portage and Mt. Morris in which there is an excellent dam site, which would make it possible to utilize this fall. The four

falls within the city of Rochester have a total drop of about 242 feet. The studies included detailed surveys of the Portage reservoir site and the whole valley of the Genesee between Portage and Rochester. The lands lying within the flood limits were located and underground investigations at the Portage dam site were made. Preliminary plans for dams, control works and power development were made together with an estimate of quantities, cost and benefits. Final plans for this improvement can be prepared as soon as the project is definitely authorized. The plans for power development include the construction of a tunnel leading from the reservoir to the foot of the Lower Portage Falls where would be located the power house making available 36,800 horsepower. In order that the scenic value of the famous

Portage falls would not be diminished but rather increased, it is planned to have always flowing over the falls an amount of water equal to the average summer flow. The dam would be of the arch masonry type and both it and the power house have been well designed from both the engineering and the architectural point of view, so that it would seem as though the aesthetic value of the park would be enhanced rather than diminished by the proposed works.

The present development below the proposed Portage reservoir is about 28,450 horsepower, almost entirely in the city of Rochester, and it is estimated that on the smaller tributary streams about 5,000 additional horsepower has been developed, making a total of 33,450. With 13.4 billion cubic feet of storage available for power regulation,



Falls of the Genesee river. If this stream were regulated by storage dams it would produce 30,000 horse power without injury to the scenery

the power output below the reservoir could be increased by approximately 64,830 horsepower, making the total available power on the watershed about 98,280 horsepower as indicated below. The reservoir would also afford a high degree of protection against the floods which periodically inundate large sections of the city of Rochester and the farm lands in the Genesee valley.

On this watershed there are two other smaller basins which offer attractive possibilities for water storage for the regulation of the lower reaches of the Genesee, or for immediate use during the construction of the larger reservoir at Portage. The first of these basins is Conesus lake, and the second Honeoye lake.

Conesus lake, with a tributary watershed of 89 square miles, has a water surface of approximately 5 square miles. The difference in stage between high and low water in the lake is approximately four feet. By building a low dam across the outlet, with suitable regulating gates, the water surface could be maintained at flood stage, or about four feet higher than usual during the summer season, and the stored water could be withdrawn for power purposes during the late summer and fall or winter. The large number of cottages on the shores prevents a raise greater than four feet, except at prohibitive cost. Detail surveys have not yet been made, but it is estimated that about 500 million cubic feet of water could be stored in this manner and that the cost should not exceed \$10,000. This storage would benefit chiefly the water powers at Rochester.

Honeoye lake, situate a few miles to the east, has a watershed of 40 square miles and a surface area of 2.6 square miles. By means of a low earth dam from 15 to 18 feet high and about one-half mile long across the outlet, the surface of the lake could be raised from 12 to 15 feet above low water stage and about one billion cubic feet of water could be impounded. The total cost is estimated at

from \$75,000 to \$100,000. There are but few cottages on the shores and but little valuable property would be affected. Several mills on Honeoye creek, as well as the water powers at Rochester, would be benefited by this reservoir.

Details of Storage and Power

STORAGE:

5.6 billion cubic feet for flood control.

13.4 billion cubic feet power storage at Portage, regulated for Portage.

POWER:

LOCATION	Present H. P.	Undeveloped power H. P.	Total power available H. P.
Rochester.....	27,710	8,630	36,340
Genesee.....	100	1,010	1,110
Mt. Morris.....	500	1,530	2,030
Mt. Morris Gorge.....	.....	17,000	17,000
Portage.....	140	36,660	36,800
Powers on minor streams.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Total.....	33,450	64,830	98,280

THE DREAM OF OLD ALBANY

In 1784, just after the war of the Revolution, the people of Albany, N. Y., fully believed that their city would rank ahead of Boston and Philadelphia in size and importance. Albany was then the sixth city in size in all the country. No one could imagine the great development of the West. It seemed as if the granary of the country, if not of the world, was to be located in the valleys of the Hudson, Mohawk and Genesee. Albany stood at the upper end of the Hudson Valley, through which trade with the rich interior country must flow, and so the valley people had their dream of greatness. If they had acted as well, this dream might in part have come true, but they waited for others to do the work which they should have done themselves, and opportunity passed by. There is now a possibility that something of the old dream may yet be worked out. The future is only the past dressed and trimmed up to meet changed conditions. There is now a plan on foot to dig and dredge out the Hudson so that large ocean steamers may pass up to Albany to be unloaded there and loaded with freight brought East over the canal or railroads. New York city is now crowded with freight, and the transfer at Albany would save time and freight charges and expenses in handling. After the war there will be a great increase in our export trade, and this transferring freight at Albany direct from the ocean steamers will save in many ways and also change the history of the Hudson Valley.— *The American City*.

OUR DEATH-DEALING AUTOMOBILES

Eleven hundred lives crushed out last year by this cause — Secretary of State Hugo makes an earnest plea for more drastic laws

By FRANCIS M. HUGO

Secretary of State

THERE are altogether too many automobile accidents in this State at the present time. Everyone admits this.

It is plainly up to the State of New York to devise a means of meeting and overcoming the present problem, one that during this past year has resulted in 1,100 deaths and many thousands of injuries traceable to the motor vehicle. The first step toward remedying conditions has been taken. Two conferences have already been held in New York city and as a result a bill will shortly be introduced in the legislature which it is expected will serve to lessen the toll of death and injury.

The first conference was held on February 1. Chief magistrate William McAdoo of New York presided. Among those present were Judge Frederick B. House and Judge W. Bruce Cobb of the metropolitan traffic courts, Dr. John A. Harriss of New York, probably the best versed man on traffic in the world today, Major George F. Chandler, superintendent of the New York State troopers, Robert G. Cook of the Fifth avenue association, Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the Broadway association, Charles G. Bond, attorney for the motor truck club of America, Theodore D. Pratt, secretary of the same association, Melvin Bender, attorney for the New York State automobile club, Herbert Baker, secretary of the same, Fred Sessions of Utica, and others, all men who have made the automobile traffic problem a serious study and who are well qualified to voice ideas out of which it is expected a bill will be drafted along lines such as will be productive of results.

This State today has over 465,000 cars, one to every twenty of its residents and a tenth of all the automobiles in the entire



Here is a case where the ever alert photographer was on the job just as the auto and its chauffeur were on the way into the water. Too much speed and brakes that failed at the crucial moment is the explanation

United States. A year from today this State will have close to 525,000 cars. In addition to these we must also figure the tens of thousands of cars which enter our borders and which serve to further congest our traffic.

It is imperative that something be done to reach in an unmistakable way a certain

class of offenders, a class which up to the present time appear little affected by fine or imprisonment. I believe that a suspen-



A remarkable accident in which no one was injured. The splinter from the highway guard pierced and passed clear through the car, missing the driver by less than an inch

sion and revocation of a license is the only logical solution to this serious situation. You can fine the speeder and the careless driver, but the number of accidents keeps on the increase. But take away that man's license and deprive him of the use of his car, whether chauffeur or owner, and you have struck a chord which reaches home.

The question of safety-first as it pertains to the automobile really resolves itself into two distinct divisions. You can educate a certain class of men and women to become more careful in handling their cars. The only way that the other class can be reached, and I refer to the speeders and the careless ones, is through drastic legislation and a severity which will leave its mark. Fines have been tried out in New York city without appreciable results. Imprisonment has made some impression. Suspension and revocation is the third move and one which I believe will be further broadened this year and which is the one effective remedy to combat the evil.

Looking the situation squarely in the face, it is evident that while educational propaganda is all right in that it serves the purpose of better instructing some tens or possibly

hundreds of thousands of men and women as to the dangers of our streets and highways, it fails in another way. No amount of safety-first slogans and no amount of warnings or educational pictures reach a certain type of driver. This has been shown time and time again.

The New York State troopers have accomplished a world of good during the past year in bringing about a better observance of the general traffic and the motor vehicle laws. Their very presence on the highways has unquestionably had the effect of somewhat curbing the speed fiends. It is impossible, of course, to definitely analyze the amount of good which the troopers have done in lessening the number of accidents by warnings and arrests.

Automobile accidents are bound to happen just as long as the human equation exists. Broadly speaking, there are two kinds of motor vehicle accidents—the preventable and the unpreventable. The driver of a car is blinded for the moment by a fly in his eye—the car swerves and an accident is recorded. An automobile with a careless driver at the wheel swings around a bend in the road and an accident follows which might easily have been prevented with a little less speed.

Judge McAdoo, as well as Judge House and Judge Cobb have arrived at a stage where they believe that the only efficient way of handling the proposition is by the revocation and suspension of licenses. There is no one in the city of New York or in the State who is going to stand longer for a condition where 1,100 lives are crushed out annually on the highways through the inefficient operation of automobiles.

What is the present law in regard to this situation? It provides that the secretary of State must revoke on the recommendation of the trial judge, but the trouble is this, the courts do not tell the secretary of State what happens, and when I say that I re-

voked thirty-seven licenses last year in this State, it means that only thirty-seven licenses were asked to be revoked by all courts in the State of New York. I have never failed to revoke any license submitted to me by the traffic court of New York city or any court in the State.

In addition, the secretary of State under the law, can now suspend and subsequently revoke a license on a hearing, but as the situation now stands, the secretary of State's office is without the machinery to do this. There is no district attorney's office in connection with the secretary of State's department to furnish the necessary evidence. The office has the power, but lacks agencies to secure such evidence.

There is not a motorist of any standing in this State but who is desirous of improving conditions. There is not a body of men in this State more public spirited and willing than the motorist, and I say this in all frankness for I am constantly in touch with them.

I believe, however, that the power of suspension and revocation should rest with the power that creates the license in the first place. In other words, there goes with power to create, the power to destroy.

There has been of late a disposition on the part of some people, particularly in New York city, to class all chauffeurs as gunmen. I want to dissent to this. In New York city, my office has licensed over 83,000 chauffeurs. There may be some gunmen among them, but I do not believe that all these men earning their bread and butter by driving a car should have this stigma placed upon their business.

It may be news to some to know that last year we turned down 23,000 men who wished to become chauffeurs. Every one of us desires the efficient operation of the motor vehicle. But it is only natural to expect that out of over 147,000 licensed chauffeurs and over 463,000 owners there must come

a certain percentage who are careless and who sooner or later figure in some accident.

The report of Judge House's court in



Automobile traffic in Fifth avenue, New York city, looking north from Forty-second street. It needs no stretch of the imagination to realize the difficulty of regulating motor traffic here



In this case the driver failed to make the corner and his life paid the forfeit

New York for December is interesting as showing the urgent need of a more drastic handling of automobile violations, and likewise gives one an idea of the activity of the police. During the 21 court days in December, a total of 1,568 persons were arraigned in the traffic court, an average of 74 cases per day. There were committed in default of payment of fines 78 automobilists; 28 were imprisoned for non-payment of fines and 32 were committed with the alternative of a fine. The fines for the 21 days amounted to \$19,267.

First offense speeding made up 487 cases; second offense speeding, 33 cases; reckless driving, 36; no lights, 258. There were 16 intoxicated operators arrested; 16 unlicensed

chauffeurs, while 4 persons sped away from the scene of an accident in which they had figured.

THE COMING RACE

These things shall be,— a loftier race
 Than e'er the world hath known shall rise . . .
 They shall be gentle brave and strong
 To spill no drop of blood, but dare
 All that may plant man's lordship firm
 On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.

Nation with nation, land with land,
 Unarmed shall live as comrades free;
 In every heart and brain shall throb
 The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mold,
 And mightier music fill the skies,
 And every life shall be a song,
 When all the earth is paradise . . .

JOHN A. SYMONDS.

SOME LEGISLATORS TWENTY YEARS AGO

How senators and assemblymen, still in the ring, looked in 1899 — Sage, Cullen, Lewis, Martin and Ramsperger were shy young chaps in those days

For some time to come the STATE SERVICE magazine will reproduce from old State Red Books pictures of well known legislators and public officials, also newspapermen, with sketches of their careers. This month there is reproduced the pictures of eight men who were members of the legislature twenty years ago. From time to time there will be pictures as they appeared twenty-five and thirty years ago. How they looked then and now makes an interesting study. There is a constant procession of new men coming to and going from the senate and assembly. Many of them achieve greater prominence and continue to be known as public men after they leave the legislature.—

EDITOR.

SOME of the men who were members of the legislature twenty years ago are still well known in public life and few of them — very few — are now either in the assembly or the senate. The youthful appearance of their photographs in 1899 in the Red Book makes an interesting comparison with the pictures of 1919. The STATE SERVICE magazine herewith reproduces the pictures of eight members of the legislature in 1899 when Theodore Roosevelt was governor, six assemblymen and two senators.

The senate and assembly of twenty years ago contained many members who have become conspicuous in State affairs and many more, of course, have passed out of notice entirely. It was a time when the late Theodore Roosevelt appeared to be rapidly mounting to the zenith of his popularity. He had been elected governor in 1898 after his record as a rough rider in the Spanish-American war in Cuba. Frank S. Black, his predecessor had served one term but was refused renomination by the Republican organization, headed by Thomas C. Platt, to make way for the dashing young cavalryman.

Otto Kelsey, afterwards State superintendent of insurance, was then a member of assembly from Livingston county, the home

of United States Senator Wadsworth. James G. Graham, afterwards secretary to Governor Benjamin B. Odell, was an assemblyman from Orange county and George M. Palmer of Schoharie county was the Democratic leader in the assembly.

In the State senate Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff presided in 1899 while Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara county was the Republican leader.

James S. Whipple of Salamanca, now of the legal department of the State excise commission, was clerk of the senate.

On the Democratic side were such prominent figures as Thomas F. Grady, Patrick H. McCarren, Timothy D. Sullivan and William F. Mackey.

Among the conspicuous Republican senators were John Ford, now a justice of the supreme court, sponsor of the special franchise tax law; Hobart Krum of Schoharie county; Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga; George R. Malby, Ogdensburg, afterwards member of congress; Henry G. Coggeshall; Elon R. Brown; John Raines, Republican leader in the senate for many years; Frank W. Higgins, afterwards lieutenant-governor and governor of the State. Old pictures of eight men, members of the legislature twenty years ago, are shown here.

Merton E. Lewis then represented an assembly district from Rochester. He was afterwards a State senator and retired last year as attorney-general after having served in that office for about four years. He has been more or less prominent in the State's public life during the last twenty years. Last September he was a candidate for governor in the Republican primary against Governor Whitman. It was in 1897 that Mr. Lewis



Merton E. Lewis, as he looked twenty years ago



Louis M. Martin, twenty-odd years ago



Senator Sage, a youthful assemblyman in 1899



Judge Rodenbeck hasn't changed much

first served in the assembly from Monroe county. There were four members from that county at that time, the other three being James M. E. O'Grady, William W. Armstrong and Frederick E. Gott. Mr. O'Grady during that year was speaker of the assembly and Mr. Armstrong a member of the State senate in 1898.

Louis M. Martin first served as member of the assembly in 1898, hence was serving his second term in 1899. He comes from Clinton, Oneida county. After having been an assemblyman during 1898-99-1900, which covered the terms of Governor Frank S. Black and Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Martin withdrew. Fifteen years later he came back to Albany as a member of the State constitutional convention and has served in the assembly for 1916-17-18-19.

Few State senators are so well known throughout New York State as Henry M. Sage of Albany, chairman of the senate finance committee. He began his legislative career just twenty years ago from the old fourth district of Albany county. One of his colleagues in the assembly was the late James B. McEwan, afterwards mayor of Albany. Assemblyman Sage served only one year and then retired from the legislature until 1910 when he was nominated and elected State senator in which office he has served ever since.

One of the assemblyman of twenty years ago, now a justice of the supreme court, is Adolph J. Rodenbeck of Rochester. Mr. Rodenbeck was a member of the assembly for three years, 1899-1900-1901. Within the last three or four years he was elected a justice of the supreme court in Rochester. Prior to that time he was a member of the State court of claims.

Until he retired last year, Thomas H. Cullen was the dean of the State legislature, he having served continuously from a Brooklyn district, first in the assembly beginning in 1896 and ending in 1898 and then in the senate from 1899 to 1918. That covers a period of twenty-four years. The picture here of Mr. Cullen was taken undoubtedly about the time he entered the legislature in 1896. He is now a member of congress, having been elected to that office last November.

Senator Samuel J. Ramsperger of Buffalo is the oldest member of the legislature in the point of service. He first began there in 1899. With the exception of two years, he has served continuously in the senate ever since.

Senator Fowler of Chautauqua county is also an old time member of the legislature, having served in the assembly for five years beginning in 1899. Then he was absent from the legislature for several years, was ap-



*Senator Cullen, quarter
of a century ago*



*Senator Ramsperger
in 1899*



*Senator Fowler, when
24 years old*



*Daniel P. Witter
about 1896*

pointed a deputy attorney-general under Attorney-General Edward R. O'Malley of Buffalo and was elected State senator more than a year ago from the Chautauqua-Cattaraugus district to succeed Senator George E. Spring.

As may be seen from his picture, Senator Fowler was a mere youth when he was first a member of the assembly, being but twenty-four years old. He has the distinction of having introduced the first direct primary bill ever brought before the legislature when he was in the assembly. He is now sponsor for the municipal ownership bill supported by the State conference of mayors.

Daniel P. Witter of Tioga county was an assemblyman from that county twenty years ago and is again representing it in that branch of the legislature. Mr. Witter is a farmer and resides at Berkshire, N. Y. He served even earlier than 1899, being a member from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, so that his experience runs back twenty-three years in the legislature. He came back in 1916 and has been an assemblyman since that time from Tioga county. For about twenty years he has been employed by the State department of agriculture and for a portion of each year has been acting as director of farmers' institutes. Mr. Witter today looks about as he did a score of years ago.

GENERAL ALLENBY

I suppose that a German general impresses one first of all as a soldier, but — and it may be due in part to the semi-civilian British uniform — the English officer impresses one first of all as a man. When I saw General Allenby I did not think of this man of powerful shoulders, of high forehead, of the kindest of eyes, of blunt, staccato speech, and of most genial manner, as a soldier. I was in the presence of a great human being. And it was so when I met Marshal Foch, in the days before he was a marshal.

It was at general headquarters that I first saw General Allenby. I had driven over from Jerusalem with one of my Red Cross associates to spend the night with the "C-in-C," or the "Chief," as he is called by his officers and men. And I may at this distance confess that I went with some timidity. In the first place, I was not yet inured to my military title (and that was the only one by which I was known out there). In the next place, I had never had an acquaintance with the British beyond that of meeting a few of them visiting in America, and I was anticipating a frigid formality even in that semi-tropical and remote country.

But I soon forgot, in the warmth of the reception, that my host was a general and that I was not a civilian, that he was an overcritical Britisher and I a provincial American. We soon found ourselves fellow inhabitants of ancient Palestine — of the Old Testament land. And when we left the dinner-table it was to pore over George Adam Smith's "Geography of the Holy Land" — a classic which is more than a geography, a veritable epic poem in prose form — and then to turn to certain passages in the Old Testament.

It is not the part of a guest to speak of what he has seen and heard at headquarters, and certainly what was said that night was not intended for hearing beyond the walls of the old farmhouse, temporarily used as headquarters, but I am sure that the commander-in-chief will let me share my memory of it with others, especially as it can give no comfort to the enemy. — *Dr. John H. Finley in Scribner's.*

WATER POWER OF ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS

Story of how the Long Sault charter, granting enormous privileges to a private company was repealed — One million horse power can be produced there

By GEORGE B. BURD

Former State senator from Buffalo

George B. Burd, a lawyer of Buffalo, author of this article, was a member of the State senate in 1911-12. It was he who initiated proceedings in the legislature to bring about the repeal of the Long Sault charter granting to a Pennsylvania company the enormous water power of the Long Sault in the St. Lawrence river. Mr. Burd is, therefore, familiar with the subject and his article sheds an interesting light on a question which is now one of the big problems of New York State — the development of our tremendous water power. It has been estimated that at least 1,000,000 horsepower can be generated on the American side of the Long Sault and that the electricity could be transmitted throughout the State at reasonable rates — EDITOR.

ON the 23rd day of May, 1907, with the approval of Governor Hughes, there was added to our laws an act incorporating the Long Sault Development Company. The title expressed objects to conjure with. It undertook the modest task of damming the St. Lawrence river in the neighborhood of Long Sault island, improving the navigation on this international boundary stream, and incidentally permitting the company thus created to exploit the water power resulting from the erection of the dam. Five individuals, relatively unknown in the world of finance and of large industrial undertakings, with such others as they chose to associate themselves with thus faced an undertaking involving an expenditure of \$40,000,000 — a large sum in the ante-bellum days, ere we had come to think in billions. The corporation thus created by special act, had all the usual corporate powers of business corporations, and in particular these, possessing a public interest:

- a. It was to be perpetual.
- b. It was to receive a grant from the

State of all lands required to be flooded in order to erect the dam.

c. In payment, the State was to receive within four years \$45,000 and thereafter a given price for each horsepower developed, not exceeding in any event a maximum of 75 cents per horsepower annually, and not less than 25 cents for the same annually; the price to be dependent on the full amount produced — diminishing as the quantity increased.

This was no mill race donation. Perhaps many of your readers may not be familiar with the lay of things at the point where these five gentlemen proposed to do big business. There are three islands there: the Long Sault lying near the American side; the Scheik being near the Canadian side; and the Barnhart Island lying more amidstream. There are extensive rapids at the point indicated, capable under dam construction of providing power to the maximum of 1,000,000 horsepower, and in no event less than 500,000 horsepower.

Assuming the concurrence of Congress and the Canadian government, this was by far the most extensive grant of water power ever made by any government. It should be noted that the islands are so disposed at this place in the river, that the international boundary line runs between the most northerly island and the Canadian shore, leaving doubtless about seven-eighths of all the flow of water on the American side.

It developed immediately after the five unknown gentlemen secured this grant, that the real party in interest was the "Pittsburgh Reduction Company," which in due



Steamer shooting the Long Sault rapids

season emerged from this chrysalis state into "Aluminum Trust of America." The latter name was by no manner of means an industrial misnomer. It controlled, directly or indirectly, practically 100 per cent of the aluminum output in the United States. The primary object was to strengthen this trust in this manner: Electricity is a most important factor in the production of aluminum, hence aluminum works are located in the neighborhood of substantial hydroelectric plants. The possibilities of power development at the Long Sault were enormous; hence its importance to the aluminum trust. Thus circumstanced, it was abundantly able to meet and offset competition.

The grant of this water power was condoned or defended because it carried a small return to the State on the power developed. The fact that it was an exclusive grant of the only available water power susceptible of easy development on the St. Lawrence as it bounded our State; that the return to the State was a fixed return, subject to no change for all time; that the grant was per-

petual; and that it turned over the control of an international river for all time to a private corporation with no reservation other than that it should provide for navigation as fully as it now existed, were all minor points, apparently, so unimportant that the "Long Sault bill" (nicknamed the "Long Green bill"), slid gracefully but ungraciously through the legislature and became a law.

The State of New York, producing within its borders one-sixth of all the manufactured products of the United States, producing no coal within its limits, and needing all its water power for general manufacturing and for the use of its municipalities, free from individual control and monopoly, had thus unwisely parted with its greatest possible water power, save that at Niagara Falls, and even at the latter place it had parted with nearly all its rights without any compensation in return.

So the law creating the Long Sault Development Company, with all its possibilities of private gain and public loss, remained. Its

sponsors, in the meantime diligently attempted to rivet down their franchise, until early in 1911. These intervening years were not years of idle dreaming to other promoters. A thrifty class of citizens became keenly alive to other sources of water power and went after them with the perseverance, if not the conscience, of saints. A residue of water power under our treaty with Great Britain remained unappropriated at Niagara Falls. It belonged to the public — therefore to nobody. Efforts were making in Congress by existing power companies, to corral this excess on the same liberal terms they were already dealing with the public — for nothing. A member of the State senate was requested by Congressman Charles B. Smith to throw a legislative monkey-wrench into this congressional machinery, then about to grind in Washington. It was done. Immediately it was proposed that the State adopt a water power policy.

Believing then that the grant to the Long Sault Development company represented a model State policy, the member above referred to was directed to investigate this grant and shape a policy for protecting the State's interest at Niagara Falls, in accordance therewith. An analysis of the bill convinced the searcher for this model, that the model itself was a nightmare in legislation. The resolve was then formed to devote his efforts to repeal this Long Sault grant of 1907, before it ripened into full possession by user. The company had expended much money at this place, half a million dollars; indeed, on both sides of the river, the investment and expenditures equalled nearly two million dollars.

Convinced that this so-called model was vicious, a bill was introduced to repeal the grant, but reached only the stage of bare introduction. Sufficient support was not forthcoming to effect its passage. Next year, 1912, with the power interests in control of the assembly, the chance of repeal

was less bright. The senate, however, despite opposition, passed a resolution referring the whole matter to the attorney-general for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the act. At the opening of the senate in January, 1913, Attorney-General Carmody reported strongly against the act on the ground that it was unconstitutional. This was followed immediately by a special executive message by Governor Sulzer recommending its repeal. The legislature promptly responded, and the act was repealed, returning the control of this stream once more to the people of the State, subject to the control of Congress as regards commerce.

While these matters were pending in the New York legislature, a bill was before Congress confirming the New York grant, and the Canadian government was likewise being petitioned for like favorable legislation. Its repeal here killed all these visions. A further act was passed appropriating sufficient money to repay all the State had received, about \$36,000, and to allow a claim to be presented to the court of claims for actual damages sustained beside.

The bill repealing the original act was unique in that it assigned as ostensible reasons for the repeal in detail the points in which it was alleged it violated the constitution of the State. Three particular violations are mentioned. The matter finally came to the courts flatly on the constitutional questions, and, strange as it may seem, the repealing act was sustained on constitutional grounds, but not on those referred to in the repealing statute itself; and the appellate court, and finally the court of appeals, while both agreeing in the decision, did not agree as to the constitutional grounds, nor did either of these courts agree with the other as to the grounds.

That closed a most remarkable episode. A stupendous water power grant, followed within six years by its full repeal, has perhaps no legislative parallel in this State.

SHOULD STREET CAR FARES BE ADVANCED?

*Interesting presentation of the case from the side of the railway companies —
Argument is made that it is no longer possible to carry passengers for a nickel*

By HARLOW C. CLARK

Editor of Aera magazine, devoted to interests of electric railways

All over the country the question as to whether street railway fares should be increased and to what extent is agitating the people as well as the companies. Mr. Clark discusses the subject from the viewpoint of the street railways. He deals particularly with the situation in New York State. Every man, woman and child using these utilities are interested in the question of fares. STATE SERVICE endeavors to give the facts from the point of view of the company as well as from that of the patrons — EDITOR.

THE outstanding securities of the electric railways of New York held by the public, and not including the securities of one company held by another, amount to \$1,282,566,448.

In the year 1918, the gross incomes of the companies represented by these securities amounted to \$51,348,803, embraced in which amount approximately \$1,200,000 received from the rent of an office building and from the lighting business done by some of the companies.

There was earned then from railway operation on this capitalization less than four per cent, or if the operations of the Interborough Rapid Transit company is disregarded as because of the peculiar conditions of its business, it should properly be the gross income of the remaining companies was three and one tenth per cent on their capitalization.

Included in the \$1,282,566,338 of capitalization was capital stock to the amount of \$394,912,685. Deducting this, and figuring return simply upon the amount of the secured debt, we find that for all the companies the return was less than six per cent, and with the Interborough Rapid Transit company eliminated, both as to debt and gross earn-

ings the return was a little more than four and one half per cent.

These railway properties are owned by the holders of \$394,826,488 of stock. In 1918, deducting the \$1,200,000 received from other business, as set forth above, they received two and two-tenths per cent on their holdings, or if Interborough transactions be eliminated, four-tenths of one per cent.

There are 101 operating electric railway companies in New York State, of which sixty-five report to the second district commission and thirty-six to the first district commission. In 1917 nineteen of these companies failed to earn their operating expenses, and sixty reported a deficit in net income, which means that they were unable to pay their fixed charges and rentals. Unfortunately the printed reports of the public service commissions furnish no later figures than those for the first three months of 1918. There is, however, little reason to believe that the succeeding months have improved the situation to any great extent. For the first three months the number of companies failing to earn their operating expenses were forty-one, and the companies that showed a deficit in net income were eighty-two, so that for this period, there were but nineteen companies of the total of one hundred and one that earned anything to apply either to dividends or to reserve for contingencies, while the remainder did not earn all of their interest and rental charges.

This is the purely financial aspect of the electric railway situation in the State of New York. It is, of course, extremely serious, the security of nearly one billion and a

quarter of investments cannot be threatened, as this investment is threatened, without jeopardizing more than the interest of the security holders. To the ordinary citizen, to the inhabitants of the cities, towns and villages of the State, there is an even more serious side to the question which arises because the service which the railways are giving is put in hazard and it seems certain that unless a remedy is applied and applied speedily, these railways can no longer perform their proper functions.

There is no lack of signs pointing the way towards the end. In Buffalo, Rochester and Schenectady, strikes, ranging in duration from three to twenty-one days have occurred, caused, not by any basic disagreement between the companies and the employees, but because it was not within the financial ability of the companies to pay the increased wages which the employees asked. In Rochester the service of the railway company has been cut down twenty-five per cent. In Binghamton, the local company has gone into the hands of a receiver making six companies now in bankruptcy, with many more threatened insolvencies. In practically every city of the State, the condition of the local transportation companies presents a cause of dissatisfaction both on the part of the owners who are receiving in all cases inadequate and in many cases no return upon their property, and on the part of the public which is receiving less service than its needs demand.

No one familiar with the situation can doubt that the time has come when if there is not a re-adjustment in the relations between the companies and the public the communities of New York will be deprived of service universally conceded to be necessary for their development and progress and for the health, comfort and convenience of their inhabitants.

The problem is primarily one for the public to solve. Public interests are paramount.

It is possible for the owners and the creditors of these properties to salvage what they may from their physical possessions and retire from the business of transportation bearing their losses. It is impossible for the communities to exist without street car service. While no one believes that any such result is to follow, it is entirely possible and calls attention to the necessity for a careful, unprejudiced, broad-minded consideration of the entire question and for action which will so establish relations between the utilities and the public as will enable the utilities to perform properly and in the public interest, their very necessary functions.

It is time for the thinking men of New York to paraphrase William Allen White's famous "What's the Matter with Kansas?" and seriously inquire "What's the matter with our railways?" The case must be diagnosed before a remedy can be applied. The popular answer will be, "overcapitalization." But this is not an answer that will explain the fact that but nineteen companies in the entire State were able to earn sufficient revenue during the first quarter of 1918 to pay the interest on their secured debt. Nor, will it explain the situations of those companies both in New York and in other States, the capitalization of which is free from suspicion but which are, nevertheless, facing the disaster. The capitalization of the Massachusetts companies has, for example, been given a clean bill of health, by innumerable investigating committees and commissions appointed by legislatures and by governors, and yet the condition of these companies is worse, if anything, than those of New York. The capitalization of the Cleveland railway company was cleared of not only its intangible values, but of a large tangible value at the time of the resettlement in 1912, and in spite of this fact, it has been unable without substantial increases in fare, to satisfactorily carry on its business under the stress of present day conditions.

The capitalization of the State railways may well be given consideration in any plan, for a final settlement of the question at issue, but it is but one of the many phases of the problem and by no means the most important.

This may be found, I believe, in the attempt to substitute the judgment of men for economic law, in the fixing of the price of electric railway product. Because competition was harmful to public interest, and hence, could not properly be used as a price regulator, the attempt has been made, first through stipulations in franchises and contracts, and then, through the deliberations of commissions to arbitrarily fix the rate of fares to be charged. The consequence has been the elimination of flexibility. It has been impossible satisfactorily either to decrease the price as the cost decreased, or to increase it as the cost increased. The five-cent nickel became the ruling god of the industry. It was the practically universal fare. It was charged in cities where cost of operation was low and in cities where costs were high. In other industries selling prices increased or decreased as the cost of manufacture declined or advanced. But for the railways, their operation was confined within the limits of the nickel. It was to all intents and purposes, impossible to increase it, and in consequence adjustments in service rather than in rates was the only relief as possible costs advanced.

We have the authority of Former-President William H. Taft and Mr. Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the national war labor board, backed by a careful investigation of various government departments as to just what this advance amounted to during the period of the war. In a letter to the railroad commission of South Carolina, the joint chairmen said:

"According to very careful figures collected by departments of federal government, the five cent fare in 1915 was about equivalent to a seven cent fare at present."

Taking the matter back still further, we have the declaration of Professor Irving Fisher of Yale university a leading economist that the purchasing power of a dollar declined fifty per cent between 1896 and 1917. This means that to put the fare of today upon a parity with the nickel stipulated in existing franchises, most of which were entered into in the early nineties, that it must be advanced to at least ten cents and probably more.

There is evidence enough to satisfy any fairminded man, that the present rate of fare is inadequate to provide the service which the railways are attempting to furnish, and if this be admitted as it must be, it is evident that in the correction of this condition there are but four alternatives:

First — the discovery and adoption of operating and financial economies, which will reduce the cost of service.

Second — a reduction in the quality and extent of the service to bring it within a stipulated fare.

Third — that an increase in fares sufficient to pay the cost of service.

Fourth — the payment of the communities of a part of the cost of service; which means subsidization.

It is entirely possible that in the final solution of the problem, all of these methods may in part be adopted. All of them are, as a matter of fact, now being tried in certain instances. The use of the so-called one-man or safety cars is perhaps the greatest operating economy that has yet been devised. It is being successfully tried in many cities and it is being strenuously opposed in others. The reduction or elimination of special taxes and imposts, such for instance as paving taxes, taxes for street sprinkling, street cleaning and snow removal and other charges which have been levied upon street railways, in the belief that they were being paid by the owners of the property rather than the car rider, is the most apparent possible economy in connection with the finances of the railways. There are others such as for instance train or trailer operation which depend upon the co-operation of the public.

We have in the city of Rochester, an example of the use of the second alternative. Here, the city refused an increase in fares, and the company proceeded to cut down its service so as to make it come within the possibilities of the nickel fare. An appeal to the public service commission brought about an investigation, with the result that the commission realizing that continuance of the present service and the present rate of fare gave consent to a reduction for a trial period of a month. Whether the people of Rochester will accept poorer service and the unfavorable advertising which the city receives through the announcement that it prefers a reduction of twenty-five per cent in service rather than paying the cost of the service it once had, remains to be seen.

Some 329 cities in the United States have already adopted the third alternative and are paying increased fares for their electric railway service. Of the 163 cities having a population of more than 40,000, ninety-nine have in effect increased fares, and of the remainder of the companies all but fifteen have made applications for increases. Increases have been granted in thirty of the thirty-eight States in which are cities of more than 40,000 as well as the District of Columbia which is still another evidence that the adverse conditions are not confined to New York. It is interesting in connection with the subject of overcapitalization to note that the State in which the largest number of increases is effective is Massachusetts, and that Massachusetts has regulated the issuance of securities during practically the entire life of the electric railway industry, so that the issue of overcapitalization has not been raised in connection with these increases.

In Massachusetts the policy of the subsidization of electric railways has already been inaugurated. At its last session, the Massachusetts legislature passed laws which permit any community to contribute towards

the cost of the operation of an electric railway in order, either to keep the fares down or to preserve the service. In the case of the Boston Elevated Railway company, if the rate of fare is insufficient to pay the cost of service, it is specifically provided that the deficit shall be paid from the State treasury and assessed in turn upon the communities in which the company operates in proportion to the number of passengers carried.

These four alternatives as set forth above, constitute I believe, the fundamentals which must be given first consideration, if the problem of electric railway transportation is to be given a correct solution.

They must be met whether the ownership and operation of the roads is to continue in private hands, as at present, or whether the public assumes ownership and operation.

There is no virtue in public ownership which permits the giving of service at less than cost. Somehow the service must be paid for. If it is not paid for by the car rider it must be paid for by the taxpayer. That thing is certain. When the United States government took over the steam roads of the country, the fares were raised and not lowered. The State of Massachusetts is operating the Boston Elevated Railway system, one of the largest and most important in the country, and the trustees appointed by the governor have raised the fares, first, from five to seven cents and later, on the first of December last from seven to eight cents, and the end is not yet in sight. A majority of the mileage of British tramways is operated by the municipalities and yet Parliament was compelled to adopt measures raising tramway fares. On the municipal lines of Tacoma, the fare has been increased just as the fares on the privately owned lines in the same city have been increased.

I am not here to argue for or against public ownership. To my mind that should be considered from the standpoint of econ-

omy and efficiency only. If the municipalities can operate the street railways more economically and more efficiently they should do so. But I think efficiency in this connection should be construed as covering enterprise and initiative, which are so necessary if our American cities are to progress as they have in the past, and in this connection I cannot refrain from pointing out in connection with the operation of the tramways of the United Kingdom, as compared with those of the United States, a record which I think tends to show that there is less enterprise, less efficiency and less initiative under public ownership than under private ownership.

In the year 1890, there were 900 miles of tramway and light railway lines in the United Kingdom, or 2.39 miles for each 100,000 of population. The same year there were 5,783 miles in the United States, or 9.05 miles for each 100,000 of population. Twenty-two years later, in 1912, in which year the last published census of street railways was taken in the United States, there were 2,662 miles of line in the United Kingdom, or 5.85 miles of line for each 100,000 of population, and in the United States 30,437 miles, or 31.90 miles for each 100,000. In the United Kingdom the mileage had grown 145 per cent, and in the United States 252 per cent. So much, at least, had private ownership done in providing the cities and towns of this country of ours with speedy, efficient and comfortable communication.

It is well if we would understand the question before us to keep constantly in mind the elements which go to make up the cost of furnishing transportation service — elements which exist alike under either private or public ownership and operation.

There is, first, the cost of the capital necessary for the construction and extension of and betterments to the system. If private owners do not furnish the capital the public must, and in either case it demands

a return. In the case of private ownership the capital is obtained partly through the sale of bonds, secured by mortgages on the property, and partly through the sale of stock, unsecured by anything but the purchaser's judgment as to the earning power of the property. If bond interest is not paid, the bond owners may take over the property. If dividends are not paid upon the stock, the owner pockets his disappointment and his loss. In the case of public ownership capital is secured either by the sale of bonds, behind which the entire credit of the community is pledged, or in some cases by the sale of public utility certificates, secured only by the property of the utility. It is possible under private financing for the return upon that part of the capital represented by stock, to be deferred, or indeed never to be paid, but in the case of public financing, in some way or other, either through fares or through taxation the interest on capital must be forthcoming, because, if it be represented by public bonds, the taxing power of the community may be invoked to pay, while in the case of utility certificates the holders may take over the property upon default. It is evident then that the return to capital is under either system an absolutely necessary part of the cost of the service.

There is second, the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation and obsolescence. Unless operation and maintenance be paid for, the road cannot run. Unless depreciation and obsolescence be provided as a part of operating expenses, it must be added to the capital account and so increase the cost of capital.

There is an additional charge against operation, which is not an absolutely necessary item. That is the charge for special taxes and other governmental imposts. These may be waived at the option of the government, but such waiver is in the nature of a subsidy and affords no more help in keeping down

the cost of service in the case of a publicly owned and operated system than in the case of a privately owned and operated system.

It would seem then, that the first step in the solution of the electric railway problem is to set up some machinery, which will at all times bring, as nearly as may be, the price of the product into correct relation with its cost. In other words, to substitute for this industry which in the interests of the public must be treated as a natural monopoly, some method which will take the place as a price-fixing agency, of the laws of supply and demand and of competition, which control prices in other industries.

Some progress has already been made along these lines. The street railway systems of Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Montreal are already operating under what is known as the "service at cost" plan. Massachusetts has in the case of the Bay State street railway system by a special act, and in the case of other Massachusetts railways, by a general act, provided "service at cost." In the ordinance consolidating the Chicago surface and elevated railroads, passed by the city council, but defeated at a referendum, "service at cost" was established, and in other cities throughout the country the plan is being actively agitated.

The principle of the various ordinances and laws enacted to secure this result is the same. The city, district, or State, as the case may be, specifies the service which it desires. The company furnishes the service specified and the car rider pays the cost. The cost of this service is arrived at by adding together:

First. The cost of the capital necessary to the enterprise.

Second. The cost of operation and maintenance.

Third. The cost of depreciation and obsolescence.

Fourth. The cost of taxes and other governmental imposts.

The sum of these items is the "cost of the

service," and the fare to be charged is fixed at such a figure as will provide sufficient revenue to pay it.

To prevent too frequent fluctuations in fare, a "reserve" fund is established, let us say, by the provision of \$500,000 by the company. Into this fund is paid all surplus remaining after the "cost of service" has been paid. From it is made up any deficits in the cost of service.

A schedule of various rates of fares is agreed upon. This may be constituted in various ways. In Cleveland, for instance, the schedule began with a two-cent cash fare, a one-cent charge for transfers, to be rebated when the transfer was presented, and ascended through different grades up to a four-cent cash fare, one cent for transfer, with no rebate and it is interesting to note as indicative of present day costs, that the highest fare in the original schedule was recently found to be too low, with the result that the agreement was amended to include higher fares and that a charge of five cents plus one cent for transfer is now being collected in Cleveland. The schedule may, of course, be adopted to meet any system of fares desired, such as for instance the so-called zone system.

If at the end of any stated period, usually every four months, the reserve fund — we are still supposing an initial fund of \$500,000 — has reached \$750,000, the next lowest grade of fares in the schedule becomes automatically operative. If it has declined below \$250,000, the next highest grade in the schedule becomes operative, and continues until the fund either reaches \$750,000 or still further declines below \$250,000, in either of which events the fare is again changed.

The main fault found with the "service at cost" plan, as it is been outlined, is that because the rate of return is fixed, incentive to initiative and enterprise and economy, present under the old system, will be lacking. To remedy this situation, vari-

ous plans of profit sharing have been introduced into some of the measures, the most noticeable of which is, perhaps, that contained in the Cincinnati franchise. Here the return on the value of the property is guaranteed, through the sliding scale of fares, and the return to the owners depends upon the rate of fare.

Surplus remaining after the cost of service, excluding return to owners, other than the allowance noted, is termed "divisible surplus." If the fare is more than six cents, the entire fund goes to the reduction of fares; if the fare is six cents, 20 per cent goes to the company and 80 per cent to the reduction of fares; if the fare is five and one-half cents, the company receives 30 per cent and 70 per cent goes to fare reduction; and if the fare is five cents or less, the company receives 45 per cent and the remainder goes to fare reduction.

Time will not permit to go into all of the various details of the "service at cost" plans as they have been worked out and are being worked out in various places. Enough has been said to show that there is now in existence a method whereby the price of the service rendered by street railways may be predicated upon what it costs to render that service. I do not believe that the plan is yet perfect, but I do believe that it affords a basis for a re-establishment of the relations between transportation utilities and the cities they serve that will be mutually satisfactory, fair and equitable. It is a workable plan as the experience of Cleveland shows, and it has the further merit of lending itself to both public control and public ownership should this be desired.

In all of the laws and ordinances to which I have referred there are provisions, which enable the State or the municipality as the case may be to purchase the property of the company at any time, should they so desire. The Boston Elevated Railway system is actually being operated by the State.

I am convinced that once the street railway situation is thoroughly understood by the public that it will be settled quickly and fairly.

TO THE SOLDIER WITHOUT A LETTER

Dear Man, out there upon the fighting line,
This is for you, a letter all your own;
Unstamped, it goes across the ocean's brine
To make you know you are not quite alone.

Although perhaps I've never heard your name,
It does not matter, if this meets your view,
And no one else has any right or claim
Upon a single line — it's just for you.

It's just to tell you there is not a day,
Or even one small hour, that does not bear
A warm and grateful thought, sent far away,
A wireless message to you, through the air.

If you need mothering, just shut your eyes
And feel upon your head her gentle hand,
And read, between these lines, her counsel wise
On matters only mothers understand.

If some sweet girl face haunts your constant thought,
This letter is from her, and every line
Tells of a heart where absence has not wrought
One instant's change, whose every throb is thine.

If a dear wife within your arms you've held,
And unknown reasons keep all word away,
Read here that lonely hours more closely weld
The chains that bind you, firmer, every day.

If you are yearning, every now and then,
For queer, small missives printed with great care
By chubby fingers unused to a pen,
Look at these words, you'll find the message there.

As, in the days of old, an altar stood,
Bearing inscription to a god unknown,
Within our hearts, not made of stone or wood,
We have erected for your sake a throne.

We practice self-denial every day;
For you we give up many things we crave;
When you are giving all, so far away,
We, here at home, must equally be brave.

So, if ambition fills your heart and mind,
And for your country you give all your might,
Right here you'll read, unless you're very blind,
Praise from the grateful land for which you fight.

GROWTH OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Had a small beginning seventy years ago and now occupies beautiful and convenient quarters at the capitol — valuable reference books being collected

BY DR. CHARLES R. SKINNER

Legislative librarian

THE legislative library was authorized by chapter 483 of the laws of 1915, combining the senate and assembly libraries theretofore existing, and thus became a recognized branch of the State government. The first record of an assembly library is found in the legislative manual of 1849.

Ira Dubois of Catskill was the first librarian. The senate established a library in 1854 with William Durren of Peekskill as librarian. For many years, these libraries were located in various committee rooms, usually the rooms of the judiciary committees, and consisted mainly of the session laws, senate and assembly documents and bills, with a moderate collection of legal text books for reference.

In March, 1911, the unfortunate fire in the capitol totally destroyed the assembly library and much of the State library located in the western part of the capitol.

For four years afterward, while efforts were being made to replace many of the lost volumes, the library was first located under the assembly balcony, then in one of the committee rooms on the second floor, and later, in one of the rooms in the restored third floor, now occupied by the majority leader of the assembly.

On May 7, 1915, by the terms of the law, the lieutenant governor, as president of the

senate, and the speaker of the assembly, appointed a librarian and two assistants, and on that date, the senate and assembly libraries were transferred to the present room of the legislative library on the western front of the capitol, formerly occupied by the reading room of the State library, which was ruined by the fire. The room was finished early in 1915. It is conveniently located

between the assembly and senate chambers, handsomely finished in white Vermont marble, well lighted and made attractive by frieze decorations painted by Will H. Low, of New York. It is considered the most attractive room in the capitol and is daily admired by hundreds of visitors.

It seems appropriate to give here Mr. Low's own description of his decorative frieze, which is fully illustrated elsewhere:



Charles R. Skinner, Legislative librarian

"In the center of the eastern wall there is seated the figure of a young woman robed in crimson richly embroidered with gold. To this enthroned figure, symbolic of the State, Mercury, upon her right, hands the caduceus, the sign of commercial supremacy, while upon the left she extends her hand and grasps that of Ceres, typical of our agricultural resources. Two figures of children, the one bearing the horn of plenty, the other the strong box of the treasury, complete this central panel

"In the continuing panel to the right, the aboriginal settlement of our country is depicted by an Indian youth, who advances proffering the pipe of peace; while in the canoe which floats behind him the products of the chase are heaped and a second Indian holds aloft a wild turkey, and in the stern of the canoe a woman and child of the



A corner in the State legislative library at the capitol, Albany

aboriginal race look anxiously forward to the welcome awarded to their offerings.

"In the third panel, to the left, another bark floats, conducted by figures typical of the earlier historical settlement by our race — figures of Holland and Great Britain seated in passive attitudes with their respective flags furled. In the center of the boat a figure of Civilization, surrounded by the attributes of Literature, Art and Science, holds aloft a golden crown, to replace the wreath of oak which encircles the head of the central enthroned figure of the Empire State. From the prow of this boat has alighted a figure of Liberty carrying the Stars and Stripes, unfurled to the breeze who proffers the symbol of imperial power — a globe surmounted by an eagle, the crest of our coat of arms — to the enthroned State.

"The use of the boats as described, permits the introduction of our noble Hudson river, and by easy transition suggests the headwaters of the Adirondacks and its course to the sea; where New York, the State's metropolis rises in the background behind the figures typical of our early settlement.

"Upon the northern and southern elevations the panels are of unequal dimensions, and a more formal treatment has been observed by representing four seated figures in the square panels forming the corners of the room. These

figures of Record, Study, Thrift and Suffrage are encircled by a rich decorative wreath of flowers and fruit upon a background which simulates a gold mosaic.

"The central panels between these last resume the character of the major decoration on the eastern wall, and continue the theme by a representation of Law, seated between Civic Force and Justice while opposite, Labor, occupying the same central position between Manufactures and Transportation, figures. In this last panel a comprehensive view of the city of Albany forms the background. In the spandrels, around the windows to the west, the names of typical cities of the various sections of the state with symbols of their local interests in the shape of their city seals are depicted upon a background of gold mosaic."

The library is furnished with oak desks, writing tables and chairs, lighted by electricity and all conveniences of a modern library.

There are two series of stock rooms of three floors each, provided with metal shelving, with a capacity of 20,000 volumes. All parts of the library are absolutely fire proof. It is

the first time in the history of the State that a room has been especially set apart for the use and convenience of the members of the legislature, in which they may quietly consult books or attend to correspondence at



*Dwight L. Goewey,
assistant librarian*

their convenience. A writing table for the exclusive use of senators and assemblymen has been provided. These conveniences are appreciated and enjoyed. Smoking is not recommended but is allowed.

During the legislative sessions, the principal daily papers of the State, with leading weekly

and monthly publications are kept on file and thoroughly enjoyed. The hours of the library are from 9 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. and such other hours in the evening as the legislature may be in session. Hundreds of volumes are taken during the session for use of members or committees, and thousands of inquiries are answered, often requiring long and patient research.

After the regular session of the legislature adjourns for the year, the library is freely used by many of the departments for reference and general information. The bill drafting department freely uses the library and appreciates its convenience. During the constitutional convention of 1915, the library was placed at its disposal at all times, and the advantages were acknowledged and recognized by the convention.

Every effort has been made to make the library useful and satisfactory. Many thousand volumes have been carefully arranged for convenient and ready reference, comprising all the laws of the State, legislative bills, documents and journals, legal text books in great variety, court decisions, digests and reports. Upon the shelves are shown all the standard encyclopaedias, dictionaries, his-

tories, biographies, literary works, poems, etc. There is a large collection of works relating to Abraham Lincoln, including histories and addresses, a collection of books inspired by the world war, with some fiction old and new. It is thought that members of the legislature are entitled to consult, if they wish, some publications in addition to the session laws. Revolving frames showing large photographic groups of senators and members of assembly from 1877 to the present have been provided, together with fine photographs of all the governors of the State. Modern maps and atlases of all kinds, and of all countries are shown for convenient reference.

An excellent bronze bust of Lincoln stands in the most prominent place in the library, and there has recently been placed near it a large photograph of Theodore Roosevelt, with a card attached, reading: "100 per cent American." These words apply alike to both.

The writer of this article wishes to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of members of the legislature in making the library worthy of our great State, and useful in carrying out its purposes. And he takes this opportunity to commend in the highest terms the industry, patience and efficiency of the assistant librarians, Dwight L. Goewey and Rutherford Yocum. The former has been connected with the legislature for many years, as assistant librarian and in other capacities. His long experience equips him as an expert in research problems involving study and knowledge of legislative history and practice. No question is too intricate to baffle his determination to give a satisfactory answer. Mr. Yocum was for many years the senate librarian, and his knowledge of men and experience make him a valuable assistant.

The standing rule of the library is that "courtesy is the cheapest thing in the world and goes the farthest." This rule is the

guiding motive, and there are many to testify that partisanship does not enter into the management of the library in any way.

Now that the benefits of the library are so freely acknowledged, there are many regrets that it was not established many years ago. Valuable records could have been preserved, which have been lost, misplaced or destroyed. But the State will long endure, and the legislative library will steadily grow in importance in the future, as its advantages are understood.

Inquiry is often made as to the intent of legislation. This cannot be determined by the journals of the senate and assembly, which record no debates, being devoted to the simple registration of measures introduced and action taken. It would be a very satisfactory movement if the running debates in both houses of the legislature could be taken by stenographers and transcribed day by day and filed in the library for the convenience of inquirers who seek to discover the intent and

spirit underlying various bills and measures of public interest. Now, the intent of any measure must be determined by the courts. The cost of such a movement would be slight compared with the benefits and conveniences which would result.

The library has received many contributions of historical, legislative and miscellaneous books of value, from friends in different parts of the State. Among them are ten volumes of an edition de luxe of orations, addresses, speeches and literary contributions of ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who, young at eighty-four, testifies to his interest in the library. It is hoped that the example set by our distinguished citizen may be followed by others.



Rutherford Yocum,
assistant librarian

ST. HELENA TOO GOOD FOR THE KAISER

St. Helena, isle of Napoleon's exile, is getting ready to receive William Hohenzollern.

This island's 4,000 inhabitants — muleteers, plantation owners, soldiers, even the Boer and Zulu political prisoners from South Africa — confidently expect the ex-kaiser will soon be brought here to end his days.

At the St. Helena club, officers in khaki wonder whether the head of the Huns will occupy Longwood, which was Napoleon's home from 1815 to 1821, or Kingshouse, which sheltered Piet Cronje, the famous Boer leader.

Either is too good for him, says the *St. Helena Advertiser*, while the *Guardian*, the other weekly paper, asserts that, if the people of Jamestown and the back country are to be Wilhelm's host, they must treat him as politely but as firmly as possible.

Not since 1901 has there been so much excitement here. In that year, it was reported among Boer prisoners and the part-Dutch islanders that Germany, friend of the Boers, was about to intervene in their war against Great Britain. Secret watch was kept from an inland peak for the German fleet — which never came.

Longwood, if the kaiser is sent there, will be found a rambling, story-and-a-half structure, on the plateau that embraces much of the island, about three miles southeast of Jamestown, the only town. The name was originally that of a wooded farm. The house which Napoleon occupied was built in the eighteenth century, and, until

Napoleon's arrival, was the home of the vice-governor. Nearby is another structure known as "Longwood New House" to distinguish it from the "old house" in which Napoleon lived.

Napoleon's tomb is in a wooded glen half a mile away. His body is no longer there, having been removed to France in 1840.

Recalling that the savage Zulus imprisoned here in the 19th century accepted civilization and helped Britain rule their native countrymen after their return to Africa, the *St. Helena Guardian* remarks:

"It is quite possible that fearing our experience with the black Zulus in mind, we St. Helenans may succeed in civilizing the black kaiser!"

There is hardly a day in history when the island has not been the prison of some enemy of Britain. The present captives are participants in the pro-German revolt of a Boer faction in South Africa in 1916.

Hohenzollern's chance of escaping, if he is brought to St. Helena, is very slight. The nearest land is the British island of Ascension, 700 miles. Africa is 1200 miles, South America 1800 miles away.

St. Helena, discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, was settled by the Dutch in 1645, and taken by the British in 1657. The Dutch have captured it several times. The natives have much Dutch blood. There are also many negroes, descendants of slaves

HOW LINCOLN MADE POLITICAL ENEMIES

President Wilson's fourteen points recall the effect of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation — His party nearly lost congress as a result

By GRACE M. MALCOLM

Teacher of history, West Side high school, Rochester, N. Y.

ONE hundred and ten years ago this month Abraham Lincoln first saw the light of day, in a log cabin of Kentucky; during this month of February, 1919, the representatives of the powers of the globe are discussing the plans of President Woodrow Wilson in the palaces of Versailles. The fame of the one is assured; as for the other, time alone can tell.

In the meantime, it is of some interest to quote the comments of an historian on the attitude of the American people toward a war-president of an earlier date. Substitute Wilson's fourteen points and his letter asking for a Democratic congress for Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation of the slaves; Republican for Democrat and Democrat for Republican; Wilson's slowness in dealing with Germany for Lincoln's slowness in dealing with the South; reconstruction after the great war for reconstruction after the civil war; and the preservation of democracy for the world for the preservation of that of the great republic, and one is inclined to believe the truth of the old adage, "History repeats itself."

The following selections are quoted from Elson's "History of the United States":

"The proclamation (of emancipation) made the administration many enemies, as well as friends, and it doubtless had much to do in bringing about an alarming political reaction in the fall elections. A new congress was elected about six weeks after the preliminary proclamation, and the Democrats showed great gains. The Republicans lost nine members from New York, six from Pennsylvania, eight from Ohio; and but for

New England and the border states they would have lost control of the house, while New York and New Jersey chose Democratic governors. But the emancipation proclamation was not the sole cause of reaction. Many voted against the administration because of arbitrary arrests, of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, of want of success in the field, of the dismissal of McClellan; and thousands of strong friends of the Union voted the Democratic ticket simply because they had always done so."

With reference to the Democratic opposition, Elson says: "But the Democrats must oppose the administration. Why not? Such is the chief business of the party out of power in the United States, and a good, wholesome business for the country it is. The civil war period was no exception. There was much to criticise aside from what has been mentioned — corruption in the giving out of government contracts, extravagant expenditure of money, political favoritism in military appointments, and the like. The Democrats certainly made a profound impression in the country, as shown by their carrying so many of the great states of the North in the elections of 1862. To the end of the war there was a strong, fearless, Democratic minority in congress. Many of its issues were well chosen. Its influence was often wholesome, and it had far more weight in shaping legislation than is generally believed. There are other issues, however, concerning which we have less sympathy with the Democrats. They — many of them, not the party as a whole — opposed emancipation, and, still worse, they

opposed the draft. They had at first heartily joined the administration to save the Union; but they were set against making the war a war for abolition also."



House in Springfield, Ill., in which Abraham Lincoln lived when he was elected president in 1860. Lincoln is shown receiving congratulations from his neighbors. The house is now the property of the state

The election of 1864 called forth the following: "In view of the world's present estimate of Abraham Lincoln it seems strange that within his own party there was a powerful opposition to his renomination to the presidency in 1864. But such was the case. Among Lincoln's opposers were such leaders as Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, Thaddeus Stevens and no doubt a majority of the senators and representatives in congress. . . . The ground of objection to Lincoln was that he was too slow and conservative in dealing with the rebellion and the slavery question, nor was his plan of reconstruction, to be noticed later, pleasing to the leaders in congress."

Referring to Lincoln's place in history, Elson says: "From the time of Lincoln's death until the present his fame has been rising. He is at this day considered, not only America's ablest president, but also one of the most powerful world-figures in history. His name alone stands coördinate with that of Washington in the history of his country.

His achievements were two — either of which would embalm forever his name in history — the destruction of slavery and the preservation of the Union. His motives in striking at the evil of slavery were the same as those held by millions of his countrymen — the belief that no man has a right to enslave his fellowman, and that slavery was a political evil and a drawback to civilization. But his motives in saving the Union were higher than those of most men. Others of the North rushed to arms in 1861 because they loved the Union and would not have it divided. Lincoln grasped the subject in its larger sense. He saw that the principle of democracy, of self-government, was at stake, that the welfare of the 'whole family' of man was wrapped up in the issue."

ARROGANT GERMANS

The difference between the German officer and the average German soldier whom we have had as prisoners, writes an officer from France in *The Army and Navy Journal*, is quite remarkable. Many of the former are aggravating to a degree in their contemptuous manner and point of view, while many of the latter seem to be decent fellows, except that they are products of an abnormal lifetime training, which has made of them dumb and unquestioned followers of their appointed superiors. Before the war, adds the correspondent, there were many officers in the United States so carried away with the German idea of making men act with the simple obedience of dumb animals, and just a machine, that they desired to Germanize the American army. Those of this school of officers who have been on the battlefield have now changed their views, however, and there should be no more talk of anything German in the American army.

A good illustration of the German officer caste point of view was given when one of our companies, having a large number of wounded stretcher cases to deal with, both American and German, was compelled to use German prisoners as stretcher bearers while going to the rear. One of the prisoners, when told to take hold of the litter of a wounded German and help bear the man to the rear, stood very erect, poked his nose in the air, and said, "Nein, Ich bin Offizier." An American sergeant turning to a man who spoke German, asked, "What's the matter with that guy, why don't he get busy?" When the reason was explained the sergeant said, "Well, I'll fix that — quick," and taking his knife he cut off the shoulder straps of the officer, to the great dismay of the latter, and with a good volley of American oaths, which the German officer evidently understood, told him to get to work quick. The German officer went to work.

'OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA

New York Globe celebrates its 125th anniversary — Was once the "American Minerva," of which Noah Webster, the distinguished lexicographer, was editor

THE New York *Globe*, December 9, 1918, issued a special edition commemorating the 125th anniversary of that paper. It is the oldest daily newspaper in America, and this special edition contained a vast amount of interesting historical matter relating to American journalism and politics beginning soon after the Revolution. It was in December 9, 1793, that the *American Minerva*, the earliest daily predecessor of the *Globe*, first appeared.

New York city was a mere village at the southern end of Manhattan island, but it occupied then, as now, an important place in the nation and its newspapers were read throughout the then struggling states.

The first editor of the *Globe* was Noah Webster, who subsequently made a reputation for himself throughout the English-speaking world as the editor and publisher of Webster's unabridged dictionary. The paper was printed at 37 Wall street and, as the old chronicles run, "directly opposite the Tontine coffee house," one of the celebrated hostleries of the revolutionary period in New York city.

The editorial policy was outlined as follows:

"This paper will be the friend of the government, of freedom, of virtue and every species of improvement."

Since those were the days of revolutionary unrest, and there remained friends of the old British regime, the pledge to be a friend of the government was significant.

Those were the interesting days of politics, when Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr were conspicuous figures in the young republic. The *Minerva* was the federal organ of Alexander Hamilton. With his political friends, Hamilton had supplied

Webster with the necessary capital. Each gave \$150 for the enterprise, which was to be loaned for five years without interest. There was much criticism among the readers of the carelessly read proof in the *Minerva*. To a Hartford friend who had complained about the errors, Webster wrote as follows:

"With the typography of our papers I have no concern — and how the public should expect more from me than from other printers, I cannot devise. They certainly do not expect me to be both printer and editor. I know I knew from the first that the papers were incorrect; the hurry of a daily paper is an apology for this and a sufficient one in a paper which contains from 7 to 9 columns in long primer and brevier every day. I am disappointed in my partner — he has not the talents to conduct the business and I am obliged to hire a corrector lately. The paper is now as correct as any paper — and the whole business bids fair to answer our wishes. But I have endured more drudgery and suffered more anxiety on acct of the bad execution of the paper than perhaps ever fell to the lot of man in the same time; partly from the difficulties attending a new business and the types and raw hands, and partly from the inability of Bunce. We are getting over these difficulties and I trust the paper will recover its reputation."

George Bunce referred to in this letter was the partner of Webster. The partnership ended April 30, 1796, when Webster purchased the third interest held by Bunce for \$3,000.

In an editorial in the first issue of the *American Minerva*, Noah Webster expresses doubt as to whether any system of government can be devised that will endure unless it is founded on the general intelligence of the people. He wrote:

"The foundation of all free government seems to be a general diffusion of knowledge. People must know they have rights, before they will claim them, and they must have just ideas of their own rights and learn to distinguish them from the rights of others, before they can form any rational system of government or be capable of maintaining it. To know that we have rights is very easy; to know how to preserve those rights, to adjust contending claims, and to prescribe the limits of each; here lies the difficulty.

To form and to give duration to a system of government that shall ensure to every man his civil and political rights, and refrain every man from violating the rights of others, is a task of infinite magnitude. Indeed it is probably beyond the powers of man to devise a system for this purpose that can be perpetual; a system that will not in time crumble to pieces by its own imperfections or be overthrown by the corruption and vices of men."

James Melvin Lee, director of the department of journalism of the New York university, referring to the *Globe's* history recites some interesting incidents in New York State:

"To the village of Cooperstown, in Otsego county, came a youth of 17 to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Cooperstown *Federalist*. Born at New Paltz, N. Y., April 20, 1792, he had been christened William Leete Stone, but in the newspaper office was known as "Little Billy." While learning his trade in this country printshop he was also instructed in the principles upon which the Federal party had been built. In Cooperstown he came to share the views held by other citizens regarding the Cooper family — something quite different from those held to-day. Leaving Cooperstown in 1813, he crossed over the Otsego hills to settle in the little town of Herkimer, in the Mohawk valley, as editor of a loyal Federal paper, the *Herkimer American*. In this office there was a printer learning his trade by the name of Thurlow Weed (grandfather of William Barnes, of Albany). Both of these gentlemen later became connected with Albany journalism and both later came to New York, though at different periods, to become editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, with which the *Globe* was afterwards merged. But this is going too fast with my story. Weed was the first to leave. According to A. G. Ellis, one of the pioneer newspapermen in Wisconsin, Weed left the office of the *Herkimer American* an old pair of slippers, a tobacco box minus a cover, and an unequivocal reputation with the printer's devil. In Albany he founded the *Evening Journal*

and became a great power in politics. In 1817 Stone followed Weed to Albany, where he became editor of the *Daily Advertiser*. His stay there, however, was brief, for the following year he succeeded Theodore Dwight as editor of the *Mirror* in Hartford, Conn. His stay in the Connecticut Valley was also short, for, upon the retirement of Lewis he became the editor and part owner of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

Stone, like Webster, did not believe in slavery. Both published numerous editorials on the subject, and Stone early advocated in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser* the abolition of slavery by congressional action. In 1825, at a great anti-slavery convention in Baltimore, he drew up the plan for the emancipation of slaves — a plan recommended by the convention to congress for adoption. Next to the abolition of slavery, Stone was deeply interested in clearing away the mist of slander which had been around DeWitt Clinton, in whose defense his editorial pen was ever ready. Under the editorship of Stone the *Commercial Advertiser* achieved an enviable reputation in the literary field. For this the newspaper was greatly indebted to two associate editors, John Inman, commonly called "the erudite and classic Inman," and Robert Charles Sands, a native of Flatbush, Long Island, who was one of the most brilliant writers of the day. The latter had in 1824 begun the *Atlantic* magazine — not to be confused in any way with the *Atlantic Monthly* of Boston — and when this periodical became the *New York Review* it was under the joint editorial control of Sands and William Cullen Bryant, who later became the distinguished editor of the *New York Evening Post* — a great rival at that time of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Both he and Bryant were associated in numerous other literary enterprises which have no direct connection with the history of the *Globe*, but which explain the literary atmos-

phere which permeated the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

Another excursion to Cooperstown will be profitable. To this village Fenimore Cooper had returned after a long residence abroad. During his absence the villagers had used a piece of his ancestral property on the shores of the lake for recreation and picnic purposes. While doubtless acting within his legal rights, Cooper promptly tacked up a notice that trespassing upon his property would be dealt with according to law. The resentment of his fellow citizens was so bitter that it attracted the attention of numerous Whig newspapers throughout the State. One of them, in Norwich, in the neighboring valley of the Chenango, told how Cooper's books had been removed from the village library and publicly burned. A local Whig paper, because it reprinted the account from its Norwich contemporary, was promptly sued for libel by the distinguished novelist. The verdict was collected with the help of the local sheriff "by taking the money from the editor's trunk." Other Whig papers, especially in Albany and New York, took up the fight, and not only criticized Cooper's action, but were extremely bitter in their comment regarding Cooper's criticism of American ways and manners as found in his two books "Homeward Bound" and "Home As Found."

Any account of Cooper's suit against Thurlow Weed, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, or against Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune* belongs in another place. Greeley reported his trial in his own paper in an account which came within three-quarters of a column of filling the entire inside of the *Tribune* — an account to which he gave a not inappropriate caption, "The Cooperage of the *Tribune*." Of more immediate interest at this time was Cooper's suit against Stone, of the *Commercial Advertiser*. For a detailed account of this suit I refer the reader to the dusty volumes in any

law library. To put matters briefly, Cooper won his suit, but in reporting the event Stone made the following reference:

Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper need not be so fidgety in his anxiety to finger the cash to be paid by us toward his support. It will be forthcoming on the last day allowed by the award, but we are not disposed to allow him to put it into Wall street for shaving purposes before that period. Wait patiently. There will be no locksmith necessary to get at the ready.

The allusion to the locksmith was to the manner of collecting money from Andrew N. Barber, of the Cooperstown paper. Cooper promptly instituted another suit against Stone. The matter was taken from one court to another, reviewed by the Court of Errors, and what was the final outcome, I do not know. A whole book could be written on Cooper's libel suits. The novelist, however, undoubtedly felt more keenly the comment of Stone because of the literary reputation of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Stone, on the other hand, was doubtless influenced in his position by impressions formed in the days when he was inking the type, pulling the proofs, and sweeping out the office of the Cooperstown *Federalist*.

LA BELLE FRANCE

O, vine-clad hills of sunny France,
You're calling, calling me,
For though I dwell in foreign lands
My heart belongs to thee.

I miss thy sunny smile, O, France,
All other lands are drear,
I miss the laughter, wine and dance
The songs of love and cheer.

Yes, vine-clad hills I'm coming home
But oh, how changed the scene,
For desolate and waste thou art
Where once was smiling green.

And foemen tread your leafy glades
Their hearts with hatred burn —
Hatred of thee, oh la belle France
To whom all hearts should turn.

But thou hast all my heart, dear France,
My arms reach out to thee;
And when once more, I see thy shore
'Twill be "Sweet Home" to me.

Albany, N. Y.

AGNES C. O'KEEFFE.

HENRY FORD DISCUSSES WAGE QUESTION

Tells why he believes high pay to employees is the best investment an employer can make—Says he is a workingman himself

BY HENRY FORD

Henry Ford is about to erect a mammoth plant near Albany and Troy for the manufacture of farm tractors. He will undoubtedly expend millions of dollars in wages in New York State. It is interesting therefore to know what his attitude is toward his employees. He has only recently become an editor and one of the first articles written by him for his weekly newspaper the *Dearborn Independent* is on this subject of wages.—EDITOR.

HIGH wages sounds mighty good. That is, to most people. It is true that a few men seem to think that high wages will ruin business. But the majority of people know better than that. The grocer, the clothier, the furniture maker, the boot and shoe man, the banker—all know better.

There are short-sighted men who cannot see that business is a bigger thing than any one man's interests. Business is a process of give and take, live and let live. It is coöperation between many forces and interests.

Whenever you find a man who believes that business is a river whose beneficial flow ought to stop as soon as it reaches him, and go no farther to refresh and enrich other men's fields, you find a man who thinks he can keep business alive by stopping circulation.

There are some men who, if they got all they wanted, would get everything, and so destroy the very thing they seek. This is lack of vision.

When you trace it all down to its source, it is really the workmen who earn the wages. Their labor is the productive factor. It is not the only productive factor, of course, for poor management can waste labor just as it can waste material and make it unproductive.

But in a partnership of good management and good labor it is the workman who makes good wages possible. He invests his energy and skill, and if he makes an honest,

whole-hearted investment, good wages ought to be his reward. Not only has he earned them, but he has had a big part in creating them.

It is not a question of the employer showing his generosity, or playing My Lord Bountiful, or anything like that.

It is simply the square deal. And it is the only practical way of keeping a business productive and profitable.

A business whose benefits come to a halt in the company's office is not a healthy business. The benefit



Henry Ford

has got to circulate so that every man who had a part in creating and running it has also a part in enjoying it. It is simple fairness.

Paying good wages is not charity at all — it is the best kind of business.

The man who comes to the day's job feeling that no matter how much he may give, it will not yield him enough of a return to keep him beyond the margin of want, is not in shape to do his day's work. He is anxious and worried and it all reacts to the detriment of his work.

But if a man feels that his day's work is not only supplying his basic need, but is also giving him a margin of comfort, and enabling him to give his boys and girls their opportunity and his wife some pleasure in life, then his job looks good to him and he is free to give it his very best.

This is a good thing for him and a good thing for the business. The man who does not get a certain satisfaction out of his day's work is losing the best part of his pay.

Do you know, the day's work is a great thing — a very great thing. It is at the very foundation of our economic place in the world; it is the basis of our self-respect; it is the only way to reach out and touch the whole world of activity.

All of us are workingmen these days. If we are not, we are parasites. No amount of money excuses any man from working. He is either producer or parasite—take your choice.

All of us don't do the same things, our jobs are different. But all of us are working for the same end, and that end is bigger than any of us.

The employer who is seriously trying to do his duty in the world must be a hard worker. It is useless for him to say, "I have so many thousand men working for me." The fact of the matter is that so many thousand men have him working for them — and the better they work the busier they keep him disposing of their products.

If an employer urges men to do their best,

and the men learn after a while that their best does not mean any reward for them, then they simply go back into the rut, and all the urging is wasted.

But if men follow the urging and do their best, and then see the fruits of it in their pay envelope, it is proof to them that they are an essential part of that business, and that its success largely depends on them. They feel also that there is justice in that business and that their efforts will not be ignored.

It ought to be clear, however, that the higher wage begins down in the shop. If it is not created there it cannot get into the pay envelopes. It must begin there, and it ought to keep on circulating until a just proportion of it gets back there, and when profit-sharing time comes the men who helped to make the profits should not be forgotten.

The source of every productive result is the day's work. That is the seed from which every fruitful crop springs. The farmer gets no more out of the ground than he puts into it by his labor. And it is what the worker puts into the business that makes it pay.

What would any of us be without work? Who is so pitiable as the man without an occupation that contributes something to the life of the race?

And just as pitiable is the man who drags himself through the day's work as if he were a slave, doing as little as possible, and that little badly.

He is a brake on the wheels of industry. He is lowering its wage-paying power. He is like a faulty machine that costs more than it produces. Multiply him by a sufficient number and the business is ruined—it loses its power to support anybody connected with it.

Take it from a man who has worked from his earliest years, and who is a workingman now, and proud to be one, that no one can get any more out of his job than he puts into it.

Not because any man says so, but because it is the real nature of things.

SUPREME COURT IS A LEGISLATIVE SLAVE

So declares a justice of the court who pleads for emancipation — "High time," he says, "that the legislature acted in the interest of justice"

By ADOLPH J. RODENBECK

Justice of the Supreme Court, Rochester, in the New York Times

THE supreme court of the State of New York is in the grip of a statutory procedure and is under a legislative thrall.

Ever since the adoption of our present practice there has never been a time when the supreme court was a free agent to carry out the jurisdiction and powers vested in it by the constitution.

The constitution has vested the supreme court with general jurisdiction in law and equity and yet the supreme court has little to say how that authority shall be exercised.

The legislature not only has assumed to prescribe to the minutest detail how the decisions of the supreme court shall be arrived at, but has presumed to authorize it to adopt rules of court as though the legislature were placed in tutelage over that court.

The code of civil procedure with its tangled mass of substantive and adjective law and its maze of procedure has tied the supreme court,

hand and foot, and is largely responsible for any criticism made against the administration of justice.

The legislature seeks not only to prescribe the substantive rights of litigants so far as it can do so, but endeavors to control as well the procedural rights of parties.

It not only makes the laws, but seeks also to control their interpretation and enforcement by prescribing the procedure by which controversies shall be decided.

In a complicated case a party is not in a position to enforce an early trial on account of the numerous separate motions and appeals therefrom that are possible under a practice foisted on the supreme court by the legislature having no responsibility for the administration of justice.

Litigants are given procedural as well as substantive rights by the legislature, neither of which the courts have any authority to ignore or modify except where a discretion is vested in the court, which discretion it often



Adolph J. Rodenbeck

possesses without any delegation from the legislature.

A party may be turned out of court as formerly under the common law practice because he has not entered the courtroom by the right door and must be sent out, often with the penalty of costs, to enter by another door.

The practice has been made as complicated as it could be made by the legislature and procedure in the supreme court has been made a fine art which few have the skill or patience to acquire.

The poor litigant is not on even terms with his rich opponent in difficult cases because of the delays that are possible under "the nice sharp quillets of the law" afforded by the legislature.

Human judgment upon substantive rights in complicated cases is sufficiently uncertain without adding to it the uncertainty of rulings upon questions of mere procedure.

Under our legislative practice "the glorious uncertainty of the law" may indeed become "of mair use to the professors than the justice of it" and the claimant "may expire of wrong in the midst of right as mariners die of thirst in the midst of water."

"Justice," said Webster, "is the greatest interest of man on earth," and yet in this State it has been hampered and retarded by a legislative procedure which makes procedure nearly if not quite as important as justice itself.

Justice under our practice must be obtained in one way — by a legislative straitjacket procedure or not at all.

In those parts of the State where the supreme court is not behind in its calendar, ordinary cases may be promptly brought to trial, but even in those portions of the State in difficult cases, and in other portions of the State where the court is not abreast of its business, there is often an exemplification of the saying of Gladstone that "justice delayed is justice denied."

The present system of a legislative practice is one of indirect control of the supreme court by the legislature.

It is a survival of the idea that the legislature must participate in the administration of justice, as it did when the senators were members of the court of errors. It is only a step in the progress from the ancient methods of trial out of which the jury system finally developed, and is an exemplification of a mechanical system of trial as against a rational system in which procedure will be subordinated to justice.

The time has arrived for the emancipation of the supreme court from this legislative slavery and its deliverance from these procedural shackles that have interfered with the free course of justice.

This can be accomplished not by a mere legislative sleight-of-hand shuffling of sections of the code of civil procedure and a shifting of its provisions from one place to another, but by a restoration of the power of the supreme court to transact its own affairs and a return to the true spirit of the constitution with respect to the administration of justice.

The substantive law should be separated from the practice, and the latter should be regulated in the supreme court by that court as the constitution contemplates.

The legislature has experimented on the subject of the procedure in the supreme court for over seventy years, with results yearly growing worse, and there is no encouragement in the past to continue that experience in the future.

The legislature has a field quite as important and sufficiently large in the enactment of substantive law, and should keep its hands off the supreme court and permit it to discharge its constitutional duty without undue interference from the legislative branch of the government.

If the legislature will relegate to the statutes the substantive law in the present

code of civil procedure and enact a short practice act regulating such matters as are deemed of such fundamental importance as to partake of a substantive character, the supreme court may then adopt suitable rules to restore the administration of justice to its fullest usefulness.

The practice in that court should be so elastic that such quasi-judicial matters as are now intrusted to administrative bodies may be as promptly adjusted in that court as by a separate tribunal. It should be so liberal that all justiciable questions may be determined as speedily and as easily as in the

lower courts. It should be so general that the attention of the bench and bar will be diverted from the subject of procedure to that of the substantive law of the case and so that the eyes of the court may ever be directed to that greatest end of the administration of the law, "justice, justice, justice."

There must be an emancipation of the supreme court from the legislative thrall-dom of a statutory practice to accomplish this result and this can be done by vesting in that court the power to make its own rules in accordance with the authority and spirit of the constitution.

SUNDAY MOVIES IN NEW YORK CITIES

*In most of the larger places they are permitted — Bill introduced
by Senator Foley making it optional with local authorities*

THE State Bureau of municipal information of the New York State conference of mayors and other city officials has just collected interesting and valuable data on the subject of moving pictures on Sunday. William P. Capes, director of the bureau, located in Albany, sent out the following questions to city officials:

Are motion picture houses open on Sunday?

Is there any objection to their being open on Sunday?

If the city had a right to regulate them by ordinance would motion picture houses be allowed to open on Sunday?

Is there any general demand that they be allowed to open on Sunday?

All but one — Mount Vernon — of the fifty-nine cities in the State replied. These answers show that there are twenty-three cities now where motion picture houses are open on the first day of the week. They are as follows:

Amsterdam, Buffalo, Corning, Dunkirk,

Fulton, Glen Cove, Glens Falls, Hornell, Jamestown, Lockport, Lackawanna, North Tonawanda, New York city, Niagara Falls, Oneida, Olean, Rochester, Syracuse, Salamanca, Tonawanda, Troy, White Plains and Yonkers.

These twenty-three cities comprising, as they do, the three largest cities in the State, New York, Buffalo and Rochester, of course include a preponderating part of the population of the State.

Among the largest of the cities where motion pictures are not allowed to be operated are Albany, Binghamton, Elmira, Schenectady, Utica and Watertown.

The answer to the second question as to whether there is any objection is usually to the effect that there is no objection except from a few, apparently a minority, of the population even where the motion picture houses are not allowed to be open.

The answer to the third question as to whether they would be permitted to open, if the city had the right by ordinance to

regulate them, appeared to be doubtful in many instances where they are not now operating on Sunday.

Senator James A. Foley of New York city in an effort to remove the complications produced by varying court decisions has introduced a bill making it optional for cities, towns and villages to open motion picture houses on Sunday. His bill, should it become a law, would enable the local authorities to either close or open the theaters on Sunday.

While it is predicted that many cities would take advantage of such a law, there are others, owing to the character of the population — being purely residential — which would not care to have open theaters on Sunday.

Oneonta is one of the cities, it is declared, which would not favor Sunday movies, even if it had the right to open on that day. This city is given as a type of residence communities where the great majority of the people are opposed to opening motion picture theaters on Sunday.

On the other hand, cities like Schenectady and Binghamton, considered industrial in character, it is believed, would favor opening them on Sunday if given the necessary authority.

The questions propounded and the answers received by the State conference of mayors on this subject are as follows:

1. Are motion picture houses open Sunday?
2. Is there any objection to their being open?
3. If city had right to regulate would they be open?
4. Is there any general demand for Sunday movies?

CITY	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Albany.....	No	.....	No	.....
Amsterdam.....	Yes	Some	Doubtful	.....
Auburn.....	No	.....	No	No
Buffalo.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Beacon.....	No	.....	Yes	Yes
Batavia.....	No	Some	Yes	.....
Binghamton.....	No	.....	.....	Yes

CITY	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Corning.....	Yes	Some	Yes	.....
Canandaigua.....	No	.....	No	No
Cohoes.....	No	.....	Yes	Yes
Cortland.....	No	.....	Doubtful	No
Dunkirk.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Elmira.....	No	.....	No	No
Fulton.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Gloversville.....	No	.....	No	No
Glen Cove.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Glens Falls.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Geneva.....	No	.....	No	No
Hudson.....	No	No	No	No
Hornell.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Ithaca.....	No	.....	Yes	Yes
Jamestown.....	Yes	Some	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	No	.....	No	No
Kingston.....	No	.....	No	No
Little Falls.....	No	.....	.....	.....
Lockport.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Lackawanna.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Mechanicville.....	No	.....	No	No
Middletown.....	No	.....	No	No
New Rochelle.....	No	.....	.....	Yes
Newburgh.....	No	.....	No	No
North Tonawanda...	Yes	No	Yes	.....
New York city.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Niagara Falls.....	Yes	No	Doubtful	.....
Norwich.....	No	.....	No	No
Oswego.....	No	.....	Yes	.....
Ogdensburg.....	No	.....	No	No
Oneida.....	Yes	Some	Yes	.....
Oneonta.....	No	.....	No	No
Olean.....	Yes	Some	Yes	.....
Plattsburgh.....	No	.....	Doubtful	Yes
Poughkeepsie.....	No	.....	Yes	No
Port Jervis.....	No	.....	No	No
Rome.....	No	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	Yes	Some	No	.....
Rensselaer.....	No	.....	No	No
Schenectady.....	No	.....	Yes	Yes
Sherrill.....	No	.....	Think so	None
Saratoga.....	No	.....	Yes	No
Syracuse.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....
Salamanca.....	Yes	Some	Yes	.....
Tonawanda.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....
Troy.....	Yes	.....	Yes	.....
Utica.....	No	.....	.....	.....
Watervliet.....	No	.....	No	No
Watertown.....	No	.....	.....	No
White Plains.....	Yes	No	Doubtful	.....
Yonkers.....	Yes	No	Yes	.....

The constitution of the United States, the nearest approach of mortal to perfect political wisdom, was the work of men who purchased liberty with their blood, but who found that, without organization, freedom was not a blessing. They formed it, and the people, in their intelligence, adopted it.— *Daniel Webster.*

BOTH SIDES OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION

Arguments in the State senate for and against the federal prohibition amendment—Senator Sage predicts greater evils will follow drunkenness

THE STATE SERVICE magazine presents here extracts from what were considered the two principal speeches in the State senate on the prohibition federal amendment. One was against the amendment, by Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, the other in favor of it by Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida county. They probably fairly include the chief arguments on both sides of a ques-

tion debated throughout the United States for several years past. There were other notable speeches in both the senate and assembly on the question when the federal amendment was before these bodies for debate. The assembly balloted first on the question, the amendment there being ratified by a vote of 81 to 66. In the senate it was ratified by 27 to 24.—EDITOR.

THE CASE AGAINST PROHIBITION

BY SENATOR HENRY M. SAGE

IT is needless to go deeply into the pros and cons of prohibition as such. I realize that many of those who are behind this movement are sincere, and have high hopes of eradicating a terrible evil. They contend with some justice that State prohibition is a failure, and that to stop the drink habit the entire nation must act. Whether or not the result they desire would be accomplished by an honest law honestly enforced; whether or not if such a law was enforced the gain to the individual citizen of weak will would compensate for the loss in the development of will power by the normal citizen is an open question which will probably never be answered as such conditions cannot exist under the amendment which we are asked to ratify.

We do know this. That in the states where prohibition in varying degrees has been enforced the result has been disastrous to those traits which used to be regarded as desirable, such as honesty, uprightness and truthfulness. Anyone who has lived or visited in one of these states will corroborate this assertion. The increase in the drug habit under conditions of prohibition, according to all reputable physicians with whom I have talked, will be a menace to our entire citizenry and there is no question that the use of drugs is infinitely more destructive

physically, mentally and morally than the excessive use of alcohol.

It may be possible that in driving out one devil we will sweep and garnish the chamber for a host of other guests meaner, more contemptible, more deadly than the old occupant. I still admit that he is of hellish origin, but, perhaps because I am old fashioned or familiarity has bred both contempt and pity, I would rather be the village drunkard than that entirely respectable member of society who shouts prohibition for others in the Temple and, from his carefully husbanded private stock, gets comfortably drunk before going to bed.

But this has nothing to do with the subject. We are not talking of prohibition, we are talking of a far different matter—the ratification of a proposed federal amendment. As I see it a moving picture is constantly before our eyes. Old John Barleycorn pursued by hysterical, black robed figures has at last been caught and is being garroted before our eyes. Some of us may be glad—some sorry. Many still have a shamefaced feeling of affection for him and are distressed at his plight. There is no need of fear. He will again escape and with coat-tails flying, pursued by the same shadows he will disappear beyond the edge of the screen. And while our attention was

engaged on the picture we are apt to find that someone has stolen our hat and coat and goloshes and watch and locked the door. If anyone will read, and I imagine few have done so, the proposed amendment he will not need to possess great intelligence to see what I mean. If the language of that amendment was as clear as crystal we would still be embarking on an unknown sea. No great nation has yet tried the experiment. One once considered great made the attempt. But it is impossible as yet to tell whether the Wets in Russia have killed all the Dries, whether the Dries have killed all the Wets, whether enough are left of each faction to still make prohibition a national question or whether the supply of vodka has given out. All we know is that Russia is no longer a great nation and now contains only two main classes — those who kill and those who are killed. We cannot safely follow the flickering gleam from that lighthouse.

It is a pity that the intense patriotism, high idealism, and wonderful enthusiasm brought into being by our participation in the great war should have been used by bigots, zealots and paid agents to lead the people out into the unknown. We are not adopting or attempting to adopt prohibition because we thought and considered and decided that it was the best thing to do. We have been carried away by an emotion which clever men and earnest women have molded to their purpose. It would have been well had we stopped to consider the consequences before we embarked. It would have been well to carry the milk with care in order to prevent tears after it was spilled, but government by emotion has become the custom of the day. Intelligence, once considered as God-given, is in the discard. We have laid aside the mantle of charity to put on the cloak of hypocrisy.

But this is not all. As I said before we are not talking about prohibition but about a proposed amendment to the con-

stitution of the United States, already adopted by enough states to put it into effect. We, the richest, most populous and presumably one of the most intelligent states in the union, are asked to set our stamp of approval on an amendment to our basic law the effect of which will be to make it a police instrument and a subject of bitter controversy to the end of time. Once, and not so many years ago, this great written document was regarded by all our citizens as something almost holy. It was the safeguard of our liberties. It has stood the test of a great war. The veneration in which it was held was a mystery to the rest of the world. Our loyalty to it was as unquestioned as that of the average Englishman to his king. And then, probably because everything was going so smoothly, some began to question. 'Conditions have changed.'

We have grown from a small struggling group of colonies to a great nation of a hundred million people. We have needs and aspirations unthought of a hundred and more years ago. How can this rigid written instrument of the past still be sufficient for the present? It is obsolete, insufficient, ridiculous. We have all heard such things in the last few years. But the answer is so obvious as to be hardly necessary. Our constitution is not rigid. It has grown by the decisions of the supreme court with our growth. Each need has been met as it has developed, and today our constitution is a living, breathing instrument of our will, the sleepless guardian of the rights of a great, free people, our ark of the covenant.

Is this longer an experiment in government?

It is the one government in the world today of any great nation which has stood practically unchanged for the last 120 years. It is the one structure of government at the present moment of world upheaval which bears every evidence of weathering the storm,

of sustaining the shock, and remaining an unshaken beacon to all the world of the liberty attained and guaranteed by the will of a free people.

Yet at a time when of all other times we should guard this instrument against all the forces of disorder, at a time when we should be more jealous than ever before of our liberty because we have saved it from the onslaught of a cowardly, bestial, foreign foe, the states themselves (at the behest of those who care nothing for our liberties or our form of government, who have almost criminally taken advantage of an unparalleled situation, who have made the holiest aspirations of an intensely patriotic people the vehicle for their propaganda) have violated the very spirit of the constitution itself and have given up the very liberty especially guaranteed to them under that instrument.

And this is not all. Far worse, they have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage—and such a mess! How many legislatures have given any consideration at all to the wording of the amendment they are passing—and passing in this state at least at the behest of a minority of the people whom they misrepresent?

Not content with foisting upon the country a piece of legislation subversive to the principles of that constitution they swore to maintain inviolate, congress has perpetrated what to it may have seemed a huge joke by passing an amendment which it

must have known was a fraud and a sham. The amendment provides that “the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited. Section 2. Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.” What is an intoxicating liquor? When is it manufactured, transported and used for beverage purposes? Why concurrent power between congress and the several states for its enforcement?

Forty-eight different states, through their representatives in congress, will have forty-eight different ideas as to what constitutes intoxicating liquor. This same number will be puzzled either honestly or dishonestly over the meaning of the words “for beverage purposes.”—They could only have been put into the amendment for the purpose of creating controversy—and then, if these two matters are ever cleared up, if congress with the consent of the states finally passes a law, or two laws or ten laws, or forty-eight different laws defining what an intoxicating liquor is, and what beverage purposes are, then congress and the forty-eight different states have the merry task before them of agreeing on concurrent power of enforcement.

THE CASE FOR PROHIBITION

BY SENATOR FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

AT the close of this very perfect day, after all the emotional technical flurry we have had, it is very difficult to connect one's self up with what one wants to say. Let us, however, endeavor for the time being to forget technicalities, and try if we may to see what it is that the American people are really

about and what ends they are seeking to accomplish in this very sweeping ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

To get at this, let us first study somewhat the history of the saloon, an institution once so far respectable as to be called the poor man's club. Once, even so distinguished an

individual as Bishop Henry Potter thought that the saloon could be reformed. However, through the activities of the brewers and the distillers, through the mixing of the stock of the brewers with the stock of the distillers, and the stock of the distillers with the stock of the brewers, and through their organization of the places of retail sale under their own control, they have made of this institution a vast, greedy profiteering system, a system that has been brutal, that has been lawless, that has been regardless of the evils it has caused.

In addition, the people of this land have learned that some of the most powerful influences back of this saloon system have been influences arrayed against our country. There is plenty of material witnessing to the truth of this in the King investigation and in the Overman investigation. In the latter investigation we learned particularly that propaganda against our country was prepared in and revised in the offices of the United States brewers' association, and the people of this nation have now the incontrovertible evidence of a fact long suspected by it, that the liquor traffic is a foe to this nation.

Those women of Hillsboro, Ohio, without having had access to any such evidence as this, but moved by what they saw and felt as to the fruit of the saloon itself, long ago sensed this truth. They saw that the saloon was a trap to youth, and this the nation now sees. The nation sees it as an inciter to crime, as a corrupter of politics, and sees that during the war it has been found traveling close to actual treason. What the great American nation is trying to do in the ratification of this amendment is to get rid of the greatest foe to the nation since slavery.

In the second place the people of this nation have become convinced that alcohol and self-control and self-government do not mix. It may possibly be that alcohol some-

times does contribute to someone's real brilliance at a banquet. But whatever that may or may not be, the people have made up their minds that alcohol is a very dangerous menace to the people at large and that it should be done away with for the safety of free institutions.

Then there is the relation of this traffic to crime. I have investigated it much and I think that the estimate of 50 per cent of the crime being due to liquor is a very conservative estimate. An important district attorney in this state, a man of several years' experience in that office, told me within a week that he had kept a private record which indicated that 90 per cent of those whom he had been called upon to prosecute had been in liquor within twenty-four hours of the commission of the crime with which they were charged. Whether it be 50 per cent or 70 per cent or 90 per cent, in any event the case is bad enough. While the percentage of insanity due to alcohol is not so great as the percentage of crime, it is from 15 to 25 per cent. A very complete investigation as to poverty, both here and abroad, revealed that alcohol is the second great cause of poverty, being responsible for from 30 to 40 per cent, the other crime cause being illness.

The American people have had all this in their minds; that the forces back of this traffic are greedy forces, profiteering forces, subversive of self-controlled judgment in the nation, and there has been a growing belief that if you have a self-controlled democracy, you must have a self-controlled people, and you cannot have it with alcohol.

There are various ways of governing. You can govern by one, that is by a king. You can govern by a few, that is by an aristocracy or an oligarchy. You can govern by the mere many, giving the preponderance to numbers only, but that is not necessarily democracy. Democracy is self-government, the government of the worst in every man

by the best in every man. The mere rule of the many may be but a Bolsheviki government. And the people of America are convinced that alcohol tampers with the centers of judgment and self-control in the people, and that there is no place for it in a democracy.

The opposition has raised the cry of personal liberty here this afternoon. Personal liberties are all right so long as those personal liberties do not interfere with the liberties of others. I have a right to swing my fist about here as I please, but my right to swing it ceases when I get it too near to Senator Carson. What this resolution seeks to do and what America has made up its mind to do is to protect the personal rights and liberties of men and women and children whose personal liberties have been outraged by this traffic and who have not been able to protect themselves, and also to protect the liberties of the nation. In answer to the contention that this is the first amendment to the constitution which takes away liberties, I would reply that no amendment to the federal constitution has ever been passed which so extended true personal liberties as will this in the course of the next few years, and in its effect upon the oncoming generation.

The plea is made that there should be a referendum with respect to this amendment, and the proposed referendum is a state referendum on a federal amendment. The framers of the constitution provided a far better method than that. They proposed a referendum by senate and assembly districts. This is the method laid down by the constitution, and it is the method which has been followed here. What is sought in amending the constitution, by the constitution's own provisions, is the deliberate judgment and not the impulsive judgment of the nation, and this method prescribed in the constitution makes such a question a neighborhood question and forces it to be talked

over and thrashed out in every neighborhood in the nation until, finally, it wins its way and goes over the top. And I am surprised at the attempt made here today to improve on the judgment of the fathers who framed the constitution. The very thing that makes democracy in this land sure and safe at all is this very method laid down in the constitution for amending it. The income tax amendment debate lasted for twenty years until at last the American people became set in their minds, and it was carried through; and sometimes things only go quickly at the last because the mind of the nation has at last been made up. The same sort of thing was true as to the amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators. There were years of discussion until the mind of the nation was made up and it was carried through. We have the correct kind of referendum for federal amendments in the constitution now, and such a state referendum as has been proposed here could only be used either to further some wild project, depending upon the impulsive action of the nation, or else for the purpose of lifting, under an impulsive momentum, a block against the accomplishment of things that should really be put through.

A telegram has been read here expressing the antagonism of labor to this amendment. I yield to no man anywhere in my desire to further the true welfare of labor. The whole world is being readjusted now to yield to labor a larger place in the affairs of government, and I want the laboring people of this and every nation to have every fragment of welfare they deserve to have. I mean in this body to represent them as fairly and as truly as I represent any body of citizens. This telegram was signed by Mr. Holland, the president of the New York State Federation of Labor, a strong and able-bodied man. But I cannot but believe that on this lining up of labor in

opposition to the prohibition amendment, labor is swayed more by a sense of comradeship with those unions engaged in callings connected with the traffic than by anything else. The greatest good that can possibly come to labor will come by this act. It will so create a condition of well-being and prosperity for multitudes who heretofore have not been able to have many of the good things of life, that out of that will come increased good to labor of every kind. This is the best thing for the growing power of labor. The finest business minds in America desire and I desire that the power of labor in the affairs of government should increase, but it will so increase only to the degree in which labor, as well as all of us, develops the powers of self-control and deliberate judgment, and prohibition will aid to these ends.

The brewing powers have absolutely given up this fight on the inside. Why, then, should we fight their battles? Senator Sage has said that we ought to maintain this temptation for the good which will come to the will power of the nation through resisting. Will power is the fruit of heredity and environment and environment has much to do with it. It has taken centuries to develop the will power of the few to govern. The problem now is to develop the will power of the many. We must have a read-

justment in American life, and that is why the people of this land feel it necessary to remake environment for the developing of the wills of the many in a proper way.

Let us recognize a certain amount of truth in the claim that a number of individuals who are already in the grip of the alcohol habit will try to turn to other drugs. But let us not forget that what the nation is after in this fight is the future generation. Some of this present alcohol-addicted generation will turn to drugs, but the generation which is to come after will go neither to the drink habit nor the drug habit.

In Russia prohibition came from above, and came to a population in abject ignorance and poverty, but here it comes to a people with intelligence, a people not in abject poverty, and it is coming by the will of the people themselves. And when America becomes a sober nation democracy will have the greatest chance it ever had, and this nation will have the greatest chance a nation has ever had, and the greatest welfare. And if the other nations of this world expect to compete with the United States and prosper and have the welfare which we shall then have, we shall ourselves present such a picture of welfare to the world that the other nations will follow naturally and very immediately with the prohibition of this traffic.



(See page 24)

Mural painting in State legislative library — east wall

Will H. Low

JOB SEEKERS AT ALBANY A CENTURY AGO

Washington Irving, of Rip Van Winkle fame, was an applicant for a State clerkship — Tells of his experience at the Capital in private letters

WE all know Washington Irving as a great man of letters, a native of New York State and as an author who won fame throughout the civilized world. But few people know that in his impecunious days, a young man struggling to make a living with his pen, he once came to Albany from New York as an applicant for a clerkship in the State courts. What he wrote at that time of his experiences while residing in the capital of the State will be of interest to the people of New York and to all who are in any way interested in the State government, especially the members of the legislature.

Before he became an applicant for a clerkship, Irving had made one trip abroad visiting England, Scotland, France and other countries.

It was in 1810, about the time that the legislature assembled, that he had been advised to apply for the State position. Like many other job seekers he was poor; he needed the money. His experiences while in Albany are recorded in letters to his friends in New York. It appears that in those days there was in existence what was known as the council

of appointment, evidently a body of men who had something to do with the appointment of clerks to the courts. One of his friends, Daniel Paris, was a member of this council and was ready to assist him to a place, as it was described, "to provide for his maintenance and give him leisure for literary pursuit." He failed to get the place because of the number of applicants.

While waiting for the decision of the council of appointment, Irving for a time sojourned at Johnstown where his married sister resided, and a few weeks later went to Albany to be on the ground, but waited there in vain.

Two letters to his friend Mrs. Hoffman of New York, one from Johnstown and the other from Albany, give an amusing account of his experiences. The first one was as follows:

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 12, 1810.

My dear Friend:

I wrote Mr. Hoffman a hasty letter from Albany, uncertain whether it would reach New York before his departure, and should have written him again, but that I concluded from what he told me before I left the city, that he would start for Albany on Saturday last. His presence has been anxiously looked for at Albany, and I am in hopes he will arrive there either this evening or tomorrow. I stayed three days there, and then left it for Johnstown; though I could have passed several days there



Washington Irving

with much satisfaction in attending the profound discussions of the Senate and Assembly; and the movements of the crowd of office-hunters, who, like clouds of locusts, have descended upon the city to devour every plant and herb, and every "green thing." The anxiety I felt, however, to see my sister induced me to hasten my departure, and one or two other considerations of trifling moment, concurred in urging me on.

Your city is no doubt waiting with great solicitude to hear of the proceedings of the council of appointment. The members have a difficult task allotted them, and one of great responsibility. It is impossible they should avoid disappointing many, and displeasing more, but the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed entitle them to every indulgence. I wish Mr. H. had started when I did; his presence would, I think, been of infinite service.

I can give you nothing that will either interest you or yield you a moment's amusement. I have witnessed nothing since my departure but political wrangling and intriguing, and this is unimportant to you; and my mind has been too much occupied by wordly cares and anxieties to be sufficiently at ease to write anything worthy perusal. Add to this, I have been either sick from a cold, or the intolerable atmosphere of rooms heated by stoves and have been disgusted by the servility, and duplicity, and rascality I have witnessed among the swarm of scrub politicians who crawl about the great metropolis of our State, like so many vermin about the head of the body politic; excuse the grossness of this figure, I entreat you.

I was much interested and pleased, while at Albany, with Dickinson, a young miniature painter, who has resided there for some time past. He is an artist of highly promising talents, and of the most amiable demeanor and

engaging manners. I have endeavored to persuade him to leave this city of darkness and dulness and come to New York, and am strongly in hopes he will do so soon. He is not a mere mechanic in his art, but paints from his imagination. He has lately executed a figure of Hope, which does great credit to his invention and execution, and bespeaks a most delicate and classic taste. He has promised to let me have it for a while and show it in New York. How I would glory in being a man of opulence, to take such young artists by the hand, and cherish their budding genius! A few acts of munificence of the kind in a generous and liberal manner by some of our wealthy nabobs, would, I am satisfied, be more pleasing in the sight of Heaven, and more to the glory and advantage of their country, than building a dozen shingle church steeples, or buying a thousand venal votes at an election.

I have just written to Peter Kemble, and strangely forgot to tell him (being a brother sportsman) that I had just returned from a couple of hours' bushbeating, having killed a brace of partridges and a black squirrel! Give my love to all, and believe me ever affectionately,

Your friend,
W. I.

The letter from Albany, after he had given up all hope of success, is a humorous picture of his reception by the aristocratic Dutch in Albany of those days. Irving's nephew in the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving" issued in 1862, described old Albany as the "headquarters of Dutch



Lindenwald erected in 1797 where Washington Irving retired to write, after he had failed to obtain a State job at Albany. It is located near the village of Kinderhook about forty miles south of Albany, and was the home of Martin Van Buren, president of the United States, after he retired from public life



Interior of Lindenwald, where Irving wrote some of his famous sketches, as it looks today. The wall paper remains as it was in President Van Buren's time and is nearly a hundred years old

domination." Irving had made, in his "History of New York" some humorous references to well known Dutch families which greatly displeased some of the Albany Dutch of a century ago. His letter to Mrs. Hoffman was as follows:

ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1810.

My dear Friend:

I have just left Mr. Hoffman, who is suffering under a severe attack of the sick headache, and groaning in his bed most piteously. Since last I wrote you, I have relinquished all cares and thoughts about an appointment, and am now merely remaining in Albany to witness the interesting scenes of intrigue and iniquity that are passing under my eye—to inform myself of the manner of transacting legislative business, with which I was before but little acquainted—to make myself acquainted with the great and little men of the State whom I find collected here, and lastly to enjoy the amusements and society of this great metropolis. I think I have most bountiful variety of occupation. You will smile, perhaps, when I tell you, that in spite of all former prejudices and prepossessions, I like this queer little old-fashioned place more and more, the longer I remain. I have somehow or another formed acquaintance with some of the good people, and several of the little, and have even made my way and entrenched myself strongly in the parlors of several genuine Dutch families, who had declared utter hostility to me. Several good old ladies, who had

almost condemned my book to the flames, have taken me into high favor, and I have even had the hardihood to invade the territories of Mynheer Hans, and lay siege to his beauteous daughter, albeit that the high blood of all the burghers of the family was boiling against me, and threatening me with utter annihilation.

So passes away the time. I shall remain here some days longer, and then go to Kinderhook. What time I shall return to New York I cannot tell. I have now no prospect ahead, nor scheme, nor air castle to engage my mind withal; so that it matters but little where I am, and perhaps I cannot be more agreeably or profitably employed than in Van Ness' library. I shall return to New York poorer than I set out, both in pocket and hopes, but rich in a great store of pleasing and valuable knowledge which I have acquired of the wickedness of my fellow-creatures. That, I believe, is the only kind of wealth I am doomed to acquire in this world, but it is a kind of which I am but little covetous. * * *

His reference to Kinderhook opens up an interesting chapter in the life of Washington Irving. The Van Ness home, in which he wrote some of his world famous sketches and stories, was afterwards the home of Martin Van Buren, president of the United States, after he retired from the presidency. It is still standing near Kinderhook and

was referred to at length in the July issue of the *STATE SERVICE* magazine. It was here that Irving met the original Ichabod Crane in Jesse Merwin, a rural schoolmaster of the old type. He and Irving used to go fishing together in a nearby lake and what they said and did appears in his inimitable sketch book.

The biographer, in referring to Irving's Albany visit, said although he was very much feted and caressed at Albany, before he left, many at first were very slow to extend any civility to him. One Dutch lady was so indignant against him because of his humorous, yet unintentional offensive references to some of the well known Dutch families, that she vowed if she were a man she would horse-whip him. Irving was greatly amused on hearing this and at once decided to seek an introduction to the lady. They were introduced and before the end of the interview he had succeeded in making himself so agreeable that they were afterwards very good friends. She was satisfied, it seemed, that he had referred to the old Dutch names at random in his history without intending personal allusion.

In a later trip to Europe in 1819 he met and won the friendship and admiration of Sir Walter Scott, then in the height of his fame. Scott praised the young man and offered to recommend him for the editorship of a Scottish magazine, but Irving declined the offer with thanks, declaring that he had no desire to be connected with politics, which the duty of the place involved. Commenting on Sir Walter's offer, Irving with his Albany experience in mind wrote to him as follows:

My dear Sir:

Your literary proposal both surprises and flatters me, as it evinces a much higher opinion of my talents than I have myself. I have no strong political prejudices, for though born and brought up a republican, and convinced that it is the best form of government for my own country, yet I feel my poetical associations vividly aroused by the old institutions of this country, and should feel as sorry to see them injured or subverted as I would to see Windsor

Castle or Westminster Abbey demolished to make way for brick tenements.

But I have a general dislike to politics. I have always shunned them in my own country, and have lately declined a lucrative post under my own government, and one that opened the door to promotion, merely because I was averse to political life, and to being subjected to regular application and local confinement.

My whole course of life has been desultory, and I am unfitted for any periodically recurring task, or any stipulated labor of body or mind. I have no command of my talents such as they are, and have to watch the varyings of my mind as I would a weathercock. Practice and training may bring me more into rule; but at present I am as useless for regular service as one of my own country Indians or a Don Cossack.

I must, therefore, keep on pretty much as I have begun writing when I can, not when I would. I shall occasionally shift my residence, and write whatever is suggested by objects before me, or whatever runs in my imagination; and I hope to write better and more copiously by and by.

I am playing the egotist, but I know no better way of answering your proposal but by showing what a very good-for-nothing kind of being I am. Should Mr. Constable feel inclined to make a bargain for the wares I at present have on hand, he will encourage me to further enterprise; and it will be something like bargaining with a gipsy, who may one time have but a wooden bowl to sell, and at another a silver tankard.

Irving, when he wrote the foregoing letter describing himself and declining an editorship was about 36 years old.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

"The principal aim of society is to protect individuals in the enjoyment of those absolute rights which were vested in them by the immutable laws of nature. But every man when he enters into society gives up a part of his natural liberty as the price of so valuable a purchase. And in consideration of receiving the advantages of mutual commerce obliges himself to conform to those laws which the community has thought proper to establish. And this species of legal obedience and conformity is infinitely more desirable than that wild and savage liberty which is sacrificed to obtain it.

"Hence, we may collect that the law which restrained a man from doing mischief to his fellow-citizens, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil liberty of mankind.

"Laws when prudently framed are by no means subversive but rather introductive of liberty; for, as Mr. Locke has well observed, where there is no law there is no freedom." — *Blackstone*.

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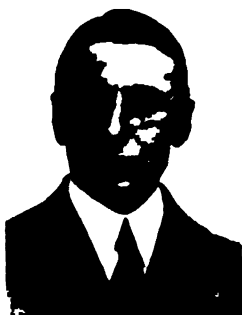
A wrong-doer is often a man that has left something undone, not always he that has done something.— *Marcus Aurelius*.

PUBLIC SERVICE RATES BASED ON COST

*New plan recommended for determining fair prices to be charged
by public utility corporations — Where regulation has failed*

By C. H. B. CHAPIN

Secretary, Empire State Gas and Electric Association



C. H. B. Chapin

THE public is willing to pay a fair price for what it buys. It wants to be sure, however, and particularly sure as regard such necessities as gas and electric service, that it is not paying too much.

When the government took over the railroads and told the public that it would be necessary to increase the rates fifty per cent or so, the public understood the situation and has willingly paid the additional price. Perhaps, however, the finest examples in the history of the country of cooperation as the result of confidence were the "gasolineless Sundays." No order was issued, merely a request, but the public had confidence that the request was justified by national necessities and complied practically unanimously.

Commission regulation, it was expected, would provide the opportunity for the public to become familiar with the facts and thereby to gain confidence in the rates charged for gas, electric and other utility service. It has accomplished many things of great value but it has failed to create this feeling of confidence hoped for. The solution of the public utility problem involves the discovery or development of some arrangement by means of which the confidence of the public in the fairness of the rates which they pay for service will be secured and maintained.

Municipal ownership as a solution of the question has been advocated by some and

condemned by others. We may come to it in time, but at present it appears that the public does not want municipal ownership or government ownership and will adopt them only as a last resort.

The government of the United States was founded on the basis of individualism and the American people have prospered mightily under this principle. We as a people have been fearful of tendencies to wardspateralism and bureaucratic government, and with the present demonstrations in Europe of what a very short step there is between paternalism and bureaucratic government, and bolshevism, we will be more wary than ever of anything tending in that direction.

Public utilities in this country have been private enterprises; while abroad, particularly in Germany, they have been, to a considerable extent, government owned and an important part in the bureaucratic system. In this country their facilities have been developed to a vastly greater extent than abroad. A larger proportion of the people of the United States than in any other country in the world avail themselves of these facilities. Practically all the developments in the arts which have added to the efficiency of operation and utilization have occurred in this country and under private ownership.

The American public, while fully aware of these facts, still feels that "something must be done"—even if it be a change in the fundamental principles of our industrial structure, which in the past have been so successful—that will provide it with a sure means of knowing the fair price of the service which it receives.

In recognition of this situation municipal and State authorities in several localities have inaugurated plans by which the public becomes to some extent a partner in the utility enterprise. As was only natural these earlier plans have shown defects which will have to be corrected in the light of experience. No claim is made that a panacea for all ills has been discovered but the theory of these partnership plans appears to be sound and there is hope that along these lines may lie the solution of this important but difficult problem.

Under these so-called "service at cost" plans, or as the theory has more recently been termed "cooperative regulation," the utility company puts into the partnership its plant and equipment and the services of its skilled and experienced officers and men. The public guarantees to pay the cost of operating the plant through its payment for service which it receives or through taxes if necessary. This "cost" embraces the cost of labor, including both salaries and wages, the cost of materials and the cost of capital invested in the property. When the payments for service exceed the costs, the rates are reduced. When through increased costs the rates become too low, they are increased or the deficit is made up from taxes. The plan eliminates the chance for excessive profits to the company with overpayments by the public but also eliminates the chance of excessive losses when costs increase while rates do not keep pace with them.

Speculation in public utilities would, it is claimed, be eliminated, their securities would become the most stable investments, and in the capacity of a partner in the enterprise, the public would be kept fully informed as to costs, revenue and all other matters, and in that way would gain the confidence in the fairness of the rates which is the important thing lacking at the present time.

The chief argument against the experiments already tried has been one that is also

frequently used against public ownership, namely, that it does not provide sufficient incentive to the owners and to the management to improve operating efficiencies. Another defect along much the same lines has been the failure to provide the necessary inducement to neighboring large operating companies or to holding companies to take over the many small inefficient plants and develop them along up-to-date lines.

Holding companies, while they have had their faults, have on the whole performed a valuable public service. They have taken hold of run-down plants, which on account of lack of ability or lack of credit the owners could not operate at the highest efficiency. They have sometimes combined and sometimes rebuilt these plants. On account of their own high credit, they have been able to economically finance the properties and to provide needed additions and improvements. The public has received better service, and at lower cost, than would otherwise have been the case. It has, however, had a feeling that it was being exploited and dissatisfaction has resulted.

The benefits of holding company management should be continued and incentive should be provided to the owners and management to continually strive for greater efficiency. Penalties for failure to maintain efficiency can never be as effective as financial incentive to improve it. Possibly one of the failures of past regulation has been the lack of realization of this principle which is based on one of the fundamental traits of human nature.

Under the "service at cost" plan, the "costs" which the public agrees to pay as its contribution to the partnership are not fixed arbitrarily but are the market prices. The markets for labor and for materials are well known, but there are also markets for clerical help, for technical, managerial and executive ability and for capital; and the prices in all of these markets are fixed by competition.

Probably the greatest difficulty that would be encountered in putting into effect this plan of cooperative regulation would be in relation to the cost of capital, partly because the principles governing the market price for capital are not clearly understood by the public and partly on account of differences which would arise as to the amount of capital necessary for the enterprise. Another difficulty in connection with this cost of capital item is that it should, as already indicated, in some manner include the incentive to maintain and improve efficiencies of operation and to induce the development along progressive lines of run-down and inefficient properties.

The New York public service commissions law provides that capital stock shall be sold at not less than par. There is, however, no means by which the present security holders or anyone else can be forced to buy this stock. It is the old situation of leading the horse to water but being unable to make him drink. The result has been that many, in fact, most companies, have been forced to finance their additions and improvements through bond issues frequently at a considerable discount. This discount has to be amortized over a term of years out of earnings, which means that in one way or another it is paid by the users of the service as part of the rates.

The method of financing all additions and improvements with bond issues is undesirable and dangerous and becomes increasingly expensive. The cost of capital which is equivalent to the return on capital should be such as will maintain the stock of the company at par, or slightly above par, and will enable future financing to be done by sale of stock rather than by the issue of bonds.

This is of even greater importance to the public than to the company. In the long run it reduces the cost and improves the quality of the service. No company with

impaired credit can continue to give good service at reasonable rates and the rate of return is the basis on which credit is determined in the capital market.

There is a prevalent belief that public utilities are greatly overcapitalized and that they are attempting to earn a return on securities which represent no actual value. Investigations by public authorities have shown that some companies are overcapitalized, while some are not and others are actually undercapitalized. It is doubtful, however, if even in the worst cases, the extent of overcapitalization is anything like as great as it is commonly thought to be.

In this connection it should be remembered that for the last thirteen years all new capitalization has been carefully scrutinized by the public service commissions. In many cases, inventories and appraisals have been made by the commissions and capitalization and books of the companies have been adjusted accordingly. We are rapidly approaching the time when capitalization can without question be considered to represent actual value, in all at least of the gas and electric companies of this State. The task, therefore, of agreeing on the amount of capital required by the enterprise, the cost of which the public agrees to pay, should not be insurmountable and in some cases should be quite simple.

"Service at cost" and similar plans of this general character may be put into effect by special legislative enactment, but for an experiment this is dangerous, and the method of procedure which apparently meets with the greatest favor consists of the company and the municipality, or municipalities served, entering into a contract, the enforcement of which is left largely in the hands of the State commission.

Such a contract should specify:

- (a) The value of the property, or in other words, the capital on which a return will be allowed. This value

- will of course be merely the basis and will be changed from time to time as additions and improvements to plant and system occur.
- (b) The rate of return on this capital over and above operating expenses, taxes, proper provision for maintenance and for replacements due to wear and tear, inadequacy and obsolescence and reservations for surplus and contingencies. This rate of return must be sufficient to maintain the credit of the company at a high point.
 - (c) A bonus to be payable to the company in consideration of increased efficiency in operation. Some modification of the so-called London sliding scale, provision for which is now included in the public service commissions law, might serve as the basis.
 - (d) The company would agree to furnish the best service possible with the funds available and to maintain its plant and system in the highest state of efficiency and, on account of the bonus, it would naturally use every effort, through engineering ability and salesmanship, to increase the efficiency of operation.
 - (e) The public would agree to assume responsibility for the entire cost of the service, including cost of capital as well as cost of labor and of materials.
 - (f) Provision would be made for a conference early in each year between the representatives of the municipalities, the commission and the company, at which the financial situation would be gone over and the budget of cost of service for the ensuing year decided upon. The company itself should be given considerable latitude in arranging its rate schedule, as this involves both technical skill and experience, in order that the efficiency of operation be not impaired with consequent increase in cost.
 - (g) The contract should contain some provision under which other conferences could be called as conditions might make them necessary. For example, the public as a partner is interested in the question of wages and, in case any considerable increases are made, the budget might have to be changed and possibly the rates increased. Or, an expensive extension might be desired which, however, would not be immediately self-supporting and in regard to which the company might desire the advice of the public authorities.
- It will be seen from the above digest of some of the provisions of the contract that the public becomes a real partner in the enterprise, is kept informed in regard to finances and may even be consulted in matters of policy. At the conferences provided for, the public has its local representative in some properly designated municipal official. The company has its representative, while there is also present a representative of the commission the body to which is entrusted the enforcing, on both of the partners, the carrying out of the provisions of the contract.
- This plan is in no way a substitute for commission regulation, but is a supplement to and becomes a part of it. The features of commission regulation which have proved their value are continued, but to them is added the new feature of assisting in the preliminaries and of later enforcing the provisions of the contract.
- Its advocates claim that it continues the benefits of private ownership and operation

and avoids the dangers of municipal ownership and that, when properly developed, it should result in a large gain in confidence on the part of the public in the fairness of the prices it is required to pay. It should further result in great stability in the value of the company's securities and in a return to the owners commensurate with the risk involved, the ability of the management and with the other factors which influence the investor in deciding on the character of his investments.

On the whole the plan appears to have

much to commend it and make it worthy of careful study, especially as it involves no radical change in our system of laws or in our principles of government.

Cooperation is the keynote of the reconstruction program which is developing throughout the country — international cooperation, cooperation between capital and labor and cooperation between government and industry. This plan is in line with this general tendency and the two titles "service at cost" and "cooperative regulation" are equally applicable to it.

MARTIN H. GLYNN ON COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Former governor is author of a beautiful memorial which is adopted by the Albany Chamber of Commerce — Died the most distinguished private citizen of the world

AMONG the many memorials of the late Theodore Roosevelt, one written by former Governor Martin H. Glynn stands out as notable in appropriateness and beauty of expression. It was offered at a meeting of the Albany Chamber of Commerce and unanimously adopted by that body at a meeting, January 9, 1919. The memorial is as follows:

"In the death of Theodore Roosevelt the people of Albany mourn the loss of a neighbor and a friend.

"The nation grieves for a statesman, the world for a great dynamic force, but we lament the man. Our grief, though, finds solace in the faith that our sorrow will change into song as time brings to the fame of Theodore Roosevelt the regal coronation it so richly deserves. Here in Albany he served in the Halls of Legislation, here he lived in the executive mansion, and from here he went on his way to the presidency, and so we feel that while New York gave him to the nation, Albany gave him to the world.

"As old friends and neighbors we love to bask in the reflected glory of his world-belted honors; but now that taps have sounded, the lights are out and the leader leads no more; now that the drums are muffled and the flags flutter at half staff — we of course exult in his deeds that filled the eye of the world and in his words that fired the hearts of men, but above this exultation, we, his old friends and neighbors, voice our pride in the fact that Theodore Roosevelt died the most distinguished private citizen in the world.

"Chance, circumstance, and a kaleidoscopic combination of events may bring a man power and place, but only a great heart, a great head, and a kindly hand can keep a man as great in private life as he ever was in the panoply of power. In all history Theodore Roosevelt is one of the few men whose power did not depend on place. The source of his power was locked within his own breast, and made him the most influential man of his time, the most picturesque American since Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln. In office or out of office he was great because he had in him the stuff which has made men live in the pages of Plutarch for two thousand years — in office or out of office he was great because he had in him the stuff which Thomas Carlyle says makes hero-worshippers out of mankind, in him the stuff Ralph Waldo Emerson finds so commendable in 'Representative Men.'

"Impulsive, brisk, full of intensive vitality, direct and to the point in his consideration of any subject matter, aggressive to a marked degree, ever ready to accept the challenge and fight to the last ditch, convincingly eloquent of speech and entertainingly commanding with the pen, ever doing the unexpected, battering down precedent and brushing aside the conventional, intensely loyal to his friends and unrelenting with his foes, born leader of men, an ardent advocate but a just judge, foremost in the field or on the platform or in the exercise of executive functions, turning from one activity to another with the greatest of dexterity, yet performing each duty thoroughly and satisfactorily — Theodore Roosevelt was the most magnetic, the most interesting, the most multifarious man of the age.

"He was a unique combination of the lamp and the lance, the cloister and the field. He was a man of action and a man of thought. Books, nature, politics, everything under the sun appealed to him and into every realm of

learning he dipped to his heart's content. But he never forgot 'the proper study of mankind is man.' He had qualifications that linked men to him with hooks of steel or else drove them into open ranks of opposition. He said what he thought and did what he pleased. His independence won him admiration; his courage, dash and boldness made him a national idol. He did big things and will loom large in history. When in the right he was almost invincible and even when 'pulling against the tide' he came pretty near being unbeatable. He was a crusader and to politico-social problems he gave an impetus from which posterity will reap golden fruit. He was human, intensely human, and that was the secret of his marvelous popularity. He was a man who feared no man, and yet loved all men. He stood four square and come what might 'he knew his friends and his enemies knew him.'

"His character is his monument and 'a square deal' the epitome of his life. He never allowed age to rob him of his youth and from this sprang his exuberance of spirit whose contagiousness gave him the largest personal following in America. In play time he played, in work time he worked, and in fight time he fought and fought like a lion. He dealt hard blows but never dealt a foul one. He made no pretense of being a superman — he was content to be an ordinary, everyday man with the ordinary man's virtues and the ordinary man's faults. And therein lay his greatness, for he possessed the common traits of the common man to a highly uncommon degree. All his life long, in public life and in private life, he fought 'short weights' and 'false measures.' And to his credit be it said that after thirty years of immunity he compelled interests that had been short-weighting and false-measuring the public to burn their bushels and hide the ashes.

"In the sum total of life it is not the isolated deed that counts — it's the grand average, and Theodore Roosevelt's average was handsomely high. He was as versatile as the seasons, as spontaneous as the breeze. From tracing the lineage of a fossil in the rocks to hunting the tiger in his native lair, from the silence and seclusion of the study to

the rush of the field and the tumult of the forum — Theodore Roosevelt scored the highest average of any man in public life the whole wide world around. His mental acquisitiveness was insatiable, but avarice for knowledge was his only cupidity. He fled the valley-land of the specialist; he sought the mountain-top of the generalist. He followed Samuel Johnson's advice 'to survey mankind with extensive view from China to Peru,' and, though little given to imitation, he imitated Lord Bacon and took 'all knowledge for his province.' His courage, robust and unbreakable, fed on opposition and grew on strife. Out of difficulties, vexations and defeats he made stepping stones to higher things. The world loved him for his virtues and so do we — but we also love him for his faults.

'Faults, yes his heart throbbed warm with pulses human
But carping envy's self might scarce deplore
The faults that doubly vouched him staunch and true man,
And only made men love him all the more.

'Motes in the sunshine, foam-bells on the billows,
Cloud shadows flitting o'er the mountain crest
His faults but marked the mighty play, the motion
Of a grand nature in its grand unrest.'

"The world has lost a great man, America one of the most illustrious of her sons, and mankind a most ardent benefactor. From the furthest ends of the earth come messages of regret, sympathy and condolence. Universal is the recognition of his greatness; universal the grief at his passing. The gleam has gone from his eye, the eloquence of his voice is hushed, the throb of his impulsive but generous heart is stilled and he lies cold in death. He has entered upon eternal sleep within the quiet precincts of the cemetery at Oyster Bay and the great problems of life will never more rouse him from his 'lowly bed.' But he leaves behind him a life memory in which is clustered the work of the mighty. His is 'one of the few, the immortal names that were not born to die.'"



Mural painting in legislative library — east wall (see page 24)

Will H. Low

FIRST PUBLICITY BUREAU RUN BY WOMEN

Story of how three enterprising girls launched an advertising business in New York city — One of them formerly a legislative and political correspondent

By Miss PAULINE E. MANDIGO

During the last few years New York women have become active in more and more of the activities of the busy world. Miss Mandigo has the distinction of having been among the first women reporters to be sent through the State to write on political subjects. She is now a member of the first exclusively woman's publicity bureau in the country. Miss Mandigo tells of her newspaper experience and why women, now armed with the vote, are certain to become the real co-operators with men in advancing the cause of good government.—EDITOR.



Pauline E. Mandigo
vice-president

OLDTIME suffrage arguments used to begin with the question "Are women people?", and for an hour and a half after the question was uttered, the speaker would proceed to prove conclusively that they are.

The great war has answered the question in the affirmative and has answered it for all time. When women mounted the engine cab and placed competent hands on the throttle; when they became yeomen in the navy, when many of them in various lines of supposedly civilian war work were decorated for bravery, the question answered itself.

New York State women earned the suffrage in November, 1917, and immediately the new voters occupied the center of the stage. Women became people in New York State and overnight we newly made people discovered how very wonderful it is to be "persons."

The newspaper of which I was the woman's editor, being a people's paper, founded for the people and believing in "government of the people, by the people, and for the people,"

sent me to the capitol in Albany to write political and legislative news which would interest the newly made citizens of the State.

The newspaper men at the capitol — the most adaptable men in the world — soon recovered from the shock of seeing the legislative correspondents' association room and the reporters' chairs in the senate and assembly invaded by women and stretched out kindly helpfulness to the new correspondents.

Having at all times a sense of humor they were enabled to preserve their calm when the women correspondents asked enlightenment on some method of procedure that the smallest assembly page boys were well informed on.

The intricacies of "first reading calendars," "hearings," "the journal," and other mysteries of lawmaking having been patiently elucidated to us by our brother correspondents we began to take a real interest in the legislature and to enjoy even the arguments on prohibition legislation.

We learned to nonchalantly enter the executive chamber and even ventured to ask questions of the governor. We learned that it was wonderful to be "people."

Meantime the war was going on. The people of the civilized nations of the world were aroused to the call of democracy, so that when the session ended and the jubilation of the last day wore away I found myself looking more and more frequently overseas to see what a newspaper woman could do to help win the war.

Along in August of last year just as I was getting afraid that the war would be over without my having even a little finger in any

branch of it, along came the Young Women's Christian Association and told me that it needed a publicity director for New York State. There was nothing especially heroic about that I thought. Directing publicity wouldn't annihilate the Germans.



• *Ruth Byers, president*

But, however, when I realized that the Y. W. C. A. was to be a part of the united war work campaign to raise funds to buy comforts for our boys in the camps and in the trenches and to aid the women war workers here and overseas, and incidentally that I could

wear a uniform, I became a publicity director overnight and left the capitol corridors a long way behind.

Hopes of going overseas vanished the week of the united drive for funds when the signing of the armistice took place and the war was won.

All this time I was becoming more and more convinced that women, being new people, have a big place to fill in the world's work. Other women believed that too, and were determined to help women do this work and do it well. These women included Ruth Byers, who was formerly a special writer on one of the New York city newspapers and being a very patriotic young woman with a brother who is an officer in the American army in France, had become a Y. W. C. A. publicity director in the department of the east for the united campaign.

Miss Byers decided that women all over the country need a national publicity and advertising corporation to interpret their needs to the public, so she promptly incorporated the Phoenix News Publicity Bureau with main offices at 299 Madison avenue, New York city. Miss Rosepha Chisholm, of Chicago, who had also been a war worker and

is an authority on publicity stunts, advertising methods and poster advertising, also had positive ideas as to women and their needs, so she was made the treasurer of the bureau, and Miss Mabel E. C. Boyd, one of the financial experts of the Y. W. C. A., who specializes in the writing of advertising booklets and pamphlets, became the secretary, and myself vice president.

The Phoenix News Publicity Bureau, Inc., is the first national advertising and publicity bureau ever incorporated by women in this country.

During the great war, the value of organized publicity grew to national importance. Publicity was the strong right arm of the government in explaining the importance of the draft. It put over liberty loans and war saving stamp campaigns by educating the public to the need of individual cooperation. The federal food administration through publicity in newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and posters helped this country in its great task of feeding the allies and outwitting the submarine menace.

Ship builders, manufacturers, banks, welfare organizations, and government departments turned to publicity as the great bridge across the gulf that confronts every one who wants the public to understand what the idea or commodity he represents can do for them to help in the way of service.

For the period of the war publicity was a great national necessity. It was the voice of nations, a summary of the policies of mankind. It preached patriotism and roused the slackers to imperative duty to their country. It sold government bonds for the sake of a great national emergency and it helped people understand the meaning of thrift as a national effort in a way that no one ever dreamed this country could be made to understand it.

Great organizations cooperating with the government in protecting the soldiers and sailors and in safeguarding their homes and

families needed publicity in explaining their mission to the public. Money to be raised for the carrying on of these projects came when people really understood the splendid nationwide efforts being made for the men in service.

The newspaper editor and newspaper writers found a new status during the war. Not that their own ideas changed as to the value and importance of their work, but the public attitude toward that same work and its need as a community service did change. For years trained newspaper writers have realized that their profession ranked high as an asset in the community. But the public took little or no notice of the routine "run of the news." It was simply something they took for granted as they did their breakfast coffee.

With the coming of a world catastrophe, newspapers suddenly became important. History was being written on their pages and writers from the ends of the earth became people of national significance. Editors gauging with almost intuitive understanding, the need of their services, forgot everything in giving over the valuable columns of their publications to the winning of the war.

To the editors of this country must inevitably go the credit for a great and lasting service offered as one of the most vital contributions given by any single group of people during the days of the great struggle. Without the solid support of public opinion, no nation could have emerged victorious.

To the editors of this country was delegated the task of keeping up the morale of the nation.

In days of peace this new need of publicity on a large and organized scale will increase. Things are no longer finished up in "secret sessions." Business concerns and governments have faced the fact that the public must be given their whole confidence if support is to be expected for any great public venture.

Women found themselves during the war. They discovered that they were needed as an integral part in the business and political affairs which safeguard the country's best interests. Women understand the psychology of publicity. They know human nature and they do understand feminine human nature. In these days of change and readjustment women are thinking and undertaking new things. Many of them are voting for the first time. They are investing money in business and they are buying and selling more than they ever have in the history of this



*Rosepha Chisholm,
treasurer*

country's commercial business. Women have always been the spenders of the family income. The day when they spend money on a small scale only is rapidly passing.

They are new business assets. Women who can translate accurately what other women are wanting and can present to them the sort of investments calculated to appeal primarily to feminine tastes can visualize all these sudden new desires which women are everywhere showing in their work, in the clothes they are buying and in the new things they are thinking and talking over in their clubs and their homes.

The Phoenix New Publicity Bureau has gathered from all parts of the country, women who are trained professional advertising and newspaper writers. The bureau represents the first great national effort to translate a woman's point of view in advertising and publicity.

It is founded on the theory that there is much for women to do in the way of promoting publicity. Since the beginning of the war the women of the United States have discovered numerous new avenues for their activities, and this surely is one of them.

MANY DUTIES IN A GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAY

Alfred E. Smith's big problem is what not to do — A great stream of letters addressed to the executive pours into the capitol

By GEORGE M. VAN SLYKE

In the New York Herald



Geo M. Van Slyke

THREE weeks in the front office of the State capitol convinced Governor Smith that the hardest problem he had to solve as chief executive of New York is deciding what not to do. In his first statement concerning what he thinks about being Governor, Mr. Smith said:

"The big task here seems to be that of selection and elimination. It is one of the biggest jobs in the world. No one man alive could do all the things presented. There are not hours enough in the week.

"It therefore becomes a simple question of selecting the most important things and doing them as well as possible. That sounds simple. But it is far from being simple. What seems of greatest and most commanding importance to one group or one section of the State may be of little importance to another.

"The responsibility for making the selection must rest with the governor. He must take a broad view of all the problems presented, looking beyond local interests to the general welfare of the State, and then must concentrate on what he decides must be done first. He must stand upon his own judgment. It follows naturally that his judgment cannot win the approval of all whose interests cannot coincide at all times."

Those who understand the governor's way of doing things know that he is not given to making snap judgments. Drawing from his long experience in statecraft and upon an amazing fund of information regarding every phase of economic and social problems, he is

able to render opinions so quickly that he already has surprised official Albany out of its routine.

But one thing has been made clear which encourages those who have pet reforms in mind or who seek big changes in the State government. The governor is not dogmatic. He surveys problems in rapid fire order. He views each subject from all angles. Then he makes up his mind what should be done and declares his convictions and opinions in about as clear and definite terms as any man now engaged in the business of running government.

He does not end there, however. He does not say, "This is my opinion and this must prevail." What he does say is, "I think such is the case; if I am wrong, convince me."

But once he is finally convinced he is right, the governor will fight to a finish for his opinion. Yet he does not try to override others who have convictions growing out of years of study and observation.

"Fair and open minded," is the verdict of Republicans and Democrats alike who have come in contact with the new governor and have had opportunity to observe at close range his way of going at State business.

One thing the governor does regret is that he is unable to give more time and personal attention to his mail. He always has had a big correspondence. During all his years in the assembly Mr. Smith made a strong point of answering all letters. That was one of the reasons for his wide personal acquaintance. Hundreds of men and women up State have made Mr. Smith their connecting link with the State government.

"I would like to answer every personal letter that comes to me, but I cannot do it and accomplish anything else," the governor said to me. "That is what I mean by selecting the things I have to do. I could spend 10 hours a day writing letters and then never be caught up. I wish you would explain that I cannot write several hundred letters daily."

Women from all sections of the State have asked the governor to help get their sons out of the army. Each expects the governor to give his personal attention to the appeal.

Setting a fast pace for hard work, Mr. Smith has his entire staff gasping for breath. The stenographers and clerks are calling for help and expressing the hope that if this is another new broom incident it will not last long.

During his entire career in the legislature, and later in the constitutional convention, Mr. Smith was a hard worker, in fact, he was

known as a "digger." He went after information for himself on every subject on which he wished to be informed. Not interested in the social activities of the capital, he has made it a rule for years to devote all his strength to the business in hand. And he is a strong man.

That is what he is doing now. Mr. Whitman was a hard worker, but he stopped occasionally for a little recreation or amusement. Mr. Smith never stops excepting for sleep. He is at his "job" from the moment he jumps out of bed, promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning, until midnight, when he retires. His one and only recreation is at dinner time, when he stops possibly half an hour to play with his children and review with them the achievements or disappointments of the day.

After a quick breakfast — the governor does not linger at the table — he goes to his



The Executive chamber, Albany, N. Y.

office in the executive mansion at about 9 o'clock and spends an hour on most pressing official and political subjects. Then he rides to the capitol and spends another hour on State business. That hour usually is crowded full of five and ten minute appointments. At 11 o'clock he sees all who wish to call at the executive chamber and has audience with newspaper men.

It is interesting to watch the governor during that public conference. His habit is to half sit on the big desk which stands in the centre of the room where Charles E. Hughes established his office. He does business quickly. Mostly he listens. Almost every conceivable sort of proposal is then presented and all sorts of favors asked.

Next the governor spends an hour or longer in his private office. He has one hour out for luncheon at half-past one o'clock and the entire afternoon until half-past six o'clock he is in conference with State officials regarding departmental work, legislative leaders regarding bills or political leaders regarding patronage. The only break is about half an hour at 4 o'clock, when he again goes into the big chamber to receive callers and the morning newspapermen.

Albany is getting the habit of watching the big front windows in the capitol at night to find out whether the governor is in his office. Nearly every evening since taking office he has spent three or four hours in the executive offices.

LAST OF AN OLD CHURCH

The mother church in America of a religious sect that in the early years of the last century had a large following throughout the northern states and Canada — the Catholic Apostolic denomination — ceased to exist last week, when the little "Church on the Corner," as the meeting house at the corner of Maple and Pine streets in Potsdam village had long been known, was razed, and the valuable lumber of which it had been erected was sold and carted away. This, the first church of the sect to be erected on this side of the Atlantic, is almost the last of a denomination that at one time counted its church edifices by the score, there remaining less than a dozen Catholic Apostolic churches in this country, located in the larger cities, and with a few hundred members composed mainly of families of English nationality or descent, and with possibly half a dozen churches in Canadian cities.

The cause of this declination in membership of a faith that during the religious revival in the early decades of the last century made converts by the thousands, is undoubtedly due to the great demand upon the faith of its followers for its doctrines teach the speedy coming of the millenium and present-day gift of prophecy, and its discipline demands a most rigid adherence to church rules and observances, purity of life and payment of tithes. Its form of worship, too, is peculiarly hierarchical, the highest of high church, with a four-fold priesthood, and an elaborate ritual and solemn and beautiful liturgy, combining features of the Greek, Roman and Anglican, and with mystical symbolism derived from the Jewish tabernacle as a type of worship of the early Christian church.

No services had been held at the little "Church on the Corner" since shortly after the death a few years ago of Hosea Bicknell II, who held the rank of leading elder, a

place last filled by W. F. P. Sealey, for a number of years president of the village of Potsdam, but now residing at Philadelphia, Pa. A serious blow to the church, in addition to the death of Mr. Bicknell, a leading business man of the village, was the departure of George Lewis, who was village president and a man of affairs, and a great worker in the little church which his father, David Lewis, had helped found. The congregation of a half dozen families now attend Trinity Episcopal church, the Anglican form of worship most nearly approaching the Catholic Apostolic of any of the reformed sects. The fine parsonage, adjacent to the site of the church, has been purchased as a home by one of the members.

The church in Potsdam, the first of the faith organized in this country, dates back to the year 1836, when on invitation of several residents of Potsdam of English nativity or descent, who had learned of the great power with which the new cult was sweeping their home land, two evangelists just arrived in America came to the St. Lawrence county village. They were William C. Caird and William Cuthbert, the one a Scot, the other a Welshman, and according to the accounts of all aged people who sat under the fire of their preaching, they spoke almost like men inspired, supporting every contention with Scripture, which they had at the tongue's end from Genesis to Revelation.

Among those who were instrumental in bringing the evangelists to Potsdam were Noah Perrin, David Lewis and Charles Dove and Cyprian Richards, the two last named natives of England who had come to America in the ranks of the First Royal Scots during the days of 1812 and had remained in this country when the war closed.—*Watertown Daily Times.*

MEMORIES OF AN ECCENTRIC NEW YORKER

Fantastic career of Macdonald Clarke whose flashes of poetic genius startled New York city nearly a century ago — Died in an asylum

By IRA K. MORRIS

Author of History of Staten Island, Life and Times of Aaron Burr, etc.



Ira K. Morris

IT is interesting always to go back into the fading years of the past and review the lives of men who have aided in making history. As we recount the acts that have given them a place in memory, we realize that many are great in small things and

others are small in great things. I have in mind, however, one whose life was like a troubled and fantastic dream, apparently without use to himself or others. Yet he was one who has left a record on the public heart, and will not soon be forgotten.

For many years the eccentricities of Macdonald Clarke have been the familiar subject in this part of the country especially; children even became familiar with his countenance on the streets of the city of New York. In the early years of the former century the record of inexpressible misery was written there; but he is said to have had rather an unusual portion of beauty in his youth, and even to the last the heart looked out from his wild eyes with most friendly earnestness. One who says she saw him but twice, mourned sincerely that the pressure of many avocations prevented her seeking to see him oftener. So many forms of unhappiness crowd upon us in this world of perversion and disorder, that it is impossible to answer all demands. "But stranger as poor Clarke was, it now makes me sad that I did not turn out of my way

to utter the simple word of kindness, which never failed to rejoice his suffering and child-like soul."

One writer says, "I was always deeply touched by the answer of the poor, heart-broken page in Hope Leslie: 'Yes, lady, I have lost my way.'" How often do we meet with those who, on the crowded pathway of life, have lost their way. With poor Clarke it was so from the very outset. Something that was not quite insanity, but was nigh akin to it, marked his very boyhood.

Macdonald Clarke was born in New London, Connecticut, and was schoolmate with the eloquent Charles C. Burleigh, who always spoke of him as the most kind-hearted of boys, but even then characterized by the oddest vagaries. His mother died at sea when he was twelve years old, being on a voyage for her health. He says:

"One night, as the black bleak October breeze
Was sighing a dirge through the leafless trees,
She was borne by rough men in the chilly dark,
Down to the wharfside, where a bark
Waited for its precious freight.
I watched the ship-lights long and late:
When I could see them no more for tears,
I turned drooping away,
And felt that mine were darkening years."

And darkened indeed they were. "That delicate boy," as he describes himself, "an only son, having been petted to a pitiable unfitness for the sterner purposes of life, went forth alone, to struggle with the world's unfriendliness and front its frowns."

Clarke was in Philadelphia at one period; but all we ever heard of him there was that he habitually slept in the graveyard on Franklin's monument. In 1819, he came to

New York, where he wrote for newspapers and struggled as he could with poverty, assisted from time to time by benevolence which he never sought. A sad situation for one who, like him, had a nerve protruding at every pore.

In New York, he became in love with a handsome young actress of seventeen by the name of Brundage. His poverty and obvious incapacity to obtain a livelihood, made the match objectionable in the eyes of her mother, and they eloped. The time chosen was as wild and inopportune as most of his movements. On the very night she was to play Ophelia, on her way to the Park Theatre, she absconded with her lover and was married. Of course the play could not go on, and the audience was disappointed and the manager angry. The mother of the young lady, a strong, masculine woman, was so full of wrath that she pulled her daughter out of bed at midnight and dragged her home. The bridegroom tried to pacify the manager by the most polite explanations; but received nothing but kicks in return, with orders never to show his face within the building again.

The young couple were strongly attached to each other, and of course were not long kept separated. But Macdonald, who had come of a wealthy family, was too proud to have his wife appear on the stage again; and the remarkable powers of his own mind were rendered useless by the jar that ran through them all. Of course poverty came upon him like an armed man. They suffered greatly, but still clung to each other with the most fervid affection. Sometimes they slept in the deserted market-house, and when the weather would permit, under the shadow of the trees. One dreadful stormy night, they were utterly without shelter, and in the extremity of their need, sought the residence of her mother. They knocked and knocked in vain. At last the suffering young wife proposed climbing a shed, in order to enter

the window of a chamber she used to occupy. To accomplish this purpose, Macdonald placed boards across a rain water hogshead, at the corner of the shed. He mounted first, and drew her up after him, when suddenly the boards broke, and both fell into the water. Their screams brought out the strong-handed and unforgiving mother. She seized her offending daughter by the hair, and plunged her up and down in the water several times before she would help her out. She finally took her into the house and left Macdonald to escape as he could.

They were never allowed to sleep together again, and the wife seemed compelled to return to the stage, as a means of obtaining bread. She was young and pretty, her affections were blighted, she was poor and her profession abounded with temptations. It was a situation much to be pitied, for it hardly admitted of other result than that which followed. They who had loved so fondly were divorced to meet no more. Whenever Macdonald alluded to this part in his strange history, as he often did to a very intimate friend, he always added, "I never blamed her, though it almost broke my heart. She was driven to it, and I always pitied her." She became an actress of considerable reputation in England, changing her name to Burrows.

From this period the wildness of poor Clarke's nature increased, until he came to be generally known by the name of the "Mad Poet." "His strange productions bore about the same relation to poetry that grotesques, with monkey faces jabbering out of lily cups, and gnarled trees with knotholes twisted into hags' grimaces, bear to graceful arabesques, with trailing vines and inter-twisted blossoms," wrote some one familiar with his writings. Yet was the undoubted presence of genius always visible. Ever and anon a light from another world shone on his innocent soul, kindling the holiest aspirations, which could find for themselves

no form in his bewildered intellect, and so fell from his pen in uncouth and jagged fragments, still sparkling with the beauty of the region whence they came. His metaphors were at times singularly fanciful. He thus describes the closing day:

"Now twilight lets her curtain down,
And pins it with a star."

M. B. Lamar, "late President of Texas," once met this eccentric individual at the studio of William Page, the distinguished artist. The interview led to the following very descriptive lines from Lamar:

"Say, have you seen Macdonald Clarke,
The poet of the Moon?
He is a d — eccentric lark,
As famous as Zip Coon.

He talks of Love and dreams of Fame
And lauds his minstrel art;
He has a kind of Zig-zag brain —
But yet a straight-line heart.

Sometimes his strains so sweetly float,
His harp so sweetly sings,
You'd almost think the tuneful hand
Of Jubal touch'd the strings.

But soon, anon, with failing art,
The strain as rudely jars,
As if a driver tuned the harp,
In cadence with his cars."

Clarke was himself well aware that his mind was a broken instrument. He describes himself as

"A poet comfortably crazy —
As pliant as a weeping willow —
Loves most everybody's girls; an't lazy —
Can write a hundred lines an hour,
With a ralkety, whackety railroad power."

From the phrase "loves most everybody's girls," it must not be inferred that he was profligate. On the contrary, he was innocent as a child. He talked of love continually, but it was of a mystic union of souls, whispered to him by angels, heard imperfectly in the lonely, echoing chambers of his soul, and uttered in phrases learned on earth, all unfit for the holy sentiment. Like the philosopher of the East, he knew, by inward revelation, that his soul

"In parting from its warm abode,
Had lost its partner on the road,
And never joined their hands."

His whole life was in fact a restless seeking for his other half. The idea continually broke from him in plaintive, imploring tones,

"I have met so much of scorn
From those to whom my thoughts were kind,
I've fancied there was never born
On earth, for me, one kindred mind."

Again he says:

The soul that now is cursed and wild,
In one fierce, wavering, ghastly flare,
Would be calm and blest as a sleeping child,
That dreams its mother's breast is there;
Calm as the deep midsummer's air —
Calm as that brow so mild and fair —
Calm as God's angels everywhere —
For all is Heaven — if Mary's there."

This restless idea often centered itself upon some young lady, whom he followed for a long time, with troublesome but guileless enthusiasm. The objects of his pursuit were sometimes afraid of him; but there was no occasion for this. As a New York editor very happily said, "He pursued the little Red Riding Hoods of his imagination to bless and not to devour."

Indeed, in all respects, his nature was most kindly, insomuch that he suffered continual torture in this great Babel of misery and crime. He wanted to relieve all the world and was frenzied that he could not. All that he had — money, watch, rings, were given to forlorn street wanderers, with a compassionate, and even deferential gentleness, that sometimes brought tears to their eyes. Often, when he had nothing to give, he would snatch up a ragged, shivering child in the street, carry it to the door of some princely mansion, and demand to see the lady of the house. When she appeared, he would say, "Madam, God has made you one of the trustees of his wealth. It is His, not yours. Take this poor child, wash it, feed it, clothe it, comfort it — in God's name."

Ladies stared at such abrupt address, and deemed the natural action of the heart sufficient proof of madness; but the little ones were seldom sent away un comforted.

Clarke was simple and temperate in all his habits, and in his deepest poverty always kept up the neat appearance of a gentleman; if his coat was threadbare, it was never soiled. His tendency to refinement was shown in the church he chose to worship in. It was Grace Church, the plainest, but most highly respectable of the Episcopal churches in New York city. He was a constant attendant, and took comfort in the devotional frame of mind excited by the music. He was confirmed at that church but a few weeks before his death, and commemorated the event in lines, of which the following are an extract:

"Calmly circled round the altar,
The children of the cross are kneeling.
Forward, brother — do not falter,
Fast the tears of sin are stealing;
Washing memory bright and clean,
Making futurity serene."

Clarke coveted special attention from the public. In fact, he delighted in exhibiting himself at Grace Church. He wore a large Western hat and a military cloak, and would invariably wait until services had commenced, and then deliberately march up the main aisle and seat himself in the most remote pew from the door; would stand for a few seconds in making arrangements before taking his seat. It frequently annoyed the minister and became a source of amusement with the congregation.

His memorable "epitaph" respectfully dedicated to Washington, has often been quoted:

"Eternity give him elbow room,
For souls like his are large;
Fence with artillery this earth, his tomb,
And fire a double-charge!"

During the winter of 1841-2, he raved more than usual. The editor of the *Aurora* says he met him at his simple repast of

apples and milk, in a public house, on last Christmas evening. He was absolutely mad, "You think I am Macdonald Clarke," said he; "but I am not. The mad poet dashed out his brains, last Thursday night, at the foot of Emmet's monument. The storm that night was the tears Heaven wept over him. God animated the body again. I am not now Macdonald Clarke, but Afara, an archangel of the Almighty.

"I went to Grace Church to-day. Miss sat in the seat behind me, and I tossed this velvet Bible, with its golden clasps, into her lap. What do you think she did? A moment she looked surprised, and then she tossed it back again. So they all treat me. All I want is some religious people, that love God and love one another, to treat me kindly. One sweet smile of Mary would make my mind all light and peace and I would write such poetry as the world never saw.

"Something ought to be done for me," said he; "I can't take care of myself. I ought to be sent to the asylum; or wouldn't it be better to die? The moon shines through the willow trees on the graves in St. Paul's churchyard, and they look all covered with diamonds. Don't you think they look like diamonds? Then there is a lake in Greenwood cemetery; that would be a good cool place for me — I am not afraid to die. The stars of heaven look down on that lake, and it reflects their brightness."

The Mary to whom he alluded was a wealthy young lady of New York city — one of those whom his disordered imagination fancied was his lost half. Some giddy young persons, with thoughtless cruelty, sought to excite him on this favorite idea, by every species of joke and trickery. They made him believe that the young lady was dying with love for him, but restrained by her father; they sent him letters, purporting to be from her hand; and finally led him to the

house, on pretense of introducing him and then left him on the doorstep. The poor fellow returned to the Carlton house in high frenzy. The next night but one he was found in the streets, kneeling before a poor beggar, to whom he had given all his money. The beggar, seeing his forlorn condition wished to return it, and said, "Poor fellow, you need it more than I." When the watchman encountered them, Clarke was writing busily on his knee the history of his companion, which he was beseeching him to tell. The cap was blown from his head, on which a pitiless storm was pelting. The watchman could make nothing of his incoherent talk, and he was taken to the tombs, a prison where vagabonds and criminals await their trial.

In the morning he begged that the book-keeper of the Carlton house might be sent for, saying that he was his only friend. This gentleman conveyed him to the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's island. Two friends who visited him there, found him as comfortable as his situation allowed. He said he was treated with great kindness; but his earnest desire to get out rendered the interview very heart-trying. He expressed a wish to recover, that he might write hymns and spiritual songs all the rest of his life. In some quiet intervals he complained of the jokes that had been practiced on him, and said it was not kind; but he was fearfully delirious most of the time — calling vociferously for "Water! Water!" and complaining that his brain was all on fire.

He died a few days after, aged about forty-four years. His friend of the Carlton house took upon himself the charge of the funeral; and it is satisfactory to think that it was all ordered, just as the kind and simple-hearted being would have himself desired. The body was conveyed to Grace Church, and the funeral service performed in the presence of a few who had loved him. Among these was Fitz-Greene Halleck, who

it is said often befriended him in the course of his suffering life. Many children were present; and one with tearful eyes, brought a beautiful little bunch of flowers, which a friend laid upon his bosom with reverent tenderness. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery, under the shadow of a pine tree, next to the grave of a little child — a fitting resting place for the loving and childlike poet.

He had often expressed a wish to be buried at Greenwood. Walking there with a friend, they selected a spot for the grave, and he seemed pleased as a boy when told of the arrangements that should be made at his funeral. "I hope the children will come," said he, "I want to be buried by the side of children. Four things I am sure there will be in heaven — music, plenty of children, flowers and pure air."

EIGHTY PER CENT FROM WASTE LAND

In the office of George F. Baker, in the First National Bank of New York city, there hangs on the wall the original patent from James II, King of England, dated February 4, 1685, for the land on which the First National bank now stands, therein designated as "waste land" outside the city gate of New York. It was issued to one Thomas Dongan, "late governor and now admiral of New York."

There is attached a small sketch of the property, showing Wall street with its fence, and the city gate, through which leads "Broad Ways."

When one considers that this "waste land" now represents one of the most valuable spots in the world one realizes what changes a little more than two centuries have wrought in New York city.

What would Thomas Dongan have said if he had been told that on this "waste land" would one day stand a banking institution returning its stockholders over 80 per cent a year? — *Wall Street Journal*.

* * *

An old farmer and his wife lived near the village church. One warm Sunday evening, while they sat dozing on the porch, the crickets set up a loud chirping. "I just love that chirpin' noise," said the old man, drowsily, and before the crickets had stopped he was fast asleep. Soon after, the church choir began a beautiful chant. "Just listen to that," exclaimed his wife, "ain't it beautiful?" "Yes," murmured the old farmer sleepily, "they do it with their hind legs." — *Atlanta Constitution*.

MORE PAY FOR CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Men and women in State departments at Albany have organized and are appealing to the Legislature for higher salaries

By WILLARD A. MARAKLE

Editor The Bulletin, organ of the State Industrial Commission

EARLY in the 1918 legislative session (the latter part of January) communication was established between Excelsior council in New York city and one of its members located in Albany, concerning the introduction of a bill later known as the Lockwood-Fearon bill, providing for increased salaries for certain grades of State employees, competitive or otherwise, during the war. Excelsior council was formed some years ago by employees in the New York office of the State department of labor, and as there was not until July, 1918, a branch established in Albany, a number of employees in the Albany office of the department became members of the association through Excelsior council. It was therefore natural that Excelsior council, through whose instrumentality entirely the salary bill was introduced, should look to its members at Albany, the seat of legislation, to support and watch the bill.

While the Lockwood-Fearon bill in its original form provided for increases in annual salaries up to and including \$2,000, arranged at 20 per cent up to and including \$1,000, and 15 per cent for those between \$1,000 and \$2,000, the finance committee saw fit to change its provisions so as to grant but a straight 10-per cent increase to those receiving less than \$1,500 and make \$1,500 the maximum in any case where the increase would place the total annual compensation in excess of that amount. The bill carried an appropriation of a million dollars to make it effective for the first year from July 1, 1918. There being some uncertainty in the mind of the State comptroller as to its

application, after it was finally signed by Governor Whitman the attorney-general ruled that the 10 per cent increase attached to the position rather than to the incumbent, but it now appears that thereafter a modification or understanding was arrived at which upset the original ruling in its application to cases of *promotion*. This modification puts the old employee at a disadvantage, because a new one coming into the service is granted the 10 per cent *attaching to his position* while an old employee *who is promoted* to a higher paying position does not get the benefit of the 10 per cent increase *attaching to that position* if the promotion itself amounts to 10 per cent of its former budgetary salary. Increases in pay in all big corporations are attached to the *positions*, as originally ruled by the attorney-general when interpreting the Lockwood-Fearon bill.

Capital City council is governed by a general committee composed of one representative from each of the State departments — 34 in number. The general committee elects the executive committee. The officers are elected by the general membership, as are also members of the auditing committee. The membership in the respective State departments elects its own representative on the general committee. The council has for its cardinal principles:

1. Extension of the merit system.
2. Protection against unjust removal.
3. An equitable retirement law.

Legislation for the benefit of State employees is yearly introduced and promulgated, while legislation detrimental to their interests is

strictly watched and always successfully opposed.

It is not the purpose of the association to employ unfair tactics, or to uphold a member in wrongdoing, insubordination or dereliction of any kind. It is rather its purpose to co-operate — not to antagonize — and to work in absolute harmony with department heads for the maintenance and promotion of efficiency.

The commission appointed by ex-Governor Whitman to investigate the matter of pensions for State employees is to report at the present session of the legislature. Capital City council some weeks ago appointed a special committee to make a thorough investigation of the increased cost of living and directed that with the report the committee submit suggestions for adequate salary adjustments. This report was a most telling one and copy of same was immediately sent to ex-Governor Whitman and to Governor Smith with the request that each incorporate in his message to the incoming legislature a recommendation "that salaries of State employees be increased commensurately with the increased cost of living and the relative purchasing power of the dollar as shown in this report." Governor Smith has already acknowledged receipt of his copy with the statement that he will be pleased to give the request his best consideration. In this connection it will be remembered that by signing the bill last spring, appropriating a million dollars for increased compensation, as hereinbefore specified, ex-Governor Whitman rendered a great service to State employees.

A pension bill has been introduced at several sessions of the legislature, but so far has failed of sufficient support to become a law. This also applies to the bill familiarly known as the writ of certiorari providing for court review in cases of unjust removal; likewise to bills looking toward extension of the merit system. The pension matter will undoubtedly receive considerable attention

at the coming session as ex-Governor Whitman under a bill passed by the 1918 legislature appointed a commission to investigate the subject of pensions for State employees, and the State association will endeavor to work in conjunction with the said commission. A bill requesting adequate compensation for all grades of State employees will be among those introduced at the coming session.

After the partial victory won last spring in securing the passage of the Lockwood-Fearon bill in the form adopted by the finance committee and which benefited all classes of employees in certain grades, it seemed that the time was ripe for the formation of a live and strong branch of the State association here at Albany, and on June 7th the secretary of the State association came to Albany and addressed a mass meeting of approximately 500 State employees in Chancellor hall, at which time some 350 signed the original roll of membership. Immediately thereafter the chairman and secretary of that meeting selected one representative from each of the State departments and invited those representatives to meet and constitute a committee on organization for the formation of a local council. Several meetings of this committee were held, a sub-committee was appointed to frame the constitution and by-laws, and in the latter part of June the document was finally put in shape agreeable to the committee on organization and then presented June 28th to the charter members at a meeting in Chancellor's hall. After much discussion it was finally adopted, the document itself providing that it could be amended as necessity might require; and the meeting adjourned until July 9th, when officers were elected. At this time there were some 1,200 State employees who had signed the membership roll. The council's monthly meetings have been enthusiastic and well attended and the membership is steadily growing. Capital City council has

at the present time over 1,900 members and has extended an invitation to any who are eligible outside the Capital city to join its ranks. The charter list will not be closed until March 1st.

In connection with the report to the legislature relating to increased cost of living and suggestions for adequate salary adjustments much credit is due David Seposs, who worked untiringly to collect the data for this report and submit it in proper order.

The following is a list of the several committees of Capital City council:

GENERAL COMMITTEE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Department</i>
Florence J. Schilling	Attorney-General
Frederick E. Corwith	Architecture
George A. Plant	Banking
Bessie Flanagan	Board of Embalmers Exam- iners
George R. Hitchcock	Civil Service Commission
Franklin B. Holmes	Comptroller
Martha Foland	Conservation
Alice A. Lyons	Court of Claims
William C. Hinckley	State Board of Charities
Clark W. Halliday	Education
John O'Donnell	Engineer (Barge Canal)
Clarence Dolson	Excise
Leon F. Montgomery	Elections, Supt. of
Nellie A. Brennan	Fiscal Supervisor
Henry J. Mather	Farms and Markets
Katherine McDonald	Food Commission
Frank O. Bauer	Hospital Commission
Paris R. Eastman	Health
H. S. Mattimore	Highway
Edward W. Hart, Jr.	Insurance
Peter F. Connelly	Industrial Commission
John T. Cook	Miscellaneous Reporter
J. Harry Reynolds	Public Service
Nicholas E. Doyle	Military Training Commis- sion
Edgar J. Hazelton	Public Buildings
Edith V. Holland	Public Works
Clement A. Munger	Probation Commission
Philip G. Roosa	Prisons Commission
Clara L. Parsons	Superintendent of Prisons
Frederica Knapp	Secretary of State
Elizabeth A. Crowl	Treasurer
Austin B. Griffin	Supreme Court Reporter
Gertrude M. Lavin	State Reporter
Lewis K. Rockefeller	Tax Commission

This committee was chosen by members in the respective State departments. The

names were submitted at a regular meeting on July 9, 1918.

The executive committee was elected by the general committee at its meeting held on July 16, 1918.

OFFICERS CAPITAL CITY COUNCIL No. 98

Stewart J. Owen, Jr.	President
Philip G. Roosa	Vice-president
Mary L. Stiegelmaier	Secretary
Wellington D. Ives	Treasurer
Fred Hahn	Sergeant-at-Arms

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Philip G. Roosa, Chairman

Clark W. Halliday	Peter F. Connelly
Franklin B. Holmes	Edith V. Holland

AUDITING COMMITTEE

John H. Flinn, Chairman

Mary Fealy	Katherine D. Ramroth
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COMMITTEE ON SALARY INCREASE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Department</i>
Thomas H. Lee	Fiscal Supervisor
Frederick E. Corwith	State Architect
Pierre J. B. Haegy	Industrial Commission
Katherine D. Ramroth	Highway Commission
E. F. Weeks	Highway Commission

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Department</i>
Franklin B. Holmes	Comptroller
John H. Flinn	Hospital Commission
William C. Hinckley	Charities
Hiram C. Case	Education
John R. Robinson	Superintendent of Prisons
John Merrill, Commissioner	State Tax Department

Mr. Merrill has graciously consented to act as adviser to this Committee.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

Clarence Dolson	Excise Commission
Clark W. Halliday	Education Department
Lewis K. Rockefeller	Tax Commission

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Thomas H. Lee	Fiscal Supervisor
Willard A. Marakle	Industrial Commission
John H. Flinn	Hospital Commission
Frederick E. Corwith	State Architects
Mary McKenna	Excise Commission
Laura Van Loan	Comptroller
Frank B. Gilbert	Education

PRESS AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Willard A. Marakle	Industrial Commission
Katherine V. Reany	Tax Commission
Charles Spaight	Excise Commission

PASSING OF AN OLD NEWSPAPER MAN

Joseph L. McEntee, for more than a third of a century in the harness at Albany, dies suddenly — Known all over the State

JOSEPH L. MCENTEE, for thirty-five years a legislative correspondent at Albany, died at his home in that city January 26th from influenza, aged 49 years. Mr. McEntee at the time of his death and for twenty-five years had been the manager of the Albany bureau of the New York Sun. He was known throughout the State as one of the best informed newspaper correspondents in the country and was the intimate of all the governors and prominent State officials beginning with David B. Hill. He began as a messenger boy for the United Press; was promoted to the management of its Albany bureau until it was merged with the Associated Press in 1893. Mr. McEntee then became manager of the Sun bureau. Mr. McEntee in 1907 was graduated from the Albany law school and in addition to his newspaper work opened a law office in Albany. He was a man of benevolent instincts and as proof of this, unknown except to his close friends, he gave all the money he earned as a lawyer to charity.

State officials, newspapermen and all who frequented the State capitol will miss for many a day "Joe" McEntee who was better known than any other one newspaperman in the State. His great industry and genius to quickly grasp the substance of a newspaper story relating to

the affairs of the State government was a marvel to all of his colleagues. Although the dean of the newspaper group at the capitol, his enthusiasm seemed to grow with the years. To the last days of his suddenly ended career, he was the same alert, busy seeker after news. It has been said of him that he was the author of more "scoops" than any other correspondent at the capitol and it is said that he himself was never "scooped" during his newspaper experience on any important question.

Mr. McEntee was of that generous make-up that he was willing to go out of his way at any time to help his brother correspondents. This was especially true of the younger and inexperienced men who came to the capitol. They never sought his advice in vain.

He was in the habit of spending his vacation among the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence river. He knew how to thoroughly enjoy himself away from tense newspaper work and had planned during the coming summer, according to some of his close friends, to spend his holidays at a new place on the St. Lawrence river which had been recommended to him.

His funeral was attended by prominent officials of the State government including Governor Alfred E. Smith, who had been his friend for many years. Chester



Joseph L. McEntee, picture taken several years ago

S. Lord, a member of the State board of regents and formerly at the head of the *New York Sun*, was also among the distinguished men in attendance. The others included



Mr. McEntee on his vacation on the St. Lawrence river

members of congress, former State senators, and present members of the legislature.

Mr. McEntee was the only newspaper man who reported the two constitutional conventions of 1894 and 1915, twenty-one years apart. A few of the delegates attended both, but very few. Elihu Root was among these. Mr. McEntee covered both conventions for the *Sun*. He often remarked on the rapid change in the personnel of the senate and assembly and great difference in the kind of legislators of late years compared with the old days. Few men could have written so entertainingly of the prominent figures at the State capitol, which had come and gone during his newspaper career. Had he lived until he gained the necessary leisure to do this the contribution would have been of distinct value to the State.

COMING CHANGES IN EDUCATION

The thoroughgoing manner in which the government has attempted to educate the soldier, regardless of his initial equipment and the stratum of society from which he sprang, has given impetus to the States to consider their own educational systems. The initiative has been taken by California in the appointment of a committee of twenty-one leading local educators to consider the reorganization of the public school system of the State. These men have undertaken a study which, judging by the report of a sub-committee recently made public, gives promise of offering a notable contribution to the discussion of educational problems of this nation and to the devising of practical plans for their solution.

The committee has sounded the fundamental problem of the relation of the school to the governmental machinery and the operation of the system so that the principles laid down may be given effectiveness. These principles were determined upon first, and have served as a guide in the working out of the details. They are as follows:

1. Education being a supreme State interest, the people thereof as a corporate whole, is the ultimate source of authority and responsibility.

2. The corporate whole, in order to realize itself as a democracy, must strive to provide completeness of educational opportunities, not only with respect to continuity but also with respect to variety and equitable distribution; and no child citizen must be allowed to become an adult citizen without education.

3. Democracy itself being a school for all, the kind and degree of State control of education must be determined by the essentials of the general welfare, which, to be sure, will vary from time to time; the component units, however, must always have ample scope for learning how best to contribute to the educational prosperity of the inclusive whole.

4. The end sought being progress as well as preservation, the legislature, acting under the constitution, must have ample scope for promptly adapting educational arrangements to the successive stages of social development.

5. In order to promote both democratic solidarity and adequate management the school system of a democratic commonwealth must needs be one system.

The striking part of the proposed program is that the State shall provide all individuals both variety of educational opportunity and necessary continuity of education reaching through all gradations of learning, training, and research. Furthermore, it is proposed that every effort shall be made to promote physical vigor, mental power, the appreciation and cultivation of art, standards and habits of right conduct, economic fitness and skill, and loyal and efficient citizenship.

In commenting upon this report, Dr. Richard G. Boone of San Francisco says: "The first observation is that such a system answers remarkably well to 'modern educational insights and desirable tendencies in social evolution.' Forty years of modern school practice in the best schools have left the constitutional provisions hopelessly behind. And much that has been achieved for our schools has come because an educated public sentiment has demanded such agencies as the kindergarten, physical education, the intermediate school, the junior college — more practical programs. There is no agreement among administrative units and communities that most need certain of these and kindred accommodations shield themselves behind the fact that there is no warrant for them in the organic law. It results that the country has not kept abreast of the city in educational matters; small, poorly equipped, unequally taught schools of short terms grow up in the neighborhood of carefully supervised urban accommodations; some children have much education; others have little; an excess of local control has stratified populations; and the State, being efficient as its least developed sections only, suffers needlessly." — *New York Times*.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE WAS TORN UP

An incident of twenty years ago recalled when the great battle was on in the legislature over the enactment of the special franchise tax

By JAMES A. WENDELL

Deputy State Comptroller

THE death of Theodore Roosevelt serves to recall his great fight for the Ford franchise tax law, which, as governor of New York, he sponsored, and against which the legislators at Albany had set themselves, backed, it was said at the time, by the corporations upon whom the tax would fall most heavily. The passage of this bill, after one of the most dramatic encounters ever witnessed between a governor of this State and the legislature, has since added \$600,000,000 to New York's taxable wealth.

It will be remembered that after Mr. Roosevelt was elected governor he expressed the opinion that all corporations should be compelled to pay the State for the privileges secured through franchises. It was not long before he had a bill embodying his ideas presented to the legislature through State Senator John A. Ford, now a supreme court judge, of New York city. Governor Roosevelt even went further than to provide for the paying of franchise taxes in the future, and the Ford measure called for the taxation of privileges enjoyed in the past. At that time corporations were assessed an annual tax based upon the par value of the capital stock employed in the State. The Ford bill, in addition to this, provided for the imposition of an organization tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In his first message upon the subject Governor Roosevelt recommended the creation of a joint committee to investigate the subject and report at length to the next legislature. Owing to the shortness of time, he suggested the enactment of such a measure

as would establish the principle that thereafter corporations holding franchises in the State should be taxed for the privileges they obtained through franchises. In accordance with these views he recommended the enactment of a law taxing all franchises as realities. It was a subsequent message on the subject, however, which brought forth the opposition of the legislators and, as was charged at the time, certain lobbyists. On the day when the bill was finally passed the fight had become so hot that absent members of the legislature were summoned from their homes in all parts of the State, and those members remaining in Albany were obliged to stay in the Senate chamber, where the day's session was protracted throughout the night and the following day, the members being in session continuously for thirty-six hours.

When Governor Roosevelt's message was up for a hearing before the committee on taxation, representatives of corporations pointed out the difficulty of securing honest and capable tax experts. They sought to show that there existed no basis upon which the value of certain properties might be determined, and condemned the proposed measure as confiscatory. Many legislators, too, were inclined to look upon the measure in that light and a "divided house" was the result. The opposition took the stand that the governor might present his special message bearing on the enactment of the franchise tax law if he so desired but they would simply ignore those sections advocating such a law.

Roosevelt then resorted to drastic measures. Finding it impossible to have the bill

reported out of the committee he sent another special message on the subject as he was privileged to do under the rules and which would have resulted in its being reported at once. This special message never reached its destination however because some ill-advised person tore it up. This was later conceded to be the worst political blunder the opposition could have made. The latter almost immediately came to terms, fearing an appeal by the governor to the people direct with the torn message as a club to force his opponents into line.

Governor Roosevelt did not take the matter before the people at the time but instead called the opposition leaders into a conference and as a result he won a complete victory. The law went into the statute books and several weeks afterward an extra session was called to protect the measure which has since that time produced millions in revenue for the State.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE RAILROADS

William G. McAdoo, as director of railroads, appeared before the committee of the United States senate recently to give his views on what should be done with the railroads of the country. He summed up the situation as follows:

"My judgment of the railroad situation is, that the American people are entitled to a fair test of federal control under peace or normal conditions. We have spent large sums of money to win the war, and part of that money has been used to gain some experience in the unified operation of the railroads of the United States, an experience necessitated by the war and by the incompetency and inefficiency of private control under existing laws and conditions. I am not suggesting that anybody should be blamed because the laws are as they are, or because competitive conditions under private control were as they were. I am speaking only of the inefficiencies and deficiencies of the system, and not of individuals.

"We have expended a great deal of government money on improvements for the railroads and for equipment during the war period. We may have to carry for some time a part of the cost of these improvements and this equipment before we can liquidate this cost and secure repayment from the carriers.

"As I said in my testimony before this committee one year ago, I feel sure that the government would have to expend large sums of money for the improvement and betterment of railroad properties during the period of federal control, and that I was sure that the government

would have a better chance to secure the payment of its advances to the railroads while in possession of their properties than when out of possession. Having expended so much money on the railroads, and having carried forward this experiment in unified operation to a point where I now think we can enter upon its last stages with obvious benefit to the public interest, it seems to me a pity to throw away all that we have gained and to attempt a hasty solution that may not be a permanent solution at all, but a mere makeshift, and which may injure the best interests of the American people irreparably at a time when we are facing a new world condition which demands that America shall be on the alert and not only look forward but go forward without hesitation or delay.

"Another important element in the situation is the fact that a billion dollars of money belonging to the people of the United States have been spent in the building of a great merchant fleet. Under the provisions of the shipping bill this merchant fleet is to be controlled by the government for five years after the return of peace. We must not permit the money expended on this fleet to be wasted. We must conserve that investment. Why are we building a great merchant marine? For fun? Not at all. We are building for the purpose of operating it and carrying the American flag to all parts of the world, so that we may secure for American producers and American labor the fair rewards of toil and enterprise by getting our share of the world's markets for our products.

"Not content with spending already more than a billion dollars of the people's money on a merchant fleet, we are spending hundreds of millions more to increase that fleet by turning out the most modern types in order that they may be operated successfully in friendly rivalry with the other great powers of the earth. After doing all this it seems to me that if we deliberately surrender the advantages we have in the unified control of our railroads so that we cannot make them function with our great merchant fleet then we will be deliberately taking risks we are not justified in taking, risks for which the American people would condemn us hereafter if we took them with our eyes open to the facts. Of course, if we did it without knowledge of the facts that would be another thing, but here are the facts facing us — unexampled opportunity for world leadership in moral and financial influence and in commerce and trade.

"It seems to me that it is our plain duty to preserve the mobilized energies and industries of America in the form of railroad control for a five-year period and use our unified railroads during the great time ahead of us and co-ordinate and synchronize their operation with our great merchant fleet, giving to all the ports on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts adequate rail facilities to meet adequate shipping in those ports, so that the development of our country may be carried forward homogeneously and symmetrically and every port of our people be permitted to share in the great prosperity which is now opening up to us.

"If we control the railroads and the ships we can develop all the ports advantageously, distribute the traffic so as to avoid needless congestion and loss."

THE PUBLISHER'S AND EDITOR'S CORNER

About six weeks remain for the subscription and story contests inaugurated by the STATE SERVICE magazine. This contest closes April 1, so that there still remains ample time for all who desire to compete for the cash prizes either for obtaining subscriptions or writing articles pertaining to the State government or related subjects.

It should be remembered that these are separate contests. The one for articles is open to State employees

and the subject must relate in some way to the State government. This affords a wide field of endeavor as every State department contains a variety of subjects upon which interesting matter may be obtained. Some of these stories have already been filed with the magazine company.

In order to keep the subject before our readers, the following conditions are repeated:

STORY CONTEST—PRIZE LIST

First Prize.....	\$50.00
Second Prize.....	25.00
Third Prize.....	15.00
Six additional prizes of \$10.....	60.00

Cash Prizes.....\$150.00

The company will also give a one year subscription to the six writers having the next best stories, after cash prizes are awarded. Value \$18.00.

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS CONTROLLING STORY COMPETITION

1. Contest starts immediately and concludes April 1, 1919. Manuscripts to be considered for prizes must be received at magazine office on or before April 1, 1919.
2. Manuscripts should be headed "story contest".
3. Manuscripts must be signed with assumed name *only* and sealed envelope attached containing real name and address.
4. Each competitor must already be a subscriber to STATE SERVICE magazine or must forward subscription with story.
5. Competitors must be in the service of the State in some capacity, but stories will be considered from others if title and subject of the articles are first submitted to the magazine company for its approval.
6. Stories or articles must relate to some work or activity of a State department, institution, office or branch of the State service, or any activity in which the State government is directly interested.
7. Competitors should confine the subject of their articles to their own particular branch of the State service.
8. Stories should be from 1,500 to 3,000 words, preferably 2,000, and should contain information of interest to the public and may also include recommendations for changes and improvements in the State government.
9. Illustrated stories are especially desirable. All pictures to be furnished and paid for by the author.

All stories winning prizes will be published together with any others deemed suitable

The subscription contest with the cash prizes offered is also made plain here. The conditions are as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST—PRIZE LIST

First 25 contestants (only) to send in 25 new subscriptions at \$3.00 each; 25 prizes of \$30.00.....	\$750 00
" 50 " " " 15 " " " 50 " 17.00.....	850 00
" 75 " " " 10 " " " 75 " 10.00.....	750 00
" 100 " " " 5 " " " 100 " 4.00.....	400 00
Total.....	250 cash prizes.....\$2,750 00

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

1. Contestants must submit complete list giving names and addresses of subscribers secured accompanied by remittance of \$3.00 for each individual subscription.
2. This contest will positively close April 1, 1919, and all returns must be made on or before that date.
3. Renewals will not be considered as new subscriptions.
4. The magazine company will furnish contestants with sample copy of STATE SERVICE if necessary.
5. This contest is open to anyone affiliated in any capacity with the State government or anyone they may delegate or recommend. Others desiring to enter this contest may do so by applying to the office of the magazine company either personally or in writing.

Get busy and be one of the two hundred and fifty prize winners in this very attractive and unusual contest

THESE CONTESTS ARE SEPARATE AND DISTINCT—YOU MAY COMPETE IN EITHER ONE OR BOTH

PERSONAL ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

*Gossip about well-known persons in the State—what they are doing—
brief biographical sketches of employees and newspapermen at the capitol*



Joseph Holahan

Mr. Holahan was given several promotions while in Uncle Sam's uniform.

* * *

Edward Schoeneck, former lieutenant-governor, has been made major of artillery and completed his training at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. He has been in training since last November.

* * *

Lieutenant Fred M. Parker, son of First Deputy Secretary of State A. B. Parker, is still in France, but expects to return home in the near future. Lieutenant Howard Osterhout, also of the secretary of State's office, is still at Tours with the ordnance department.

* * *

Albert E. Hoyt, clerk of the Democratic State committee and former secretary of the State conservation commission was appointed secretary of the State superintendent of elections at a salary of \$4,000 a year. He succeeds Augustus F. Allen of Jamestown.

* * *

Ralph W. Thomas, former State senator who retired as a member of the State tax commission last month, was presented with a handsome picture entitled "The Course" by an eminent artist. The presentation was made by tax commissioner Knapp.

* * *

Major William A. Niver a well known newspaperman died at his home in New York city February 5, aged forty-five years. At the time of his death he was with the New York *Herald*. Major Niver was city editor of the Buffalo *Courier* about twenty years ago; was afterwards editor of the Schenectady *Gazette* and city editor of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. He was assistant to the adjutant-general during the terms of Governors Sulzer and Glynn.

While Governor Smith and his family are finding themselves perfectly at home in Albany, Caesar, the governor's great dane, is not overjoyed with his new surroundings, according to the Albany *Argus*. On the contrary, the namesake of the famous Roman is distinctly ill at ease. In talking about Caesar yesterday, Governor Smith became reminiscent and mentioned his old bull terrier Rags, now having a happy home somewhere down in Westchester county. Governor Smith related how he and Rags used to take long walks together. Their favorite stroll was across the Brooklyn bridge. Rags had a fondness for racing with the elevated trains crossing the bridge, and while the Governor would cross the bridge once, Rags would chase back and forth, crossing the bridge as many as fifteen times.

You would not think so to look at him, but Caesar was kidnapped once. Yes, indeed. It was when he was two years old. With some friends the governor was taking a walk along the streets of lower New York. Caesar was with them. Suddenly he disappeared. A search was made and presently they found Caesar in the hands of a policeman who had recognized the dog, which was being led away by two youngsters.

* * *

Cornelius A. McGrath, a Troy newspaperman, was appointed secretary to Thomas H. McDonough, State superintendent of buildings. Mr. McGrath was the Democratic candidate for assembly in the second district of Rensselaer county last year.

* * *

Andrew Ten Eyck, private secretary to Dr. John H. Finley, State commissioner of education, who has been with company A, 310th field artillery, American expeditionary force, writes that he enjoyed his experiences abroad. He described the sinking of two submarines as follows: "On July 29 a large escort of American destroyers met us. They buzzed in and out about us from then on. About 3 P. M. on July 30, there was a submarine attack. The torpedo passed just ahead of us. There was a fight and we sank two submarines. I saw where one went down. I will leave the impressions I want you to have of my thoughts during these few minutes until I see you. But we got by that and finally sighted land around 11 o'clock the next day, July 31. Seventeen days on the high seas made the sight more wonderful than it was."

* * *

When the State fair commission was organized in January, George L. Blodgett of Cooperstown was elected race secretary. The days for the fair this year were fixed for September 8-13, at Syracuse.

Charles E. Hughes, former governor, was re-elected president of the union league club, New York city, at the annual meeting January 9. General John Pershing was elected an honorary member at the same time.

* * *

Captain Hamilton Fish, jr., commander of company K, 369th infantry regiment, 15th New York State colored troops, was awarded the *croix de guerre* by the French government for bravery in action. General Petain of the French army said that Captain Fish had exposed himself incessantly to danger before and after the taking of the village of Sechoult and in establishing contact between the regiment and his battalion. Americans suffered heavy losses in the village. Ten officers and several hundred men were killed September 30, 1918. Captain Fish was a Progressive leader in 1912-13-14, during which he was a member of the assembly from Putnam county. He is the son of Hamilton Fish, a former speaker of the assembly about thirty years ago.

* * *

Miss Rose E. Cleveland, sister of the late Grover Cleveland, former president of the United States and governor of New York, died in Italy recently from influenza. Miss Cleveland was well known in New York State while her distinguished brother was governor and afterwards she was lady of the White House until Mr. Cleveland was married during his first term at Washington. Up to the time of her death she was active in Red Cross work.

* * *

In the December issue of *STATE SERVICE*, Dr. Charles R. Skinner, legislative librarian, gave an account of a recent trip through the west, including a visit to the great Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois. It was at the "Lincoln Lodge" connected with the monument that he met Miss Anna Clinton who was there in charge of the lodge and who took much pride in exhibiting and explaining the many souvenirs relating to Lincoln. Miss Clinton is very active, though more than eighty years of age. Dr. Skinner sent her a copy of *STATE SERVICE* and has received the following letter of acknowledgment:

"Some weeks ago I received a handsome well gotten up magazine from Albany. There seemed to be nothing to indicate who had sent it, but I kept reading it because it seemed worth while. To my surprise I read my own name in connection with your visit to the monument and your quite extensive trip throughout the west. I enjoyed it all, yes, have read to the end, because it was full of interest, but did not feel satisfied until I had thanked you for sending it."

* * *

Major William C. Rogers, former deputy State commissioner of labor and recently of the army ordnance department, has been recommended for reelection in the officers' reserve corps. Major Rogers has been elected vice president of the St. Louis employers' association, an organization of about 200 manufacturers and employees of St. Louis, where he has been stationed since September.

Memorial services for former Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan, who died recently, were held in the assembly chamber January 21. The principal address was delivered by Justice John Woodward of the supreme court who was an intimate friend of Mr. Sheehan during his life time. In the course of the address, Judge Woodward said: "The city of Buffalo has given to the nation two presidents, Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland. Next to those two eminent citizens its most notable contribution to public life is William F. Sheehan, the chronological facts of whose life are simply told. He was born in Buffalo on the sixth day of November, 1859, the son of William and Honora Crowley Sheehan, both of whom were born in county Cork, Ireland. He attended the city schools and graduated from St. Joseph's college in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and immediately began the practice of law in Buffalo. In 1889 he was married to Blanche Nellany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Nellany, of Buffalo. In 1884, at the age of 25, he was elected to the assembly, serving continuously for seven years, closing with 1891, when he was chosen speaker.

"The same year he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, on the ticket with the late Governor Roswell P. Fowler. At the expiration of his three years' term he retired to private life, seeking no office until his nomination for United States senator in 1911, for which position he was defeated. He was elected from a New York constituency a member of the Constitutional convention of 1915. His death occurred in the city of New York, March 14, 1917."

* * *

Miss Harkey, formerly bacteriologist in the laboratories of the State department of health, recently died from spinal meningitis while in service abroad. Miss Harkey was in charge of the chemistry department of the American base hospital near Plymouth, England.

* * *

Major Clark Williams, formerly State superintendent of insurance, has been in France for nine months serving in the American Red Cross.

* * *

In the annual election of directors of the Albany chamber of commerce, Senator Henry M. Sage topped the list in the number of votes received.

* * *

Colonel Timothy Shaler Williams, who was private secretary to David B. Hill when the latter was governor of New York State, resigned from the position with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company paying him \$50,000 a year salary to take a rest. Colonel Williams was the Albany correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* in 1883 when he was appointed by Governor Hill. When Roswell P. Flower was elected governor, he retained Colonel Williams. It was through Governor Flower that he was appointed to the position which he recently resigned.

Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida county delivered the Roosevelt memorial address at Watertown, Sunday, February 9.

* * *

Captain Edward H. Sargent, formerly of the State conservation commission, has returned from Europe where he served in the fighting area in France with the 116th engineers. His work was the construction of power plants for the American army. He relates with interest the building of the massive power plant, fifteen miles from Chateau-Thierry. This plant was designed to supply light for an expansive fighting area, and the construction was considered one of the American feats of engineering work. The plant was completed when the word came that the German army was advancing and the plant must be taken down to prevent German plunder. The plant was half way demolished when the American boys turned the German wave and held the vicinity in safety.

* * *

Assemblyman Martin G. McCue received from his son, Sergeant Eugene B. McCue, a member of the 165th infantry (old 69th N. G. N. Y.) a program of the first anniversary dinner of that company at hotel Waldburg, Remagen-on-the-Rhine. Sergeant McCue's company is part of the rainbow division and is with the army of occupation in Germany. The menu shows that the company enjoyed a generous dinner. The entertainers were well known American stars like John McCormack, Raymond Hitchcock, Bud Fisher and John Philip Sousa and his entire Hippodrome chorus. At the end of the program the note is made "Owing to the lack of transportation it is impossible for the entertainers to make their appearance." On the last page of the folder is the question "When do we go home?"

* * *

Governor Smith appointed Dr. Jacob Goldberg of Buffalo, as a member of the State public health council to succeed Dr. William Gaertner. The position pays \$1,000 a year and expenses. Dr. Goldberg was a member of the assembly from Buffalo for several years.

* * *

James L. Long, State senator from the first district in 1911-1912, was appointed by Charles F. Rattigan, State superintendent of prisons, as deputy to succeed George W. Franklin. His salary is \$4,000 a year.

* * *

Governor Smith reappointed William Gorham Rice of Albany, a member of the State civil service commission. Mr. Rice was first appointed by Governor Whitman and has had long experience in civil service affairs.

* * *

John K. Cahill, a Syracuse business man and former sheriff of Onondaga county has been appointed State fair commissioner for a term of five years, at \$2,000 a year, to succeed Edward B. Long of White Plains.

Dr. Pearce Bailey was appointed by Governor Smith to head the commission for feeble-minded. Dr. Bailey is a specialist in mental and nervous diseases and professor in that branch of the college of physicians and surgeons at Columbia university.

* * *

Lieutenant George D. Newton, son of Attorney General Charles P. Newton, was wounded last October in the Argonne Forest section while leading his platoon over the top. His company suffered great loss. He was connected with the 308th machine gun battalion of the 78th division.

* * *

Major Alfred J. Glynn, a nephew of Governor Smith, has been appointed military secretary to the governor. Major Glynn although only twenty years old has served in the front line in France where he was wounded.

* * *

George R. Van Namee, secretary to Governor Smith, has announced the appointments of Miss Helena Osher of Albany and Miss Margaret A. McSweeney of Glens Falls as stenographers in the executive department. The positions pay \$1,200 a year.

* * *

Superintendent of Public Works Nixon has named Edward S. Walsh of Brooklyn, as deputy superintendent of public works. The salary is \$5,000 a year. Mr. Walsh is chairman of canal committees on several commercial organizations, including the New York board of trade and transportation.

* * *

Lieutenant Cortland A. Johnson, a Nassau county Republican who lost an arm in the Argonne Forest drive, was appointed a deputy attorney general in the New York bureau by Attorney-General Newton. The position pays \$4,000. Lieutenant Johnson is now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., being treated for the wounds he received. The loss of his arm and the other injuries resulted from the intense drive just before the signing of the armistice.

* * *

In his newspaper, the Lyons *Republican*, Charles H. Betts recommends that the State Republican club, New York city, be changed to the national Republican club so that it might have the leading Republicans from every State in the union as its members.

* * *

The assembly has reappointed Michael McGrath as chief of general clerks, a position which he has held for a number of years.

* * *

The legislature in both branches adopted a resolution January 15 requesting the State's representatives in the United States senate to vote and work for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL GOSSIP

*Happenings at the capitol and among the politicians
of the State — Some of the big measures proposed*

Buffalo appears to be in advance of most of the cities of the State in regard to novel municipal ideas. In addition to the demand for the initiative and recall, it is asking for the preferential ballot through a bill introduced by Senator Gibbs. This would enable the voters to indicate their first, second and other choices in the primaries.

* * *

George A. Glynn chairman of the Republican State committee, announced January 2 the discontinuance of the court proceedings for the examination of the ballots in the last election. Governor Whitman informed the committee that he was unwilling to assume the responsibility for a contest.

* * *

The milk commission appointed by Governor Smith early in January settled the milk strike in New York city. Producers will be given their demands of \$4.01 a hundred pounds for milk during January and \$3.54 during February. A price of \$3.31 was fixed for milk shipped from the 150 mile zone during March and \$3.23 for milk shipped from the 250 mile zone. The settlement of the strike and the terms upon which it was settled is considered a victory for the producers.

* * *

Senator Charles E. Russell of New York city has introduced a bill authorizing the public service commission to order all street car platforms enclosed or vestibuled. The law would apply to New York city alone. The commission is required to grant a hearing either on its own motion or on complaint that street cars are not vestibuled.

* * *

Assemblyman William S. Evans from Bronx county has introduced a bill to increase the salaries of State civil service employees now receiving less than \$2,040 a year. The bill divides the increases into four classifications. A 20 per cent increase is provided for all employees receiving less than \$1,080 a year; 15 per cent to all receiving less than \$1,560; 10 per cent to all receiving less than \$1,800 and five per cent for employees receiving up to \$2,040.

* * *

Traction companies can make money without increasing rates of fares by either reducing the salaries of the highly paid officials or by having one-man crews on the cars, Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara asserted at a hearing on the bills to reorganize the public service commissions. Senator Thompson is chairman of the public service committee. He said this method of operating was becoming common in the west and might be introduced in this State. This would mean that the motorman would have to look after fare collections.

William W. Farley of Binghamton and Albany was elected January 21 chairman of the Democratic State committee which met at Syracuse. He succeeds Judge Joseph A. Kellogg of Glens Falls who is now counsel to Governor Smith. Mr. Farley was State commissioner of excise under Governors Dix, Sulzer and Glynn. For years he has been the Democratic leader of Broome county. He promised in his speech of acceptance to thoroughly organize the party throughout the State.

* * *

Senator Walters has introduced a resolution which would ask the federal government to allow the State of New York the use of duplicate sets of registration cards now held by draft boards in the State, in order that the State and the various municipalities may have complete records of the numbers and names of men who went into service from this State. These records represent the only medium through which such data can be gathered.

* * *

New York State will soon keep its main highways clear of snow so that automobile traffic will not be obstructed even during the winter season. Senator George F. Thompson has a bill amending the highway law which will place the expense of removing the snow on the State and counties in equal proportions. The State department of highways will have control of the subject and shall cause such obstructions to be removed by the town superintendent in each county.

* * *

Edward A. Johnson, the only negro elected to the New York State legislature, served there as a Republican assemblyman from New York city last year. He was defeated in November for a second term by Martin J. Healy, his Democratic opponent in the 19th New York district. It is now alleged that Mr. Healy was holding a city office at the time he was elected and that under the State constitution may be disqualified. Mr. Johnson has filed papers for a contest with the assembly and testimony will be taken by a sub-committee of the assembly judiciary committee.

* * *

The State senate confirmed the nomination of Charles F. Rattigan, State superintendent of prisons at \$8,000 a year; Lewis Nixon, State superintendent of public works at a salary of \$8,000 a year; Henry S. Renaud, State superintendent of elections at \$5,000 a year and Michael J. Walsh, postmaster of Yonkers, State tax commissioner, at \$6,000. The confirmations were made early in February. Mr. Nixon appointed Edward S. Gleason of Rossville, L. I., as his secretary at a salary of \$2,800 a year.

Senator McGarry wants to divide the State of New York, creating a new one to be known as Greater New York and to include the counties of New York, Bronx, Queens, Kings, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange and Sullivan with the waters belonging to them. The bill would submit the question to the voters of the counties for their approval. This is the second bill on the subject introduced. The other one by Senator Downing would make a State of New York city alone.

* * *

Senator John J. Dunnigan of New York city introduced an amendment to the constitution dividing the State and creating a new one comprising New York city to be known as the State of Liberty. It provides for a State referendum on the subject. Senator Dunnigan says that his bill is the result of the ratification of the prohibition amendment by the legislature. The people of New York city, he declares, are tired of what they called up-State domination.

* * *

Governor Smith places health legislation as among the most important of the reconstruction needs following the war. "The experience of the draft," the governor said, "showed that one-third of the young men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age were physically unfit for military service. This is appalling. It looks as though we had not given enough attention to the health of the people. There isn't much to a State but the health, character, ability and forcefulness of its people."

* * *

Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, Republican member of assembly from Suffolk county, has the distinction of being the first woman in the State to have a bill passed. She introduced a bill to extend from January 15 to the 31st, the open season for duck hunting to make the State law conform with the federal law. The bill was passed in both houses early in January.

* * *

Senator Russell would make it unnecessary for voters to give their age when registering after they have previously had it recorded. The answer "told before" would be sufficient under the amendment proposed by Senator Russell.

* * *

Two bills have been introduced in the assembly providing for scholarships for soldiers, sailors and marines of the world war. One is by Assemblyman Walter, a Democrat, New York city, the other by Assemblyman Brush of Orange county, Republican. Assemblyman Walter's bill provides that any person who has served in any of these branches of the military service and who shall have acquired the necessary qualifications as to secondary or other preparatory education would be entitled to a State scholarship to any college or university of his selection within the State. He would also be provided with the use of necessary text books without expense to himself. His tuition would also be paid by the State.

Assemblyman M. M. Fertig, a Democratic member from Bronx, New York city, is the sponsor for a bill which would require the publication of pamphlets both for the primary and general election. These pamphlets would enable a candidate for State or any district office to present his views and give the reasons why he should be nominated and elected, the pamphlets being for general public distribution. They would also, if desired, contain the portraits of the candidates. The candidates would pay for this publicity according to the space which they occupied in the pamphlets which would be gotten out by the secretary of State. For example, a candidate for State office would pay \$300 per page while a candidate for congress would pay \$200 and so on according to the desirability of the office measured by the salary paid. Apparently Mr. Fertig believes that this would be an efficient method of getting before the voters.

After a candidate has filed his statement for the pamphlet, his opponents would be permitted to file one intended to give reasons why he should not be nominated or elected but a copy of this opposing statement must be served upon the candidate.

The primary pamphlet must be mailed by the secretary of State at least five days before the primary to every voter in the State who is enrolled as a member of one of the several political parties. The election pamphlets must be mailed also at least five days before the general election to every voter in every assembly district in the State who appears on the list. This system of communicating with the voters is in operation in several cities of the western states. It is provided in the Fertig bill that political party committees may have statements in the election pamphlet containing the platform or any other matter intended to show why their party candidates should be elected.

* * *

B. Roger Wales, former city judge of Binghamton, and now referee in bankruptcy, was endorsed by the Broome county organization for the nomination for supreme court justice in the 6th district. This district contains the counties of Broome, Tioga, Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland, Madison, Otsego and Delaware. This endorsement is assumed to be equivalent to nomination and election. The successful candidate will succeed Justice George F. Lyon who retires next year by reason of the age limit.

* * *

Governor Smith has established the custom of visiting cities of the State and meeting personally the citizens who wish to interview him on State business. This has been already done for New York city and Buffalo. The governor contemplates making these visits regularly in order to save the people from going to Albany to see him. When in New York city he occupies the room in the city hall set aside half a century ago as the governor's room but never used for that purpose since the days of Governor Hoffman. In Buffalo he used the mayor's reception room in the city hall. This room was occupied by Grover Cleveland when he was mayor of that city.

The State legislature ratified the federal prohibition amendment in the assembly by a vote of 81 to 65 and the senate by 27 to 24. New York State was the forty-fourth to ratify the amendment.

* * *

One of the bills signed by Governor Smith early in the year was that introduced by Senator James A. Foley, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to men in uniform. The bill became effective at once.

* * *

A bill is now before the legislature providing for compulsory education of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years. It is supported by the State education department and the State federation of labor.

* * *

On the motion of Senator Sage the senate adopted a resolution authorizing the trustees of public buildings to begin at once the demobilization of the buildings now occupying the block immediately west of the capitol preparatory to the erection of the new State building. This, Senator Sage points out, would give work to a great many men now idle.

* * *

BILL TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION

The Anti-Saloon League has caused to be introduced in the legislature through Senator George F. Thompson and Assemblyman Walter S. McNab a prohibition enforcement bill, to take effect July 1, 1919, the main features of which are as follows:

Defines "intoxicating liquor," substantially as present liquor tax law of New York and raises no percentage standard.

Provides for a State "commissioner of public welfare" whose duties shall be performed by the present commissioner of excise until the term of the present commissioner expires, and thereafter to be appointed by the governor for the term of five years, as is now the case with the commissioner of excise, and to receive the same salary.

Provides that it shall be unlawful to deal in liquor or even to have it, except under a permit or a physician's prescription. Provides for the issuance of "commercial permits" to wholesale or retail druggists, manufacturers of alcohol or compounds or preparations thereof for permitted purposes, or manufacturers of wine for medicinal or sacramental use, and to manufacturers of non-drinkable preparations. The fee for a commercial permit is \$50 a year, and rigid safeguards are thrown around its issuance. Provision is made for the issuance of "special permits" for which no fee is charged to the proper officers of hospitals, laboratories, and similar public institutions or manufacturing establishments, to clergymen or priests, to physicians, and to common carriers, permitting the obtaining, possession, and transportation of liquor for authorized purposes, and its sale on prescription where the same is not prohibited under the local option features of the present laws.

Provides safeguards in the issuance of special permits, and particularly imposes restrictions upon doctors, and provides for a record of prescriptions.

Provides that both retail and wholesale druggists must keep explicit records of all sales. That no sale in wholesale quantities shall be made except to persons having permits.

Provides that every common carrier must keep complete records of all transactions involving intoxicating liquor and make delivery only to persons holding permits, and in case full information is on outside of package.

Prohibits advertisement of any phase of the liquor traffic under any conditions, except that manufacturers may send price lists to persons entitled to buy.

Provides that premises where liquor is kept or sold in violation of the law shall be deemed nuisances and provides for abatement by injunction.

Provides for search of premises where liquor is kept contrary to law, and seizure and destruction of same or sale to some person entitled to purchase. Provides that no warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling unless part of it is used as a store or shop or same is a place of public resort, or liquor is unlawfully sold therein. Is substantially the same as present provision of liquor tax law.

Provides for enforcement, and prohibits transportation except for authorized purposes by any sort of conveyance, including aircraft. Provides that any person found intoxicated may be compelled to tell where he obtained his liquor, but that he shall not be held or prosecuted for any violation of law concerning which such testimony is given.

Makes miscellaneous provisions: against procuring of liquor by employee of hotels; that persons injured through intoxication shall have right of action against person furnishing liquor; that the commissioner may have liquor analyzed; that cider must after one month be made non-drinkable; permits manufacture of denatured alcohol, and of standard medical, toilet, antiseptic and culinary preparations which are not drinkable, and for the prompt removal of all liquor from premises controlled by persons not permitted to have it.

* * *

The tentative bill in congress for the enforcement of prohibition throughout the country includes the following provisions:

Appointment of federal commissioners with power to enforce the act.

Fixing of adequate penalties for violation of the act.

The importation, exportation and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes to be prohibited.

All intoxicating liquors illegally possessed and all implements used in their illegal manufacture to be contraband.

An adequate search and seizure provision. The sale of alcoholic, patent or proprietary mediums capable of being used as beverage to be surrounded by the same safeguards as the sale of alcohol.

Such other provisions as will "destroy every vestige of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the U. S. and its possessions."

Congressman William H. Hill, according to the *Binghamton Press*, may become the leader in the new congress of a group of members who will make a special effort to advance the interests of agriculture. It will consist of congressmen from western states and from typical farming districts. Congressman Hill was so successful as a legislator at Albany when he was in the State senate that the agricultural organizations throughout the country have come to regard him as a man who can get things done. He belongs to that wing of the Republican party denominated progressive, hence the western Republicans consider him reliable from their point of view.

* * *

Assemblyman William S. Evans of Bronx county has a bill to add to the industrial commission a bureau relating to old age pensions with a deputy in charge at a salary of \$5,000 a year. The State will be divided into pension districts in charge of a registrar in each district at a salary of \$2,000. Every person who has attained the age of sixty years or is incapacitated to work and has attained the age of fifty-five years would be entitled to receive a pension. Those excluded are aliens; naturalized citizens who have not been naturalized more than five years; non-residents of the State; those who have not resided within the State for at least ten consecutive years; those who have property of more than \$2,000 and who have deprived themselves of property for the purpose of pension. The bill provides for a pension of \$350 per annum. Where the pensioner has property or is in receipt of an income, the amount of pension shall be subject to these deductions.

* * *

Abram I. Elkus, former ambassador to Turkey, was elected chairman of the reconstruction commission appointed by Governor Smith. In addressing the commission upon its organization, Governor Smith said that the governor and the legislature needed the assistance of outsiders and cooperation of men and women who can give time to the study of matters growing out of the war crying for remedy. The following are the members of the commission:

Abram I. Elkus, of New York city, who served as counsel to the New York State factory investigating commission; ambassador to Turkey, and a member of the State board of regents, lawyer.

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guarantee Trust company, of New York city, former Albany banker.

Bernard Baruch, of New York city, chairman of the federal war industries board.

Gerrit Y. Lansing, of Albany, well known banker and federal fuel administrator for Albany county.

John Alan Hamilton, president of the legal aid bureau of Buffalo.

Dr. Felix Adler, president of the New York Society for Ethical Culture and well known generally throughout the country for his patriotic and civic activities.

Charles P. Steinmetz, of the General Electric company, of Schenectady, inventor and electrical expert.

John G. Agar, active in war work, and a prominent lawyer of New York city.

William M. K. Olcott, former district attorney of New York city.

Arthur Williams, of the New York Edison company, of New York city, and federal food comptroller of New York.

Michael Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Company, of New York city.

John C. McCall, secretary of the New York Life Insurance company, of New York city.

Thomas J. Quinn, president of the Bronx National bank, New York city.

Alfred J. Johnson, city chamberlain of New York city.

Carleton A. Chase, prominent business man of Syracuse.

George Foster Peabody, of Saratoga, director of the Federal Reserve bank.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, well known physician of New York city, and especially interested in child welfare work.

Mortimer L. Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff, banker and philanthropist, of New York city.

Sarah A. Conboy and Peter A. Brady, of New York city, representing the State Federation of Labor.

Addison B. Colvin, of Glens Falls, president of the Glens Falls Trust company, and federal coal administrator for Central New York.

Mrs. Walter W. Steele, of Buffalo, prominent war worker of Western New York.

Mrs. Ella Hastings, of New York city, member of the executive committee of the Democratic county committee of New York.

Edward F. Boyle, judge of the Municipal Court of New York city.

Henry Evans, of New York city, president of the Continental Fire Insurance company.

M. Samuel Stern, member for many years of board of education of New York city.

Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, of Barrytown, Dutchess county, wife of former Lieutenant Governor Chanler.

Thomas V. Patterson, of New York, president of the Lehigh & Scranton Coal company, and member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. William S. Good, of New York city, president of the Civic club and active in charitable and civic organizations, and a member of the National League for Women's Service.

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, editor of the Buffalo Times and the Democratic national committeeman from this State.

J. N. Beckley, prominent citizen of Rochester.

Otto Shulhof, prominent cloak and suit manufacturer of New York city.

V. Everitt Macy, of Westchester, chairman of the ship-building labor adjustment board and chairman executive committee of the National Civic Federation.

Richard S. Newcomb, prominent member of the bar, Flushing, L. I.

L. J. Lowell, of Fredonia, president of the New York State Grange.

Alfred E. Marling, of New York city, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Charles R. Skinner, legislative librarian and former State superintendent of instruction, was the originator of the special delivery stamp now used by millions in the United States. It was while Dr. Skinner was a member of congress in 1883 that he introduced a bill which afterwards became law. He had to fight for its adoption as, like nearly all other new ideas, it encountered much hostility and prejudice.

* * *

Patrick E. McCabe was indorsed as leader by the Albany county Democratic committee at a meeting in January. The motion to indorse him was opposed by William V. Cooke, a member of the committee, who said that while he was not ambitious himself to be the leader, he believed that a change should be made for the good of the party.

* * *

Senator Ross Graves of Buffalo has a bill to establish an eight hour day for women workers in factories and mercantile establishments. It is supported by the women's joint legislative conference. In many factories the men have an eight hour day now and the same kind of a law is asked for women.

* * *

Assemblyman Booth of Oneida county would equip every motor truck with a mirror or reflecting device so that the operator of the truck might have a clear view of the roading and condition of traffic behind the vehicle.

* * *

Under a bill by Senator Pitcher of Watertown a non-partisan primary will be established for that city similar to the one now in operation in Buffalo.

* * *

Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, the Democratic woman member of the assembly, would amend the election law enabling the State committee to add one woman member in each assembly district to membership of the committee.

* * *

The creation of a State dairy commission is the purpose of a bill by Senator Cutillo of New York city. The commission would consist of five persons appointed by the governor, each to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. It would have control over the business of all persons or firms engaged in the production, handling, transportation and delivery of dairy products.

* * *

Senator Daniel J. Carroll of New York city has a bill which would tax outdoor advertising signs and posters, the tax to be based on footage and assessed valuation of the property.

* * *

Cities would be empowered to store and sell ice, also to operate coal mines and manufacture and sell fuel if a bill by Senator William C. Dodge becomes a law.

Thomas H. McDonough, State superintendent of buildings, appointed Patrick H. McDonald of Albany deputy superintendent to succeed Frank Lowe of Watertown. His salary is \$3,500 a year. Mr. McDonald was formerly in the State prison department under the late Judge John B. Riley.

* * *

Howard D. Hadley, of Plattsburg, who went to Russia as a member of the Y. M. C. A. mission, was appointed vice-consul at Samara, Russia, last summer. Mr. Hadley is well known in northern New York and in other sections of the State. He was in Russia when the revolution burst upon that country and for a time it was feared that he might suffer with the other foreigners during the excitement. He was driven out of Samara during the first week of October by the Germans and Bolsheviks. He was then directed to go to a city in Siberia as vice-consul. In a letter to Mrs. Hadley dated November 18, he wrote that Russians as well as all Americans there anxiously hoped for allied assistance. "They fear," he said, "that if this assistance did not come the Germans would take advantage of the situation." He writes that the Y. M. C. A. is doing a wonderful work along the Siberian road. Mr. Hadley hoped at that time to be released soon from his consul duties.

* * *

Senator Sage has introduced an amendment to the constitution which would prohibit the legislature from passing a private or local bill granting any State lands or any interests therein, and also prohibit it from legalizing bonds issued by any municipality or political subdivision of the State. It is claimed that many evils grow out of these special bills passed by the legislature.

* * *

Senator Dowling of New York city has introduced a bill providing that the treasurer of every political committee shall, five days before election, file a statement setting forth all receipts, expenditures, disbursements and liabilities of the committee and of every officer, member and other persons in its behalf. Under the present law, this is required to be done twenty days after election. The idea of the change is to compel publicity of all campaign expenses five days before election in order that the people may know who has contributed to the committee. The Dowling bill also requires that after the filing of this statement no other contribution shall be received by the committee or candidate.

* * *

It is early to discuss candidates for governor to be nominated and elected next year. The lively city of Hornell, however, in Steuben county, does not consider it too early to present the name of Jesse L. Phillips, now State superintendent of insurance, as the Republican candidate for governor. Mr. Phillips is a former member of the assembly and served with the present governor in that body eight years ago. He was one of the leaders in the assembly and is regarded as a big man in the party in western New York.



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In addressing the board of regents of the university of the State of New York, Governor Alfred E. Smith pledged his hearty support to the plans of the regents for Americanization and betterment of educational conditions in the State.

* * *

At a meeting of tax experts and representatives of tax organizations in Albany lately it was recommended that the State adopt the model tax system of the national tax association embodying three classes of taxation, namely, tangible real and personal tax and an income tax and a business income tax.

* * *

Senator Mortimer Y. Ferris of Ticonderoga has an amendment to the State constitution which would enable the legislature to authorize the cutting and removal of dead and fallen timber in the forest preserve for fuel or other domestic purposes and for the use of timber in the preserve for the construction of roads and trails necessary for protection against fire and for ingress and egress.

* * *

There would be a new bureau added to the State industrial commission known as "women in industry" by a bill in the legislature. It provides for a chief at \$2,500 a year and five investigators at \$1,500 each, also a stenographer at \$900.

* * *

Seven amendments to the State constitution were passed by the legislature of 1918. These will be passed again by this legislature and then submitted to the voters at the election next November. They are as follows:

To prohibit private and local bills for land grant and the legalizing of bonds.

To increase the salaries of the judges of the court of appeals.

To permit the removal of dead and fallen timber and the cutting down of certain trees for the construction of trails in the forest preserve.

Relating to State debts and sinking funds.

To permit the draining of swamp land.

To permit voters absent on registration day to vote.

To require voters to read and write the English language.

* * *

Senator John J. Boylan of New York city has introduced two bills on vivisection to prevent cruelty to living animals. One would confer upon the board of regents of the university of the State of New York the power of supervision of these experiments. The other would forbid such experiments in the common schools of the State.

* * *

The railway service unions known as the "Big Four" composed of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, brotherhood of locomotive firemen and enginemen, brotherhood of railroad trainmen and the order of railway conductors have asked Governor Smith to abolish the State police.

Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh of Albany has two — bills on the liquor question. One would define intoxicants as containing not more than ten per cent alcohol. The other would repeal the liquor tax law.

* * *

Under a proposed amendment to the constitution introduced by Senator John B. Mullan of Rochester the salary of a State senator would be increased from \$1,500 to \$3,500, and of a member of the assembly from \$1,500 to \$3,000, except the speaker, whose salary would be \$5,000. This amendment would have to be passed by two different legislatures and then submitted to the people. Senator Mullan also has a bill which would authorize the State commissioner of excise to enforce the federal prohibition law when it goes into effect next January.

* * *

It would be lawful to play baseball on Sunday after two o'clock in the afternoon if a bill introduced by Senator James J. Walker becomes law and it were authorized by the local authorities of the cities, towns and villages.

* * *

Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, member of assembly from Suffolk county wants to amend the labor law so that women operators of elevators for freight and passengers may have the protection now given to men.

The postmasters in the assembly and senate now receive \$8 a day during the time they are employed and each assistant postmaster \$5 a day. A bill introduced by Assemblyman Lown would increase this compensation to \$10 for each postmaster and \$8 for each assistant.

* * *

Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, member of the assembly from New York city has a bill which would give preference in employment upon public works to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who are citizens and residents of the State.

* * *

A bill by Assemblyman Steinberg of New York city would make the State department of elections bi-partisan. Instead of one superintendent there would be two, and two chief deputies instead of one, both political parties to be equally represented.

* * *

Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Oneida county wants to have trees and shrubs planted in the State highways, the work to be in charge of the commissioner of highways, he to appoint tree wardens who would be required to be foresters.

* * *

Buffalo citizens want to establish bus and motor vehicle lines in that city and Senator Gibbs has introduced a bill to enable this to be done.



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is the system that is so Sanitary, Efficient and Economical and which saves plumbing bills because there is nothing about it that can possibly get into and stop up the plumbing. This is only **one** of the many ways in which ONLIWON saves money.

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Send us your dealer's name and \$2.25 and we will ship you prepaid, to any point in the U. S., the nickel-plated ONLIWON Cabinet and eight 1000-sheet packages of ONLIWON Toilet Paper, or sixteen 1000-sheet packages and the cabinet for \$4.00. Regular price of cabinet, \$1.00. Your dealer will furnish additional paper at the regular price, eight 1000-sheet packages, \$1.75; sixteen 1000-sheet packages, \$3.50.

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ALBANY AND NEW YORK CITY

RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Senator Graves — Urging United States senators from New York to vote and work for federal suffrage amendment.

Senator Cotillo — Urging congress to guarantee every soldier, sailor and marine his pay for six months, or until he can obtain employment, upon his discharge from the army.

Senator Walters — Requesting congress to obtain authority from secretary of war to leave in New York State a list of its citizens who have been drafted into the military service.

Senator Mackrell — Urging congress to act upon the water power bill in order that the water power of the Troy dam may be made available for power purposes.

Assemblyman Lord — To appoint a committee to investigate the cost of handling, distributing and selling milk.

Assemblyman Donnelly — Urging the representatives of the United States to the international peace conference to present the cause of Ireland for freedom, independence and self-determination.

Assemblyman Wells — Recommending creation of a commission to be known as the New York State soldiers welfare commission to receive complaints from soldiers, sailors, their relatives or friends and investigate such complaints.

Assemblyman McLaughlin — Urging congress to amend the federal constitution providing that amendments shall be ratified by the people of three-fourths of the several states instead of being ratified by the legislature.

Assemblyman Donnelly — Calling for an investigation by congress of the Anti-Saloon league to find out the sources of its finances, their expenditure and method of operation.

Assemblyman Burston — Urging the United States to reduce the indebtedness resulting from the war to foreign countries which had to borrow money from this country.

Assemblyman Shannon — Endorsing the league of nations.

Assemblyman Link — Authorizing the State historian to collect and prepare for publication material for a history of the State of New York in the world war.

* * *

What is known as the health insurance bill which has been before the legislature for several years has been introduced by Senator F.M. Davenport. It is intended to establish for employees and the members of their families a system of mutual health insurance under the supervision of the State industrial commission. Under its terms employers would pay one-half and the employees the other half of the premium.

* * *

Senator Charles W. Walton of Kings county and Assemblyman George R. Fearon of Syracuse, both Republicans, have introduced a bill to restore the State nominating convention. Governor Smith has intimated at various times that he is in favor of direct primaries and would not want to go back to the old State convention.

NEWS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

*Some of the activities of the heads of the State Government at
Albany—Doings in the institutions in different parts of the State*

Since the women have begun to hold public office, some of them have fallen into the habit of communicating by poetry. Miss Alice Dean, deputy city clerk of Corning, objecting to the color of the hunting license issued by the State conservation commission, thus addressed George D. Pratt, conservation commissioner:

What ailed the hunting license man —
I now appeal to you —
When he made the '19 licenses
So "deeply, darkly blue?"
Blue ink, black ink, red ink, pencil,
All sink in and fade away
And thirty seconds later
Can't be read by light of day.
While making out the licenses
For all these Corning dubs,
I'm wearing out my glasses
Reading pedigrees from stubs.
The city clerk don't wear 'em yet
But before the year goes by
He'll have to wear several pair
Or be blind in either eye.
Next year we hope you'll make 'em
A light and cheerful yellow
We'll rise up and call you blessed
And a real good fellow. [I thank you.]

Mr. Pratt thereupon summoned his office poet, Miss Agnes C. O'Keefe, who is a stenographer when not writing poetry. Miss O'Keefe replied to Miss Dean in this fashion:

At hand your interesting note,
of very recent date,
And we've noted very carefully
The facts therein you state.
We note your strong objection
To licenses "darkly blue"
But we must sadly state it was
The best that we could do.
For scarcity of paper
And hues that do not wear
The only answer we can give,
Is this, that "C'est la Guerre."
The licenses, if possible,
We'll make light green next time
And thus prevent our critics,
From bursting forth in rhyme.
[You are welcome.]

* * *

From 5,000 to 7,000 letters a day have not been uncommon occurrences lately in Secretary of State Hugo's office, due to the annual rush for automobile registration. The letters are opened by a machine.

There has been a record breaking business in motor vehicle registration this year. The present open winter is largely responsible. More cars have been registered in the Albany district up to the present time than during the first three months a year ago. One day's receipts in Mr. Hugo's New York office amounted to over \$100,000. So great was the eleventh hour rush that Mr. Hugo was forced to ask for a fifteen-day extension during which last year's registration plates would still be recognized by the authorities.

* * *

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, secretary of the international highway protective society, advocates the enactment of a State law to more firmly control drivers of automobiles. Colonel Cornell says that reckless driving is very often caused by intoxication of drivers. "We have insane people, drug addicts, criminals and intoxicated persons operating cars, who should be forever barred from operating them," he said, "but there is no law in this State to prevent this."

* * *

State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis appointed John H. Rea, chairman of the Albany board of assessors, transfer tax appraiser to succeed William A. Glenn, Albany county.

* * *

It is estimated that the State will have to pay over \$1,000,000 to State employees who have been in the military and naval services. This represents the difference between their salary and the amount received from the United States government while in service. Seventeen hundred State employees have been in the military service. In October the amount paid by the State to such employees was \$96,000. In December the amount was dropped to \$83,000 and in January about \$75,000.

* * *

Dr. Otto R. Eichel, director of the division of vital statistics of the State health department, has been appointed chairman of a committee for the statistical study of influenza in the American States by the vital statistical section of the American public health association.

* * *

The city of Jamestown is endeavoring to lower the cost of milk and improve its quality by the establishment of a municipal milk supply, the Platt Municipal milk establishment. At this plant the milk will be pasteurized, bottled and distributed by the city. It is expected that the farmer will get a fair price for his milk and that the consumer will pay less than in other places.

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Publishers of the "Scientific System of Recording and Classifying School Expenditures, a System for Town, Village and City Clerks of Boards of Education."

Secretary of State Hugo is predicting 425,000 passenger cars and 115,000 motor trucks in this State a year hence. Basing his figures on the enormous registration and also the extraordinary demand for cars, the Secretary of State believes that there will be a total motor vehicle registration this year of 550,000. He places the number of chauffeurs at 175,000 and the year's receipts to the automobile bureau at six million dollars.

* * *

Novel suggestions for a clinic for the examination of convicts are contained in the report submitted to the legislature by the State prison department. They are the result of the study given to the subject by a committee which was named for this purpose. Sing Sing would be made a place for examination and proper distribution to other places of malefactors under the proposed plan. The appointment of a board of medical experts and social workers, at good salaries, is advocated to form the "psychiatric" clinic. Governor Smith, in his message, said that he would order an investigation of the State prisons, and it is known that information has been placed before him, alleging, among other things, cruelty at Clinton prison. In speaking of the conditions at Clinton, the report emphasizes the fact that this prison acts as a balance wheel, where more tense discipline is maintained as a check to the inmates of the other prisons. When the inmates of Auburn or Great Meadows disregard the privileges of their surroundings, they are committed to Clinton. Last year 400 men were transferred there. The most severe discipline is segregation.

* * *

According to statistics collected annually by the U. S. bureau of crop estimates, the wages paid farm labor in New York State were about 20 per cent. higher during the year 1918 than they were during the preceding year and more than 60 per cent. higher than they were in 1914 and 1915. The increase has taken place in spite of the fact that many of those drawn from the farms by the war were capable farm hands and their places were filled by school boys and old men. The increase in farm wages, while marked, is less, however, than the increase of wages in other employments. Wages were lowest on the average in the hilly counties of the eastern part of the State and the southern tier. They were highest in the sixty mile belt of level and productive land bordering Lake Ontario. Harvest wages, as usual, were highest in those counties which make a specialty of hay and need a large amount of labor during a short period. In Jefferson and Lewis counties, for example, the wages paid during the rush of the harvest season were a dollar a day or more higher than the average of harvest wages elsewhere in the State. The difference between day wages with board and without board was sixty-five cents a day. Before the war the usual difference was about forty cents. This indicates that the cost of food on the farms has increased a little over sixty per cent, says the State college of agriculture, which is approximately the same as the general increase of retail prices of food throughout the country.

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The State college for teachers at Albany is conducting an extension course in immigrant education. The sessions are held at the college on Saturdays and began January 18. The aim of the course is to develop competent teachers to carry on the work of teaching foreigners the English language and American customs, laws and standards of living. Information may be obtained from Dean Harlan H. Horner of the college or from William C. Smith, State education building.

* * *

The New York State food commission will open a tractor school in Binghamton February 24 continuing for five days. The purpose of the school is to educate farmers in the operation of tractors.

* * *

New York State now has an automobile to every twenty residents. Complete registration figures for the year show that Secretary of State Hugo licensed about 465,000 cars last year with receipts amounting to \$5,000,000.

* * *

Frank M. Williams, State engineer and surveyor, in addressing the Pittsburg, Pa., chamber of commerce, advocated the linking of Lake Erie and the Ohio river canal with the Mississippi valley. Since Lake Erie is connected with the Atlantic ocean by the barge canal and Hudson river, Mr. Williams pointed out that such a canal would connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic seaboard by canal.

* * *

There is one man in the State who would favor the enactment of legislation which would permit his paying for his automobile registration on the dollar-down-and-a-dollar-a-month basis. He resides in Brooklyn and recently made the suggestion to Secretary of State Hugo.

* * *

The board of elections of New York city has issued a statement showing that there are more than a million voters in the metropolis. The statement is as follows:

Counties	Males	Females	Total
New York.....	219,185	145,256	364,441
Bronx.....	84,772	55,707	140,479
Kings.....	224,893	158,319	383,212
Queens.....	62,871	42,067	104,938
Richmond.....	14,756	7,322	22,078
Total.....	606,477	408,671	1,015,148

* * *

The Watertown board of health is considering the advisability of establishing a number of milk stations throughout the city, where milk can be purchased at ten or eleven cents a quart which is being delivered at fourteen cents or more a quart. This will eliminate the cost of distribution and the farmer will receive eight or nine cents a quart for the milk.

Comptometer Operators Are In Demand

Government Examinations Held Monthly

**BIG PAY, EASY WORK,
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*File Application for Registration
A Splendid Opportunity for Girls to
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The city of New Rochelle now has three infant welfare stations in operation during twelve months of the year. The city pays for the rent of the rooms and the salary of the nurse, while the Child Welfare Association of New Rochelle pays for light, heat, milk and incidental expenses. Over fifty per cent of the children who are reached by these stations are Italians. These foreign mothers show very great interest in the weight charts for their babies, striving to see that their babies gain in weight.

* * *

Roses always roses are —
What with roses can compare?
Search the garden, search the bower,
Try the charms of every flower;
Try them by their beauteous bloom,
Try them by their sweet perfume.
Morning light it loveth best
In the rose's lap to rest;
And the evening breezes tell
The secret of their choice as well,
Try them by whatever token,
Still the same response is spoken;
Nature crowns the rose's stem
With her choicest diadem.

During the tense days of the war many flower lovers felt that their attention should be directed to the culture of something more utilitarian than flowers; now they are free to indulge their fancy for floriculture. In calling attention to this situation, the flower growers at the New York state college of agriculture point out that nothing in all the realm of flowerdom gives more satisfaction than that given by roses.

* * *

John Mitchell, head of the New York food and industrial commissions, predicts that there will be plenty of employment for all when the soldiers return. In a recent statement he said: "The government has provided the machinery; it is up to both employers and workmen to support and use it intelligently. The war industries board and the war department have announced their intention of working hand in hand with the United States employment service. They will seek to curtail war industries only so fast as the transfer of workers to peace industries across the bridge provided by the United States employment service can be accomplished in an orderly fashion and without suffering."

* * *

As an index to business conditions, generally, the State's corporation bureau can be relied upon. The fact that January brought receipts of approximately \$11,000 over the same month a year ago, speaks for itself, the total for the month being \$41,000.

* * *

This year's automobile plates are a combination of black and white. The contract was let a number of months ago by Mr. Hugo and the State was saved several thousand dollars, owing to a stiff advance in steel which came later.

How old is a scallop, is the question which at the present time is arousing the fishermen of Great South bay, the conservation commission and even the legislature. The law of New York State provides that scallops shall not be taken or possessed if less than one year old. By the terms of a new bill which has just been introduced into both houses of the legislature, it is sought to change this law so as to prohibit the taking of scallops in Great South bay less than two inches in diameter, without regard to age. Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, is opposed to any change in the present law, which makes age, not size, the basis for protection to scallops. He explains that the present law is based on the soundest conservation principles, namely that the scallop spawns when a year old and that a well-marked ring then appears upon the shell, by which scallops a year or more old can readily be distinguished. The commissioner is further opposed to the new bill, because its provisions aim to affect a limited locality only — the Great South bay — whereas similar conditions prevail throughout all the scallop fishing sections of the State.

* * *

Many rural communities in New York State have been without physicians because of death, permanent military appointments or other cause. As a result of letters received from a number of such communities the State department of health has undertaken to put the authorities in such places in touch with physicians desiring rural locations. This was accomplished by advertisements in medical journals and newspaper publicity. To date replies have been received from 96 physicians located in 20 different states and names have been sent to 24 communities.

* * *

According to the annual report of the public service commission, first district, for the year 1918, the street railroads, which include rapid transit lines as well as trolley lines, carried 1,975,482,316 passengers in 1918, an increase of 56,670,087 over the previous year. Gas companies sold 47,034,084,000 cubic feet of gas, an increase of 5.54 per cent. during the year, while electric companies sold 937,118,423 k.w. hours of electricity. The public paid \$177,015,160 for transportation, gas and electricity, a per capita expenditure for these three services of approximately \$32.30.

* * *

The State conservation commission collected during the month of December, \$7,910 in fines for violation of the game laws. The largest was \$3,917 for hunting deer.

* * *

The public service commission of the second district last month ordered the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver all messages addressed to any person or corporation with the State whose place of business or residence is situated within half a mile of an office of the company without charge. The company has been in the habit of telephoning messages and not delivering them.

Fortifying the Future

Your business, your wages, the other sources of income you have today provide well enough for the needs of today.

There are many conditions which may upset your best calculations. To guard against the undesirabilities of an uninsured future, men who may today be regarded as important factors in society, business and industry, have bought and held good investment securities.

It Will Pay You To Do Likewise

I provide unexcelled facilities for determining the qualities of bonds of every nature and hedging your investment around with every advantage and safeguard.

You incur no obligation by consulting me.

Horace S. Bell

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SECURITIES

100 State Street, Albany

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Dining Room Accommodations for Patients in Main Building, Construction Work; Heating, Sanitary and Electric Work, Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, March 4, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bonds in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 3124, 3132, 3133 and 3134. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., at the New York office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1715, Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

E. S. ELWOOD,

Secretary, State Hospital Commission.

Dated: February 4, 1919.

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Diamond and Star Tires
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Price and Fair Treatment*

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ALBANY, N. Y.

At the election last November the voters of Auburn, N. Y., decided to adopt plan C of the New York State optional charter law. This provides for a city commission, which in turn appoints a city manager. Commissioners will be elected next fall and the plan go into operation January, 1920.

* * *

Adjutant-General Berry has ordered demobilization of the home defense corps throughout the State and to grant an honorable discharge to each of the officers and New York city men. Adjutant-General Berry wrote that Governor Smith joins in thanking the members for the efficient and patriotic service they rendered.

* * *

The State health department is facing the problem of securing physicians for rural communities in the State. There is a serious shortage of medical men in country districts and the department is doing its best to secure physicians.

* * *

Secretary of State Hugo is busy filling speaking engagements in various parts of the State. He has spoken on a number of occasions recently in New York city and delivered an address on the life of Roosevelt at one of Albany's churches on Sunday, February 9. Patrons of motion picture houses recently saw a likeness of Mr. Hugo, police commissioner Enright and other well known New Yorkers, taken at the opening of a club house given by Dr. John A. Harriss to the metropolitan police force.

* * *

A delegation of State educators from New Jersey visited the State education building, Albany, last month to study education methods of New York State. They were conducted through the department by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, acting commissioner of education. The Americanization system of New York was praised by the visitors.

* * *

The Rochester chamber of commerce sent a formal resolution to the up-State public service commission thanking it for its effective work in the matter of complaints lodged with the commission against the Western Union for non-delivery of messages after telephoning, except at the company's office. Albany's chamber of commerce also joined in the complaint.

* * *

William P. Capes, secretary of the State conference of mayors and other city officials, has completed a report showing that the average cost of education in the cities of the State is less where the educational funds are controlled by the boards of education than in cities where the funds are administered by city officials. In the latter cities during 1918, the average cost was \$43.09, against \$37.13 in cities where the funds are under the jurisdiction of the board of education.

The State charities aid association *News* publishes the following table to show how the State hospitals for mental diseases are overcrowded:

HOSPITALS	Actual population	Rated capacity	Number over-crowded	Per cent over-crowded
Binghamton.....	2,701	2,400	301	12.5
Brooklyn.....	884	637	247	38.8
Buffalo.....	2,202	1,700	502	29.5
Central Islip.....	5,040	4,100	940	22.9
Gowanda.....	1,281	950	331	34.8
Hudson River.....	3,428	2,850	578	20.3
Kings Park.....	4,479	3,500	979	28.0
Manhattan.....	5,327	4,250	1,077	25.3
Middletown.....	2,181	1,800	381	21.2
Rochester.....	1,541	1,260	281	22.3
St. Lawrence.....	2,285	1,950	335	17.2
Utica.....	1,687	1,400	287	20.5
Willard.....	2,426	2,200	226	10.3
Total.....	35,462	28,997	6,465	22.3

* * *

Clinton G. Abbott of the State conservation commission is delivering lectures in different parts of the State on the protection of animals and birds valuable to the public. Mr. Abbott uses moving pictures with more than 1,000 colored slides illustrating his address entitled "The Wild Life of New York State."

* * *

A conference for the determination of the relationship between New York Indians and the State will be held at Syracuse the first week in March. This is the first time since the days of Peter Stuyvesant, more than 150 years ago, that the State, the federal officials and the Indian chiefs will have come together in conference. It marks a milestone in the history of the New York Indians and means much for the progress of these wards of the government.

* * *

An attractive exhibit of automobile registration plates is being made by Secretary of State Hugo at various automobile shows. The center of the exhibit consists of a collection of fake plates picked up by the police in various parts of the State. The remainder of the exhibit consists of 1919 registration plates from practically every state in the Union.

* * *

Because of increasing vehicular traffic, the public service commission, second district, says the work of eliminating grade crossings should be extended and that crossings on the important trunk line highways should be eliminated as rapidly as possible. There were 311 accidents at grade crossings of steam railroads in 1918 as against 284 the year previous. There were 210 automobiles in the accidents reported in 1918 and 101 other vehicles. There were 192 accidents at unprotected crossings and 119 at crossings with protective appliances and flagmen.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Sewage Disposal System, Creedmore Division, Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, February 19, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3158. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1715, Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

E. S. ELWOOD,

Secretary, State Hospital Commission.

Dated January 28, 1919.

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Dinner Show Sunday Night from 6 to 8
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Albany**

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Tile Floors and Base — The Pines Building (New Floor Construction), Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 12.00 M., Tuesday, February 25, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals should be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of contract within thirty days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3154. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1715, Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

R. M. ELLIOTT, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Dated: January 14, 1919.
Willard, N. Y.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION EXAMINATIONS MARCH 1, 1919

The State civil service commission will hold examinations on March 1, 1919, for the following positions:

Junior clerk, male and female. \$600. Ages 15 to 21 years.

Foreman, State game bird farm. \$900.

Inspector of weights and measures. \$1,200.

Physiological chemist, department of health. \$2,600 to \$3,000. Men and women.

Clerk, stenographer and secretary, department of health. \$901 to \$1,500. Men and women.

Laboratory assistant in bacteriology. \$720.

Inspector of steam boilers, department of labor, State industrial commission. \$1,500.

Assistant examiner of claims. \$1,200.

Underwriting clerk, payroll auditor. \$1,200.

Accountant. \$1,801 to \$2,400. Men only.

Division foreman, department of public works. \$2,200.

Lock operator. \$1,100.

Prison guard, New York county service. \$1,260.

Matron, State reformatory institutions for females. \$480 to \$600 and maintenance.

Assistant physician, regular or homeopathic, State hospital service. \$1,200 to \$1,600 and quarters, board, laundry, etc.

Orderly, department of health officer, port of New York. \$600.

Teacher of freehand drawing, State agricultural school, Industry, N. Y. \$50 a month and maintenance. Women only.

Teacher (general), State agricultural school, Industry, N. Y. \$50 a month and maintenance. Women only.

Assistant actuary, state insurance department. \$2,400 to \$3,000.

Actuarial clerk, insurance department. \$1,080. Men only.

Statistician, public service commission for the first district. \$1,801 to \$2,400.

Guard, State agricultural school, Industry, N. Y. \$600 and maintenance. Men only over 20 years of age. Open to legal residents of the seventh judicial district only.

Farm manager, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland county, N. Y. \$1,200 and maintenance. Open to legal residents of the ninth judicial district only.

Orderly, Erie county home. \$800 and maintenance.

Application forms should be filed on or before February 19, 1919. For detailed circular and application form, address: State civil service commission, Albany, N. Y.

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ville..... 98.00

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F. P. Hoffman, Rochester	97.00
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George W. Korsboon, Brooklyn	79.00
B. R. Runyon, Ilion, N. Y.	78.00
J. E. French, Hartsdale	77.00
Edward G. Hogan, Brooklyn	76.00

SPECIAL DEPUTY — ONONDAGA COUNTY

Held December 7, 1918. Established January 6, 1919.
Salary, \$1,400.

William H. Locke, 110 W. Kennedy st., Syracuse	95.87
Norman A. Crumb, 123 Elmhurst ave., Syracuse	91.80
J. K. Wright, 45 W. Genesee st., Baldwinsville	90.67
N. L. Lansing, Syracuse	89.30
M. A. De Frank, 816 E. Washington st., Syracuse	88.47
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C. A. Gale, Syracuse	75.20

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Fred F. Moran, Brooklyn	91.25
Ed. J. M. Herd, 49 Cornell ave., Yonkers	85.15
L. Dicker, Ithaca	84.60
E. W. Thurston, 346 Manning blvd., Albany	84.60
Edw. J. Matthew, 35 Madison st., Brooklyn	82.85
Clyde B. Simson, Tonawanda	82.80
A. J. McDonnell, 493 Woodward ave., Buffalo	79.55

COURT OFFICER — SURROGATES COURT — ERIE
COUNTY

Held January, 1919. Established January 13, 1919.
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Edward F. Coughlin, 130 Claremont ave., Buffalo	89.40
F. J. Condon, 146 Loring ave., Buffalo	86.53



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F. E. Hines, 275 Cedar st., Buffalo.....	75.25

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR

Held January 25, 1919. Established February 6, 1919.
Salary, not over \$1,200.

M. E. Doyle, 24 New Scotland ave., Albany.....	95.10
Floyd L. Beagle, 645 State st., Albany.....	92.30
H. E. Hermance, Nassau, N. Y.....	91.50
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William J. Mangine, 158 State st., Albany.....	84.00
William B. Leehan, 2 School st., White Plains....	83.90
M. P. Devlin, 57 Orange st., Albany.....	82.70
Florence L. Schiller, 1406 Lodi st., Syracuse.....	82.30
A. Olwell, 2 W. Burnside ave., New York city....	81.80
William B. Doran, 120 Lark st., Albany.....	77.20
Lila M. Warner, Howe's Cave, N. Y., Box 96.....	76.20

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Held December 7, 1918. Established January 10, 1919.
Salary, \$1,080.

H. B. Coward, 524 Ashland ave., Buffalo.....	92.30
A. L. Riley, Chateaugay.....	88.90
Charles B. Weathered, 548 Riverside drive, New York city.....	86.33
W. J. Birdsall, Otego.....	84.80

ASSISTANT STEAM ENGINEER — WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Held December, 1919. Established January 14, 1919.
Salary, \$1,300 without maintenance.

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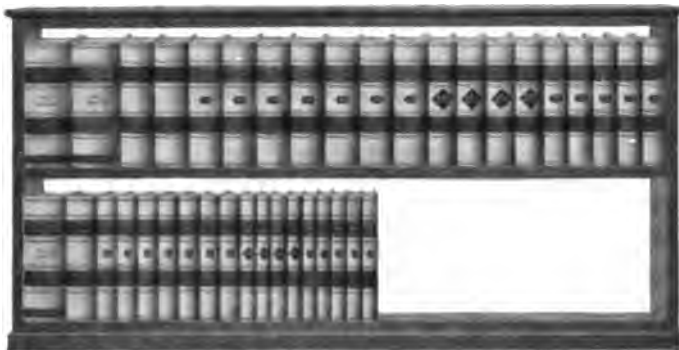
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND ITS AFFAIRS

VOLUME III

MARCH, 1919

NUMBER 3

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STATE TO PURCHASE AN OLD TOLL BRIDGE

*One of the most traveled bridges in the country, spanning the
Hudson river, to be acquired by the public and the tolls abolished*

WHAT is known as the Greenbush bridge, one of the oldest and most traveled bridges in the United States, will soon be purchased by the State and the tolls abolished. The bridge is one spanning the Hudson river between Albany and Rensselaer. Since automobiles came into use, vehicular traffic over the bridge has increased by leaps and bounds. Most of the travel to and from New York to the north, east and west from Albany is over this old structure, the owners of which continue to exact toll.

The annoyance to travelers by automobile and other vehicles has been increasing for years.

Senator Henry M. Sage and Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany have introduced a bill in the legislature to appropriate \$890,000 to acquire the bridge. This price is the result of conferences and agreement reached between the State commissioner of highways and the Albany and Southern railroad company, the owners of the bridge.

It is remarkable that the Greenbush bridge is the first one available for pedestrians



Greenbush toll bridge at Albany which the State will purchase for \$890,000 and make a free bridge

and vehicular traffic north of New York city. Automobiles coming up the east side of the river must cross on ferries if they would go from the east side to the west side of the Hudson river between New York city and Albany, a distance of about one hundred and forty miles. It has been evident for years past that it will be necessary for the State, in conformity with its policy of improving the State highways, to acquire the remaining toll bridges across the Hudson river and make them free and easier of travel both to tourists and to the increasing freight traffic by auto trucks. The price arrived at, \$890,000, is the result of extended conferences in which Edwin Duffey, State commissioner of highways, had the benefit of the experience of expert accountants of the public service commission, expert bridge engineers from the State engineer's department and engineers from the highway department. The attorney-general designated one of his deputies to attend the conference and act as legal advisor for the State officials. Careful inspections of the physical structure of the bridge were made and detailed estimates of the original cost and the cost of reproduction were computed; the gross and net revenues for tolls as well as the operating expenses and fixed charges, covering a period of a number of years, were examined.

The Albany chamber of commerce, which for years has been urging the abolition of tolls on this much traveled bridge, is one of the organizations urging the appropriation for its purchase.

Charles M. Winchester, president of the chamber of commerce, is very active in the movement. "This is far from being a mere local matter," declared Mr. Winchester. "It should be remembered that the Greenbush bridge at Albany is a part of our great State highway system and its ownership by a private corporation which, of course, had to charge tolls, has been a

serious obstruction to travel. In these times, when large amounts of money are being annually expended in the improvement of State roads, it is surely unwise to perpetuate a relic of the past like a toll bridge which impairs the full usefulness of our splendid road system. I am informed that the value of the bridge has been carefully estimated by State officials, including experts, and that the public was fully protected in arriving at a price which is declared to be a fair one.

"This is an era of constantly growing traffic over our State roads. Thousands and thousands of vehicles to and from New York city go over this bridge annually even with the nuisance of tolls. It is safe to say that this travel will be increased many fold when it is known throughout the country, north south, east and west, that the Albany bridge is owned by the State and at last free from tolls. It is not the amount of toll charge, but the annoyance and delay which discourages travel and makes the toll bridge so objectionable in these days of rapid transportation.

"It must be plain to the members of the legislature who appreciate the wonderful utility of our improved highways, their great value to business men, as well as to pleasure seekers, that it is poor policy to permit a toll bridge to weaken the entire system. This is what not only the Greenbush bridge has done and is doing, but is the effect of all the other toll bridges, including the remaining one at Troy. To maintain a toll bridge under these circumstances is like refusing to improve a short stretch of road in an otherwise excellent system of highways. As president of the Albany chamber of commerce, I think I voice the opinion not only of the business men of the capitol district, but of those throughout the State, who are constantly interested in the betterment of our highways in urging this appropriation."

There is perhaps no other bridge in the country over which so many automobiles and other vehicles travel as the Greenbush bridge. Used also by the present owners for street car traffic of the trolley line which operates between Albany and Hudson and by the United Traction company for their cars running between Albany and the city of Rensselaer, the bridge is thick with traffic day and night.

It is one of the absurdities of our otherwise constantly improving system of transportation that this important link between the east and the west, north and south, should at this late day be a toll bridge. But in the first place the blame must be laid at the door of the public for not taking the initiative to provide means of transportation across the Hudson river at this busy and vital point. Private capital acted quickly and whatever advantage there has been in constructing the bridge has been due to the enterprise

of those who first provided the means to build it.

Now it becomes the duty of the public, acting through the State government, to make this part of the highway system public instead of private; to banish the tolls and give the people the benefit of easy and uninterrupted travel across the river.

Tourists from other sections of the United States have long marveled at the maintenance of this stupid barrier in the otherwise go-ahead city of Albany. They have returned to their homes to tell the exasperating and sometimes amusing story of how they were held up at the gate of New York's capital city by a collector of toll; how a string of automobiles would be lined up on a busy day to await the pleasure of the toll collector, all because the members of the legislature have been unable to appreciate the need for a bridge free of tolls in this busy part of the State highway system.



View of the Hudson river from West Point

END OF THE BIG MOOSE OF BOUFRAU LAKE

State official tells the exciting story of the capture of a king in the Canadian north woods — How a moose long eluded mighty hunters

By JAMES S. WHIPPLE

James S. Whipple, who tells this thrilling story of the hunt, has long been connected with the New York State government. He was a member of the assembly from Cattaraugus county in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891; was an intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was a member of the assembly; was clerk of the senate for eight years, and subsequently head of the State forest, fish and game commission, and for several years past has been a member of the legal department of the State excise commission.— EDITOR.



James S. Whipple

THE prize moose head which has been hanging for eight years on a high wall in the Albany Club, started on a rampage last month and crashed down with its great horns and two hundred pounds of weight, smashing table and chairs, and it lay there among the wreckage on the floor as I came into the club a few minutes after the occurrence.

As I viewed the wreck that had been wrought by the great moose head that I had brought from Canada in 1909, I was reminded of the occasion of the killing of the animal which had so long carried the lordly pair of antlers in his native wilds. Some of the club members asked me to tell them about the killing of the big moose; the following is the story:

He was old. Many ambitious hunters traveled weary miles into Canada to get him, and traveled many weary miles after arriving in his haunts to find him. Callers on the birch bark moose horn had exhausted their wits in trying to sound the call that would induce the big moose of Boufrau lake to come to the lake or weedy marsh to meet

his lady love. The most expert had failed. None could induce him to come from the forest. He was a wise old bull.

Hunters went and returned without even a sight of the big moose. Many had followed his endless trail in the soft snow, only to turn back too weary and discouraged to follow further. The big moose of Boufrau lake roamed the forest for miles around, always returning to his birthplace and the scenes of his youthful days where he had first earned recognition in besting his rivals in desperate encounters which finally made him the king of moose in the Kippawa lake country, eighty miles above Mattawa where the Ottawa and Mattawa rivers unite.

By camp fire and in hunters' camps, the fame and elusiveness of the big moose were told. The stories about the failures of the best hunters to capture him drifted down into the Adirondack country and thrilled the hearts of such men as George Stevens of Lake Placid, Judge Swift of Potsdam — now deceased — and that most skilled of all skilled hunters, Ernest Johnson of the Whitney preserve, Little Tupper lake, Hamilton county, N. Y.

Such men as these delight in undertaking difficult tasks, such as the killing of the big moose seemed to be. Finally Stevens tried it, and came back as all others had, without that great head to place in his hall of trophies, where hung heads of moose, deer, elk and caribou, taken by him from the Rockies to New Brunswick.

After that Johnson conceived the idea of trying his skill and prowess. He said little. That is his way. In 1909, he organized a little party of three, one of whom was the writer. There was not much fuss about

getting started. We simply packed up the few things we needed, went to Montreal, where the Canadian government most kindly furnished us licenses to hunt and an obliging railroad agent helped us in getting packed up and away for the Kippawa lake country.

Johnson and our friend were perfectly cool and normal about the trip and the proposed hunt. But as for me, from the time the trip was suggested I was all athrill about the big moose. I saw him in his native haunts, I tracked him weary miles, I saw him at bay, wounded, hair on his neck bristling and saw him charging toward me while I had no cartridges in my rifle and no tree close by to climb. I went over a thousand plans about the way to get that moose. He became a nightmare to me and he finally in fact came mighty near turning the trick for me and ending my hunting trips.

In due time we reached Mattawa, then forty-five miles by rail on a branch road to Kippawa and then thirty-five miles by boat and birchbark canoe and we were at Boufrau lake, near the home of the big moose. It was dark when we arrived. We had picked up two Indian guides at Kippawa lake, Louie and Alfred. When we told them we came to get the big moose of Boufrau lake, they grunted in derision, and said: "No get him, no can kill, charmed life; many hunters try, all fail; moose too smart, foolern white man." But they were willing to go along and were good hunters and could pack a big load.

We landed after dark, crossing the lake in a driving snow storm. It was November tenth. It was a cheerless place, but we finally fixed up a comfortable camp in what was left of an old log shack. That night the Indians told us of many attempts to outwit the big moose; how hunters had failed; some had had narrow escapes from injury, but they insisted the big moose had a charmed life and no good would come from hunting for him. All this only served to make John-

son more determined and me more excited. As the fire burned low, and while my companions slept, I lay there in my sleeping bag, eyes wide, thinking of that great moose with



A party of moose hunters in the wilds of Canada

the widest spread of horns ever seen in the Kippawa country.

Finally, when sleep came the mental picture of the monarch of the forest still haunted me and I dreamed of finding him by a distant pond. I approached to within fair shooting distance and fired. He did not move. At the second shot he turned and throwing that great head up, paused a moment and then came with a great swinging trot directly toward me. Again I fired and with a great snort he lowered those widespread antlers and charged. With a sickening sensation of sure destruction I awoke, covered with perspiration. It was morning and I could smell the delicious odor of coffee. Johnson was getting breakfast and said: "It is time to get moving if we are to get the big moose today."

After fixing up camp to make it more comfortable the first day, the Indian Louie and I went out at the suggestion of Johnson to get some partridge for supper. I took my three barrel Daley and the Indian carried my automatic. We had no idea of seeing or hunting moose that day. Within a half hour, on the opposite side of the lake, we struck the track of three moose and followed them a short distance, when we saw the bull, and as he started I put the Daley on

him and pulled the trigger; the gun for some reason missed fire. Snatching the automatic from Louie I tried with that as the moose went tearing away through the thick wood and that gun failed to go off.

They were both new guns. I could not understand the failure of both to discharge. I was much chagrined, and said as much to Louie. He just grunted. Feeling badly and wishing to appease the Indian who had done his part in showing me the moose I said to him: "It is too bad, Louie, I am sorry but could not help it." Then I told him if we got the big moose I would give and send to him an Adirondack guide boat, which would be much better for him in his long trip than his old heavy birch bark canoe. He made no response at all, seeming not to have even noticed my offer to give him the boat.

The next day was cold and about ten inches of snow had fallen. Ice was frozen all around the margin of the lake. The plan for the first day's hunt was to divide up. It was past calling time, we had to still hunt. Johnson as usual went alone, our friend took one guide and Louie went with me.

We tramped along slowly in a southerly direction until noon and in all that time and distance saw no track of moose. It was hard going, plowing through so much snow. About noon we came to a little lake without a name, so far as Louie knew. We ate lunch. The Indian would not let me build a fire to

make tea. He said "Maybe moose smell." I did not see much sense in that as we had not seen a track. But he only replied: "Maybe moose smell." After lunch I asked him where he thought moose were. He said: "Guess on mountain," pointing to a big hill a half a mile away. Then he said: "Which way wind?" I could not detect any movement of the air. Finally Louie said: "Guess blow toward mountain, we go 'round," at which he started to make a long detour through the worse slash I ever saw.

We finally, slowly climbed up the far side of the hill, in some places so steep we literally had to pull ourselves up by the brush which grew thickly all the way up. By this time all the dreams and imaginings about the big moose had left me and I would have been satisfied to have seen a small moose, or better yet, been back in camp by a warm fire seven miles away by Boufrau lake. But Louie was a real hunter and was not so easily discouraged. He kept on, but grew more cautious all the time, apparently really convinced that there were "Moose on mountain." I had the automatic Winchester and Louie carried my Daley.

Not a track or sign of moose had we seen and I had abandoned all notions about the alleged big moose. When near the top of the hill and where the flat land commenced, Louie suggested that he would move to the right for a ways and look for signs. He said to me on leaving: "Look sharp, guess moose on mountain." I rested and kept watch for a while and then set my gun against a tree to light my pipe. Just then I heard a shot off to my right and a great commotion among the thick brush. Before I could grasp the rifle and throw off the safety catch a monstrous moose burst out of the thick brush into the little opening where I stood, and on seeing me, charged straight at me. I blazed away as he came on and the Indian's gun cracked again as the moose, with head lowered,



The camp near the haunt of the moose

plunged toward me. I was simply petrified and seemed incapable of moving. The big moose was a reality, and then I forgot what did happen for a while.

When I came to, the first thing I realized was that Louie was rubbing snow in my face and I was gasping for breath, and he said in the most ordinary way, pointing to the big head: "I guess I get my boat." He never inquired if I was injured and made no other remark. He had not mentioned the boat proposition from the time I had made it, and he had not even seemed to have noticed that I had said anything about a boat. That is the Indian of it. He undoubtedly was greatly pleased with the prospect of getting such a valuable and useful acquisition.

The truth was my breath had been knocked out of me, but the big moose of Boufrau lake was dead. The Indian had shot true and twice he had raked him through and through. My own wild shot, by mere accident, had hit him squarely in the butt of the neck and passed through his heart. He simply, blindly ran over me and knocked me down and out. The moose that no one could get had fallen to a nimrod of no particular experience and a real Indian hunter.

The next day we got the big head out to camp. Johnson had killed a good head the same day and our friend had shot a deer. We stayed in camp ten days, had plenty of meat to eat and a good time. We finally returned to Kippawa, changed our apparel, packed up for shipment home, and the Indians came over to put our duffel on the train and see us off. Louie was walking slowly up and down the platform, head down, when I approached him to say goodbye. Noticing his disconsolate appearance, I inquired what was the matter. He said: "Guess don't want boat." In surprise I asked him why he did not want the boat and told him I would surely send it to

him. He replied: "Guess don't want boat; my squaw she want sewing machine." Then it was all clear. His squaw had learned of the boat and held him up, insisting that instead of the boat a sewing machine would be more useful. So we sent them a sewing



Head of the big moose mounted in the Albany Club

machine from Montreal instead of the boat from the Adirondacks.

After due time the head was put up, being the largest one ever obtained in that section of Canada, and was placed in the Albany Club, where it has hung from that time — a prize trophy — until this winter when the head of the big moose of Boufrau lake started out to defy all rules of good moose usage.

It hung in the cafe of the club over a settee where men often sit about a table in social converse, and from which point of advantage I have often looked up at the great head and told my friends how I killed the big moose. But all at once and as suddenly as the moose came out of the brush at me that day on the mountain in the wilds of Canada, the great head dropped from the wall ten feet above the table and settee, and plunged its two hundred pounds downward horns first, one of the prongs driving clear through the table top, smashing the table to smithereens and crashing with it to the floor. It was the big moose's last charge. Hereafter the head will hang secure in its home, the Albany Club.

WHAT IS TO TAKE PLACE OF THE SALOON?

Something must be done to provide social pleasures under conditions of freedom — Educational value of the French cafe

By JOHN COLLIER

Director, the training school for community workers, New York, in "American City Magazine"

THERE will be much thought about substituting for saloons, in months to come. I am making here a few tentative suggestions—facts and thoughts which may be useful to some thinker or worker.

I have frequented saloons in Italy and France, in Germany, England and Ireland, and in many American cities. The problem of sumptuary regulation has interested me, but I mention here only certain good things which I found in all but the worst saloons—the worst saloons being those which had been subjected to the largest amount of misjudged sumptuary interference.

Concerning Latin saloons, it is enough to mention Tolstoy's estimate of the French café, rating it higher as an educational institution than he was willing to rate the compulsory schools of France or England. There is another side to the story of Latin cafés—cultivation in them of sundry dubious folkways, the growth of the use of habit-forming drugs under the influence both of contagion and of profit.

My observation of the American saloon is as follows: Those who stay in it a long time and who come back every day generally consume beer. They do not consume much beer. This means, that a large element in their reason for being there and for staying there is something other than a drug effect. Gregariousness; the mere necessity of such mental activity as human discourse makes possible; the combative instinct, and the emotion which is known as positive self-feeling, which is gratified by protecting

another or patronizing him or talking well, or in any way measuring up to group standards or demonstrating one's excellence—all these states of mind are at work in even the most casual saloon gathering, and beer as it is now brewed can but little facilitate the emotional flow in any of these particulars.

I must again refer to the Latin countries. There is a type of café, called the Popular University, in which a definite purpose operates, to nourish the intellectual life and to guide the thought of everyone toward public questions. I do not believe the amount of wine used per capita in the Popular Universities is much less than the amount per capita in the commercial cafes, but the relative importance of alcohol in the total stimulus of the place is infinitesimal. It probably figures less, whether as a social habit or a physiological agent, than tobacco. The Popular Universities are, of course, places for both sexes, and parents bring their children with them. They are self-governing institutions with a dues-paying membership, but others than members are welcomed.

Now, I am taking it for granted that the saloon, as a legalized place where alcohol is dispensed, must disappear almost at once. When one's enemy is beaten, it behooves one to become at least judicious regarding his enemy's qualities. And everyone who knows the problem of industrial cities must be troubled to answer this question: "Where are these millions of men going, whose saloon habit is constantly nurtured through real spiritual life which they get in the saloon

and which many of them get nowhere else? And for that element who are accustomed to modify their state of consciousness with alcohol, what substitute, if any, shall be found? Shall it be a chemical or a social substitute?"

The question could be stated in another way: "What is to be done with these human motives, mentioned above, which are operative in saloon life; which are a greater or less cause of the expenditure in New York city alone of perhaps a hundred million dollars a year for the support of saloons? Are these human motives to be simply dissipated, or are they to be converted, transposed, and exploited toward social good?"

I am here stating merely a few elements out of which a solution of this problem might be attempted.

(1) For most men, Nature has provided the physiological alternatives for drugs. Strong emotion and activity-excitement, as we now know in ways absolutely precise, do things to the nervous system, both directly and through the medium of internal secretions and blood and lungs. The various results purchased through drugs — stimulation, narcotization, the shifting of the threshold of consciousness, oblivion toward worries, the annihilation of self-consciousness — all these results are purchasable through human intercourse, through combat-games, dramatics, through participation in choruses, through oratory.

It is merely necessary to shift our game and art habits across from the predominantly receptive and passive way of looking on while another does, to the predominantly active way of doing on one's own behalf, of doing in a group. Such a shift is practicable, not only for children but for adults, and drugs would become negligible in the mental economy of most people if this shift were accomplished.

(2) The saloon is a place of unequivocal

freedom. It tolerates idiosyncrasies. Even the surly man is let alone, while it is still conventional to embrace one's neighbor. This freedom is basic to all successful leisure institutions. Most leisure interests are and should be ends in themselves; the ulterior product, in terms of civic education or public work, should result from the way in which spontaneous leisure is organized, and should not be obtained through a Calvinistic forcing-down of utilitarian considerations upon the pleasure interests.

Rarely do our institutional churches, or community centers, or any of our deliberate play institutions, meet this condition, which is prerequisite to all success in the leisure field.

Many of our playgrounds and recreation centers for young people do meet it. But because we have no intelligently organized leisure encompassing the whole population, the child is graduated from his play groups and play habits much as he is graduated from his day-school. He passes across into a wholly different world, and John Dewey's valuation upon an activity is reversed in the child's experience. Dewey says in effect: "That activity is worth while which normally leads on to an activity more worth while." The worth-while activities of our children lead to a psychic graveyard, where the child begins to be buried when he goes into the industrial world, when he marries, when he is spiritually sliced up by the lethargic and specialized ministrations of commercialized amusement.

It is possible to give this basic freedom, but it will not be easy to change our age-old social habit, through which we are first Pharisaical toward the other, until after a while we become Pharisaical toward ourselves. The Pharisee is one who "binds burdens on others," but soon the other pays back his debt, inasmuch as our personal consciousness is so largely a reflex of the "other" who surrounds us.

(3) We must not expect to substitute for the saloon without providing capital investment, although this capital investment could undoubtedly be made an economic investment. The capital investment must go to equipment, advertising, and last, and most important, leadership.

The technical methods through which the leisure of all people can be organized joyously, creatively and usefully have been worked out in many places, for all age groups and for almost every sort of temperament. It is in society's power today to assemble this technical knowledge, these play forms and art forms which have been proved to be

efficient, and to apply them with assurance of immense results no less certain than the results which flow when physical engineering is adequately brought to bear on the physical world.

To substitute for the saloon, which means to discover its meager values, now enjoyed by the few, to enlarge them and give them to the many, to add the values of organized play, organized discussion and cooperative art, and to build a leisure life around these values — to do this, which we can do if we will, would be to create a new civilization. Probably it is the leading issue of the generation ahead of us.

OUR BATTLE LOSSES

Battle death rates in the American army during the great war exceeded the death rates from disease, General March announced in making public statistics prepared by the general staff. In past war disease killed many more men than lost their lives under fire.

The battle death rate for the entire American army in this war was 20 per thousand per year. In the expeditionary forces it was 57 per thousand per year. The disease death rate was 17 per thousand per year in the expeditionary forces and 16 in the army at home.

Among the American forces, the table showed, the battle death rate was only half that of the British expeditionary forces, which was given as 110 per thousand per year.

General March said that the lower death rate from disease undoubtedly was due largely to the inoculation requirement of the army and, secondly, to the efficient work of the medical corps. But for the influenza epidemic, he said, the disease rate would have been cut in half.

The table of comparative battle and disease death rates per thousand per year for wars in which the United States has engaged since the war of 1812 follows:

	Battle death rate	Disease death rate
Mexican war.....	15	110
Civil war (north).....	33	65
Spanish war.....	5	26
Present war (A. E. F.).....	57	17

A table showing the number of men furnished to the army by each state during the war, was also made public at the war department. New York led with 367,864 and Nevada stood last with 5,105 in the total of 3,757,624 men obtained by draft, voluntary enlistment, or through the national guard. The men actually furnished ran very closely, the table shows, to the obligation of the states making their quotas proportionate to their population.

The figures are compiled up to November 11th and the grand total includes the overseas garrisons in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines and in Alaska, as well as the American expeditionary forces and the army at home.

The states furnished the following numbers of soldiers:

New York.....	367,864	Mississippi.....	54,295
Pennsylvania....	297,891	So. Carolina.....	53,482
Illinois.....	251,074	Connecticut.....	50,069
Ohio.....	200,293	Nebraska.....	47,805
Texas.....	161,065	Maryland.....	47,054
Michigan.....	135,485	Washington.....	45,154
Massachusetts...	132,610	Montana.....	36,293
Missouri.....	128,544	Colorado.....	34,393
California.....	112,514	Florida.....	33,331
Indiana.....	106,581	Oregon.....	30,116
New Jersey.....	105,207	So. Dakota.....	29,686
Minnesota.....	99,116	No. Dakota.....	25,803
Iowa.....	98,781	Maine.....	24,252
Wisconsin.....	98,211	Idaho.....	19,016
Georgia.....	85,506	Utah.....	17,361
Oklahoma.....	80,169	Rhode Island....	16,861
Tennessee.....	75,825	Dist. of Columbia	15,930
Kentucky.....	75,043	New Hampshire..	14,374
Alabama.....	74,678	New Mexico.....	12,439
Virginia.....	73,062	Wyoming.....	11,393
No. Carolina.....	73,003	Arizona.....	10,492
Louisiana.....	65,988	Vermont.....	9,338
Kansas.....	63,428	Delaware.....	7,484
Arkansas.....	61,027	Nevada.....	5,105
West Virginia....	55,777		

The total of 3,757,624 included also 16,538 from Porto Rico, 5,644 from Hawaii, 2,102 from Alaska, 255 from the Philippines, 1,318 not allocated, and 1,499 accredited to the American expeditionary forces, comprising men who joined the army in Europe.

HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE IN THE WAR

Resolution in legislature to collect data and prepare an illustrated and authoritative publication telling the story of what the Empire State did in the war

BY ASSEMBLYMAN ALBERT LINK, *Twelfth Assembly district, Brooklyn*



Albert Link

NO state has played a larger part in the great war than the State of New York. In this respect she lives up to her name of Empire, and deserves her motto of Excelsior. That her deeds may not be overlooked it is entirely fitting that some

one in the State should be given the duty of writing a history of her participation.

It was with this purpose in mind that I introduced the following resolution in the assembly:

"Resolved (if the senate concur) that the State historian be authorized to collect, collate, compile, edit and prepare for publication sufficient material, statistics and data for a history of the State of New York in the world war against Germany and its allies and to write such history. That the manuscript thus prepared be delivered to the commissioner of education and when completed be printed under his direction as a supplement to the annual report of the education department. And that all plates used in printing the first edition shall become the property of the State and used for such future editions as shall be necessary."

The State historian, Dr. James Sullivan, is in entire accord with the plan of writing such a history. Immediately after the president's war message, and the entry of this country into the war, Dr. Sullivan wrote to all of the public officials of the State, to all of the librarians in public, high school and college libraries, and to the executive officials of all historical associations, urging upon them the necessity for making collections of material pertaining to the activities of their various

communities and institutions in the world war. On such a basis the story of the participation of the various localities in New York State's part in the war will be taken care of. Cities, towns and villages have in many instances made most valuable collections of material, and this will be published as the time passes.

For the State as a whole, however, it is necessary that there should be put into published form, in one or several volumes, the part which the State played, not only through her military organizations but through the agencies of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Red Cross and the various war aid organizations for particular purposes. No one who has not examined the specific contributions of the citizens of New York to these associations, in rendering help and assistance to practically every people in Europe and Western Asia, can realize how wonderful has been her participation.

It is not, however, along these lines alone that New York has played such an important part in the war. Her production of ammunition, of vessels for the navy and for the merchant marine, her contribution to the manufacture of airplanes, both for scouting and combat work, her manufacture of ordnance in her various arsenals, her manufacture of clothing and her preparation of food supplies have reached figures in dollars and cents which are astounding. Some of the most powerful guns for use in the war were manufactured in New York State; thousands upon thousands of rifles, rolling stock for the French railways and also for Russia, and a

large part of locomotives for use in the war were manufactured here.

These are items which are ordinarily overlooked, but they should all form a part of any publication which goes to show the contribution which our State has made to the prosecution of the war.



Dr. James Sullivan

No state in the Union has equalled New York in the financing of the war. Called upon, because of her reputation, to contribute sums to liberty loans far in excess of any other State, she has always enthusiastically gone over the top with a larger amount than that which was asked of her.

In responding to the demands for food production and for the conservation of food supplies, she has also made her participation one of the greatest. She has been the largest contributor of books for the use of soldiers and sailors abroad, and her libraries throughout the State have been the agencies for this collection. Her school children have, like her financiers, stood at the highest point in the matter of Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns for funds, and have got out on the farms to assist in the production of food. They have also engaged in the work of supplying the Red Cross with articles of clothing for the soldiers at home and abroad.

The legislature of the State of New York and its executive officials have been more forward and active in organizing agencies for cooperation with the federal government in home defense and in military training. Not only was New York the seat of the pioneer camp at Plattsburg, but it was the center and pioneer for the agitation which was more responsible for advanced work in military preparation and preparedness than

any other State in the Union. No state has had such armories as the State of New York, and it was perhaps for this reason that her units made such a fine showing in the battles in France. The glory of the deeds of her troops, who were taken over as units by the federal government, will go down in history to the eternal glory of the State.

The federal government at Washington has, to be sure, got together photographic material and documentary matter which tells the story of the participation of the United States in the war. It remains for this State, however, to select from that material such of it as will show the deeds of the sons of the mother State in breaking the Hindenburg line which led to the speedy collapse of the power of the central governments of Europe.

I suggest as an appropriate front cover design a United States marine charging the enemy. The proposed history should be replete with the most beautiful illustrations and engravings. There will be photographs from the fields of France, of submarines, the intricacies of camouflaging according to different methods — the big guns with a range of 75 miles radius. There will be the story of the campaign in the Holy Land, picturing scenes, customs of the people, and telling of its traditions.

There will be full descriptions and illustrations of primitive life in the former German possessions. It is also planned to have the history include a photograph of the 1919 legislature in session. So thorough will the history be, that the name and record of every man in service from the State of New York will be entered in the roll of honor.

In fact the State historian is planning to make the history that New York played in the world war one which in every respect will be official and one from which others must draw their information. In every sense the history will have no equal in point of art, interest and facts. It will be the finest publication ever issued by the State.



Proposed new office building for the State to be erected west of the capitol at a cost of \$2,500,000. Memorial arch for the soldiers may be seen in the center of the building

MAKING READY FOR NEW STATE BUILDING

Work of demolishing the old structures west of the capitol to begin May 1 — Foundation will then be made ready

BETWEEN now and May 1, the tenants of the block of buildings immediately west of the present State capitol will have to move as the State will on that date begin demolition of the buildings occupying the land to make way for the new State office building. State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher estimates that it will require sixty days to raze the buildings. When this has been done, the foundation for the beautiful new structure, to cost about \$2,500,000, will be made ready and the construction proceed as fast as the legislature appropriates money for the purpose. Two years ago the legislature appropriated \$700,000 for the purchase of the site and the old buildings now occupying it. Mr. Pilcher has prepared the plans for the demolition of

the buildings and bids will soon be received on the work of clearing the ground.

The site on which the new office building is to be erected is bounded by Washington avenue, Swan street, State street and Capitol place. Many of the buildings on the land are old and dilapidated. Some of them, however, especially on the State street side, are substantial, a number of them having been recently occupied by the State.

New York pays private landlords in Albany about \$100,000 a year, and to landlords all over the State it pays in rent nearly \$300,000 a year.

Mr. Pilcher has devoted a good deal of study to the designing of the new office building. His purpose has been to make it modern in every respect and yet harmonize

it with the architecture of the education building and the capitol.

One of the features of the building will be an arch in the entrance fronting the capitol and park in commemoration of the New York soldiers of the expeditionary forces abroad. This arch will consist of Corinthian columns embellished at the base with sculptural groups typifying the elements of State strength. High above the sculptural figures of Justice, Religion, Patriotism and Industry will be the words "For Liberty and the Freedom of the Seas" and the inscription:

"The State of New York
In Honor of Its Expeditionary Forces to France
For Valor, Patriotism and Self-Sacrifice."

The main part of the building with its public entrance and elevator service will front on Swan street and will have two ell or wings extending eastward along the State street side to Washington avenue. The two wings which face the capitol will be connected by the memorial arch to the soldiers. The space between the building and the capitol will be beautified as a park.

The new office building has been planned by Mr. Pilcher in the interest of not only convenience but of ventilation and the latest sanitary efficiency, which is lacking in the present capitol.

DON'T TRADE LIBERTY BONDS

So serious has become the activities of stock selling companies which take liberty bonds in exchange for certificates of various kinds that the government has issued broadcast warning to the public against being swindled.

This is the text of the government's injunction:

Don't be swindled out of your liberty bond. If anyone tries to trade you out of your liberty bond, don't trade. If tempted to consider a trade take the trader to the nearest bank and ask the banker to check the value of the thing offered.

If you absolutely must have the money your bond can always be sold for cash in the open markets and the daily papers will tell you what it is worth.

Keep your bond until the end of the war. Go without something you need rather than sell it. Your bond is your substitute on the fighting front. To part with it takes you out of the fight.

Instead of selling the bond you own buy another one to keep the first one company.

Liberty bonds are the best security on earth today.

They are the promise of the United States government to pay you interest twice a year and to pay the face value of the bonds when due. Their safety is the reason they carry a low rate of interest. Detach each coupon on the date it bears, take it to a bank and deposit it to your account or draw the cash value.

Register your bonds and keep them where they cannot be lost, stolen or destroyed. Go to a bank for information — many banks offer facilities for the safe-keeping of bonds. To lose an unregistered bond is the same as to lose that amount of money.

* * *

Every act of noble sacrifice to the country, every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause has its beneficial influence. A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds; they constitute our common patrimony, the nation's inheritance.— HENRY CLAY.



These old buildings now occupy the site on which the new structure is to be erected. Demolition of buildings will begin May 1

DO CRANKS CONTROL MAKING OF LAWS?

Member of the legislature condemns accelerators at the capitol who in person and by mail are said to influence the passing of bills

By CLARENCE F. WELSH

Member of Assembly, First District, Albany County

THE legislative session of 1919 is attended by a system of acceleration, agitation and propaganda which has become familiar to those who have been members and attachés for four and more years. For some time past bills have been introduced and laws enacted whose provisions may be said to be the offspring of individuals and groups whose chief concern is with reforming and saving the State and the people thereof through the medium of legislation.

When one analyzes the contents of bills pending before the present session and critically examines the workings of laws, similar in nature, enacted long ago, it is made clear and evident that in a democratic form of government, to secure the enforcement of laws and obedience thereto depends entirely upon whether or not laws are enacted in fact as well as in title by "The people of the State of New York, represented in the senate and assembly." The old saying that laws are useless unless they have the sanction of public opinion is just as true today as when first uttered. It may be argued that all laws are enacted by the people through their representatives and must of necessity reflect the ideas and ideals of the people themselves. But the suspicion exists among well-informed persons that certain laws, especially those that seek to reform and uplift, have their origin in a few beings and secure their passage through the clever manipulation of legislative machinery and the misuse of organizations and mediums of publicity, with the result that they receive little or no obedience or enforcement and simply afford those interested in the subject-matter or their en-

forcement an opportunity to write and lecture upon a theoretical condition brought about through legislative enactment.

A visitor to the capitol while the legislature is in session will see behind the columns, in dark places, hanging on the rails, sitting in the lobbies, scanning the roster of members and their seat numbers, many men and women whose appearance is just as certain at the opening of the legislative session as dandelions and weeds on a lawn in the spring. Their alleged purpose is to see to it that the representatives of the people do not misrepresent the people, that they act properly and vote right. Their real object is to secure the passage of special legislation designed to benefit a class or to cure some social, economic or political ill by the creation or enlargement of governmental agencies and, incidentally, lay the foundation for a vivid and strong appeal to certain misguided individuals to forward funds to enable them to defeat some bills and pass others. Those to whom such appeals are made seldom think of the peculiar situation thus created.

The people in the exercise of their sovereign power elect men and women to represent them in an official capacity. Certain individuals and groups of individuals in the State constitute themselves a body of representatives, whose chief claim thereto is characteristic of assumption, and then proceed to have introduced bills in the name of the people of the State or to lobby against bills introduced by the representatives of the people on the ground that the duly accredited representatives are false to their oath of office and misrepresentative of the people.

From the viewpoint of one who has studied democratic principles and institutions, and who has tried to be imbued with the real teachings and meaning of American history and traditions, such conduct and attitude constitute a source of danger which if not checked within a short time will result in a condition of affairs which naturally and logically will follow from the enactment of laws reflecting the views of small groups and designed for the purpose of foisting upon the people a mode of conduct to their dislike and rendered unnecessary by the ability of the average American citizen to exercise that degree of self-control and restraint which fits him for citizenship in a democracy. But, the presumption is that as long as legislative schemers and promoters can deceive their associates and friends with the silly and ridiculous proposition that money must be contributed to save the citizens of the State from themselves and to prevent legislators from misrepresenting the people, just so long will the farce now enacted in the name of "We, the people" continue.

There are pending before the legislature at present bills which, literally speaking, would place the State in the business of conducting and regulating about everything which takes place between the birth of the individual and his death. That they are socialistic, un-American, undemocratic and destructive of individual initiative; that they seek to make the citizen the ward of the State rather than the State the servant of the citizen, is apparent on their surface and by some members of the legislature admitted to be so. Yet, backed by a small group of individuals who evidently have studied and mastered the Prussian system of propaganda and agitation, a group which assumes that, by the use of a vicious and insidious system of psychology, they can bulldoze and sandbag the legislature of the State into adopting their views and proposals, the show goes on, accompanied by the prophecies of the passage

of impossible proposals or political disaster to those who, recognizing the hypocrisy and fraud involved, dare oppose and insist upon some regard being shown for the will of the majority.

Recently there was held at the capitol a hearing on bills which are an insult, in their provisions, to the people of a State the government of which is democratic in form. Yet, before legislative committees appeared men and women who argued with all the fervor and enthusiasm of fanatics in favor of their adoption, some even going to the extent of threatening dire consequences to the State and its officials if their demands are not met.

As a rule such hearings are well staged, being carefully prepared by old legislative playwrights and stage hands, and everything possible is said and done to impress upon the legislature that those present and those they assume to represent are the people. On one occasion the limit was reached when the services of an actress were secured, and the conditions under which certain women work and the awful effects thereof upon their physical makeup and their capacity to be mothers were very dramatically described and illustrated.

The effect of such a system on sound and sane legislative action is bad. Members of the legislature, in the performance of their duties, seek the advice and counsel of their constituents and do all in their power to represent them. These legislative parasites, taking advantage of this attitude on the part of the members, organize small groups throughout the various political subdivisions of the State and use them as the medium of forcing through their legislative programmes. For instance, a certain representative of a reform organization a short time ago succeeded in procuring the mailing list of various organizations in a certain assembly district. A circular letter was drafted and sent to the members of such organization with the request that they copy, sign and mail it to their

member as an expression of their attitude on certain legislation. In some instances where the members were too busy or disinclined the letters were written for them. Upon their receipt a careful examination of the letters and signatures disclosed the fact that one person was in fact or assumption fifteen. Another agent had prepared a petition which was circulated and said to be signed by thousands of persons. In this connection too, it did not require the service of a handwriting expert to discover that certain estimable gentlemen and women had deliberately sat down and placed on the petition the names of hundreds of members of organizations and, in some instances, took the city directory and copied the names of men and women without any regard whatever for the possibility that since the directory was issued some men and women might have died or moved away.

In view of the need for laws expressive of the will of the people in these days of reconstruction, men and women in the various sections of the State should scrutinize the appeals sent to them concerning the merits and demerits of legislative proposals. They should examine very carefully into the activities of those who assume to be the moral mentors of communities and the State as a whole,—especially the disposition of funds contributed to carry on these uplift and cure-all campaigns for legislation, and to defeat or elect public officers.

In closing this rather fragmentary article which is of necessity so because of the magnitude of the system in question and the vast amount of material available for this manner of use, the writer is of the opinion that he can do no better than to repeat a conversation had a short time ago with an old and experienced newspaperman. The activities of certain legislative agents and groups were under discussion and the writer stated that he did not understand how so many otherwise intelligent persons could be led astray by such a hypocritical and assuming set. The news-

paperman replied that he had observed the system for some time and that in his opinion public officials were to blame for its existence.

The discussion continued until the correspondent made the following statement: "The trouble is that we have ceased to have government of, by and for the people. Today we have substituted for the government of Lincoln government of, for and by ten per cent. of cranks and fifteen per cent. of cowardly politicians and the fifteen per cent. of cowardly politicians mistake the noise raised by the ten per cent. for the will of the majority."

AN EDUCATIONAL LANDMARK



Washington academy, Salem, N. Y. From an oil painting made in 1789. The academy was one of the first institutions in the country devoted to higher education

HOW AMERICA IS REGARDED IN EUROPE

State employee now connected with the peace conference writes of the great impression made abroad by President Wilson

BY LIEUTENANT HOWARD OSTERHOUT

Lieut. Howard Osterhout, of the ordnance department, United States army, writes from Paris, where he is connected with the American commission to negotiate peace. Since early in December he has visited Brussels, The Hague, Switzerland, Vienna, and Trieste. He was with the first American party which went to Austria, an international food commission to investigate food conditions in the central empire. Before entering the army, Lieutenant Osterhout was private secretary to Francis M. Hugo, secretary of State. His interesting description of what is going on in Europe since the peace commission began its sessions is based upon first-hand information.—EDITOR.



Lieutenant Osterhout

IF any person had predicted in April 1917 that, in less than two years the United States would stand out as the leading civilized nation of the earth, no one would have believed him. Yet, in this short period of time, this seemingly impossible transformation has actually taken place. As I write these lines from Paris in January 1919, with the great peace conference just starting its deliberations, I can scarcely believe my eyes. One has but to breathe the air of the old French capital to realize that its atmosphere today is not English, not Italian, not distinctively French—but American. If there had been any doubt of this ascendancy, that doubt was promptly removed on Friday, December 13th, the day that our president set foot upon French soil. That day marks an important epoch in the history of our country. A demonstrative people welcomed to their native shores, for the first time, an American chief executive during his term of office in a manner which will never be forgotten by

those Americans who witnessed it. We should not forget that they were honoring the American people in the wild acclaim that greeted Woodrow Wilson. The incarnation of the American spirit, in the person of its president, helped greatly to place America in the van, among the allied powers, which position we have continued to hold, partly by virtue of Mr. Wilson's subsequent leadership in the peace conference.

Two causes seem to have contributed, in the main, to this exalted position in which we find ourselves at the present moment. One is the whole-hearted manner in which our people prosecuted the war and turned the tide in favor of the entente, thus insuring and hastening the allied victory. The other is the diplomacy of Woodrow Wilson. It is not necessary for me to elaborate upon the first of these two points. The record of our splendid citizenry—male and female—on both sides of the Atlantic; the “punch” that they injected into the manifold and multifarious activities of the war, which is, after all, the American way of doing things; the billions that they contributed willingly that the war might be won—all these elements came home to Europe with telling effect, when their force began to be felt. And with the receding of the German tide, after the second battle of the Marne, there arose a consciousness that, without America, such a result would not have been possible. The fate of the world hung in the balance, like a seesaw, until the physical, moral and intellectual weight of our own country bore it down on the side of the allies. Today, the sacrifices of all are receiving a just reward and Europe appreciates what we have done and were prepared to do.

Two anecdotes, brought to my attention only recently, on this side of the water, will serve to show the temper and spirit of our fighting men — so typically American. Both came from the lips of perhaps the two greatest men produced by the war — Wilson and Foch. When President Wilson crossed the channel, on his trip to England, he paid a short visit to the thriving city of Manchester. Our chief executive, in responding to the toast of the lord mayor, at a luncheon in the former's honor, told an interesting incident about our men when brigaded with the Australians, in the third German offensive. I have the press account of the president's speech before me and give you his words verbatim:

I remember hearing a story of a warning which an Australian soldier gave to one of our soldiers. Our "Sammies" were considered by the older men a bit rash when they went in. I understand that even the Australians said that our men were rather rough — and that on one occasion a friendly Australian said to one of our men: "Man, a barrage is not a thing meant to lean up against." They were a little bit inclined to lean up against the barrage. And yet I must confide to you that I was a bit proud of them for it. They had come over to get at the enemy and they did not know why they should delay.

It is no wonder that the people of Manchester cheered this utterance to the echo. They, too, were proud of their Anglo-Saxon cousins.

The second tribute came from Marshal Foch in a recent interview, just published. In reply to the question of the American newspaper correspondent, who came to Treves to see the great military strategist, the Marshal of France said:

It is for me a happy opportunity to tell you all the good I think of the American army and of the part it played at our side. Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young and enthusiastic, carried forward by a



President Wilson responding to Paris crowds, seated beside President Poincaré

vigorous idealism, and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry.

Yes, they were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared, our armies were, as you understand, fatigued by three years of relentless struggle and the mantle of war lay heavily upon them. We were magnificently comforted by the virility of your Americanism. The youth of the United States brought a renewal of hope that hastened victory.

Not only was this moral factor of the highest importance, but also you brought enormous material aid, and the wealth which you placed at our disposal contributed to the final success. Nobody among us will ever forget what America did, and you know what happened on the fields of battle since the month of July, first on the Marne and then in the region of Verdun. General Pershing wished, as far as possible, to have his army concentrated in an American sector.

The Argonne and the heights of the Meuse were a sector, hard to tackle. There were there considerable obstacles. "All right," I said to him, "Your men have the devil's own punch. They will overcome everything. Go to it!"

When it comes to the diplomacy of President Wilson, as a contributing factor in the causes which have helped to give us our present high position, I have touched upon a subject, concerning which partisans will not agree. But looking the facts straight in the face, no impartial observer can escape the conclusion that today, in the city of Paris, the world is waiting upon Woodrow Wilson. The allied nations, represented in

five major powers and nineteen smaller nations have accepted his chart of fourteen abstract terms or conditions as the basis to establish a peace which the central



Place de la Concord just before the president's procession, December 14, 1917

powers have already agreed to accept. Nothing could be more logical therefore, than for Mr. Wilson to come over and explain just what he meant by the "freedom of the seas," "the removal of all economic barriers," and his "League of Nations." And that is just what Woodrow Wilson, with his wonderful, almost superhuman powers of expression, is doing today, while the world listens to him, almost with breathless interest. A conference report of the preliminary sessions stated that "the chief spokesman *at all sessions* was President Wilson, who was always eloquent in language and commanded the strict attention of everyone by his forceful way of putting arguments." It was our president, who, sitting next to the head of the peace table, at the initial session, rose to propose the name of Mr. Clemenceau as permanent chairman of the conference. And as I write these lines, I see before me the latest report of the conference, stating, in substance, that that body has adopted President Wilson's world league principles. In the remarks that preceded its adoption, it was our first citizen who opened the discussion in favor of the league of nations. Again, the official communiques of the conference usually open with

the following preamble: "The president of the United States of America, the prime ministers and foreign secretaries of the United States, of the British Empire, France, Italy, and the representatives of Japan, etc., met at the Quai d' Orsay this afternoon from 3 P. M. to 5:15 P. M." No considerable stretch of the imagination is required to picture the peace conference as a second Princeton classroom, with "Professor" Wilson more or less didactically laying down the international law to his cosmopolitan body of distinguished students. This is the mental picture that one has of the conference at the present early stage of its deliberations.

The diplomacy of Woodrow Wilson; what is there about it which has made its promulgator the "Prime Minister" of all of the civilized countries of the earth? As I read the state papers which go to make it up, and the speeches of our president in the elaboration and explanation of these principles, I see in it all a common element which has stimulated the aspirations of mankind and ripped wide open the subtle fallacies of the Hohenzollern philosophy, wider than any army could have torn asunder. It is the note of high justice, right, and honor. Here is a paragraph from one of his speeches to the English people.

Friendship is not a mere sentiment; patriotism is not a mere sentiment. It is based upon a principle, upon the principle that leads a man to give more than he demands. Similarly, friendship is based not merely upon affection, but upon common service. The man is not your friend who is not willing to serve you, and you are not his friend unless you are willing to serve him. And out of that impulse of common interest and the desire of common service arises that noble feeling which we consecrate as friendship. And so it seems to me that the theme that we must have in our minds now in this great day of settlement is the theme of common interest and the determination of what it is that is our common interest. You know that heretofore the world has been governed, or at any rate the attempt has been made to govern it, by partnerships of interest, and that they have broken down. Interest does not bind men together. Interest separates men, for the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interests, then

jealousies spring up. There is only one thing that can bind peoples together, and that is a common devotion to right.

Again, in speaking to the students of the University of Milan, in Italy, the president sounded the following high note:

It is one of the chief griefs of this great war that the universities of the central empires used the thoughts of science to destroy mankind. It is the duty of the great universities of Italy and of the rest of the world to redeem science from this disgrace, to show that the pulse of humanity also beats in the class-room, that the pulse of humanity also beats in the laboratory, and that in those places are sought out not the secrets of death, but the secrets of life.

And at Chaumont the commander in-chief of the American armies spoke thus to his own soldiers:

You knew, when you came over, what you came over for, and you have done what it was appointed you to do. I know what you expect of me. Some time ago, a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspects of this war, and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purposes for which this war was entered by the United States, I could never look these gallant fellows across the seas in the face again. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good, not merely in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundations of right and justice.

These statesmanlike utterances could not help but produce in the minds of the people who have read them a spirit of deference and respect for the one, more than any other of the allied leaders, who has called for a settlement of the difficulties, growing out of this war, upon such a high and lofty basis. They have tended to temper somewhat the anger of the statesmen of France and Great Britain whose losses in this war have been greater than ours and who have, on that account, a stronger desire for the punishment of the enemy nations. Mr. Clemenceau has spoken of the disagreements which he has had with President Wilson in their private discussions concerning certain points to be dealt with by the peace conference. But the French premier, in

the same breath that he mentioned this disagreement, paid a fine tribute to Mr. Wilson's high sense of justice when he said: "But the president is a man of large open views, who impresses one by the simplicity of his attitude and the noble grandeur of his mind." Nothing could more aptly explain the reason why the president of the United States and his giant republic across the seas have held this premier position than this panegyric of the French prime minister. It is typical of our unselfish attitude in entering the war and the desire of our chief executive that the same impulses shall guide the nations that are concluding the peace deliberations. It was in the mind of the poet when he wrote:

There is a peace of righteousness that owns
To every race its birthright to be free
From base aggression, and the force of thrones
That throttle liberty.

There is a peace of tyranny that brands
The brows of those who bend beneath the stroke
Of might, that bows the stricken conquered lands
With its imperious yoke.

Now the stern day of reckoning has come,
And the ensanguined carnival's surcease,
After the conflict's mad delirium,
Be our's the righteous peace!

A day of last December comes back to me — the 14th of the month. France, which had been clothed in deep mourning for over four years, was gay with bunting and flags. There was the tri-color and the union jack — but more noticeable than either, the old glory of Uncle Sam. The windows



One of the many Wilson signs along the avenue

of nearly all the Paris shops carried pictures of a man whom France had honored with a holiday. It was not only a Wilson day, but an American holiday. Electric signs, stretched across the boulevards and avenues, bore inscriptions "Vive Wilson," "Welcome Wilson," etc. Up the whole length of the Champs Elysees—from the Concord to the Arch of Triumph, captured German cannon lined both sides of the famous old avenue. Up this same highway, Napoleon had drawn his captured trophies, more than a century before; and down it the haughty Prussians had marched triumphantly, in 1871. It seemed as if nearly all of America's two million soldiers, which she had sent across to help defend France from the invading Hun, were in Paris that day. Gray cars, with the U. S. brand upon them, filled the streets. The crowds gathered early and by 9 A. M. the main thoroughfares, along which the procession was to pass, were teeming with an excited army of human beings. At 10 A. M., there was a tenseness in the atmosphere. French troops—the seasoned poilus—protected the line of march and acted as a guard of honor for the guest of the day. In the Place de la Concord, fully a hundred thousand people were in plain view. The sight reminded one of several Polo ground crowds, rolled into one. Suddenly, a booming of cannon was heard. Then, a titter of the multitudes became a distant roar as an automobile came into view, preceded by a mounted guard of plumed French officers. Following the limousine, came an open victoria, moving slowly down the broad highway. In it, were two figures in black. One, with square beard sat motionless looking straight ahead. The other, beaming and smiling, now lifting his silk hat to the right and left, acknowledged the plaudits of that throng as it shouted its acclaim so loud that its mighty roar made one forget the din of the cannon. This was a tribute such as France had never in its

history paid to any other human being. The simple statesman and representative of the great republic from across the sea, who had moulded the thoughts and purposes of the allied countries, so ably and clearly, received that day the personal gratitude of the French people. And France was able, fittingly and typically, to express her appreciation for the repayment of that debt, incurred by Lafayette, over a century and a quarter ago. There was no doubt in my mind, on December 14, 1918, of America's position among the enlightened peoples of the earth.

MOST PROLIFIC JOKE WRITER

"When I write humorous stories," explained Thomas L. Masson, managing editor of *Life*, and the most prolific joke writer in the United States, "I must first create an atmosphere. I can do this best when I have been worried about something or when I am depressed; it comes to me more easily then. It is also largely a question of vibration. I am not occult in the least, but I must create a sort of spiritual influence, an atmosphere, so to speak, before I can really do anything. Sometimes this comes on me without warning; again it has to be forced.

"For instance, one day recently the thought came to me to write jokes. I was busy, and I put it off. The next day it came back to me with more insistence; still I put it off. The third day when I arrived at the office I found an immense amount of work that should have been attended to at once. I knew that it should, and began to do it, but I simply had to lay it aside. I wrote sixty jokes that day."

"Sixty jokes in one day?"

"Oh, yes," with quiet seriousness. "That is a good day's work. I cannot always write as many as that in a single day, but I can always count on writing at least 150 jokes in three days. I could not do it every three days for six weeks, however. I had to get those sixty jokes out of my system that week, and perhaps I won't feel just that way again for several weeks. But when it comes I'll have to write them down. The feeling usually comes about every two weeks."—*New Success Magazine*.

* * *

After a London air raid, a prisoner was charged with stealing a cover off a motor car.

"Have you anything to say in defense of your action?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "On the motor was a large notice wot said, 'Take cover,' so I just took it."—*Air-craft Rag*.

TO LICENSE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Council in New York representing 38,000 members, appoints a committee to study the subject of legislation needed for regulation

By JAMES OWEN

Assistant engineer, Bronx parkway commission

IN various parts of the country engineers are taking an active interest in projects for State legislation to regulate the practice of engineering. An official investigation of the matter was made by a State board of engineers appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania in 1915, but there and in other parts of the country where agitation of the subject was active a few years ago, no further efforts appear to have been made.

Engineers, with all other classes of the community, face great changes in conditions as a result of the war, and the changed conditions likely to prevail after the war make it desirable that this matter should be investigated broadly and impartially by a committee representative of various sections of the country and of different branches of the engineering profession. With this end in view, engineering council of New York, an organization of national technical societies, has appointed a license committee. Engineering council is composed of representatives of the American society of civil engineers, American institute of mining engineers, American society of mechanical engineers, American institute of electrical engineers and American society for testing material, and was created to provide for consideration of matters of common concern to engineers, as well as those of public welfare in which the profession is interested, in order that united action may be made possible. Through these societies, the council represents about 38,000 members in all branches of the profession.

Engineering council's license committee is

composed of thirteen members located in various parts of the country, with T. L. Condron, of Chicago, as chairman; Professor Arthur M. Greene, jr., of Troy, is a member.

The scope of the committee's work will include an inquiry as to whether State laws should be enacted requiring definite qualifications for the practice of specific branches of engineering and if so what branches of engineering work should be included. Another question is whether such laws should provide for the examination of candidates and formal license to practice, by a State board of duly qualified engineers. If such legislation is found to be inadvisable, there remains the question as to whether other laws or methods are possible by which those employing engineers in specific branches of work may be more effectually aided in ascertaining their competence.

As sources of information, it has been suggested that the committee examine the report of the Pennsylvania State commission, above referred to; study the operation of the laws enacted in Louisiana, Florida and Wyoming, of the laws governing the practice of architecture and the action of the American institute of architects with references thereto, of the structural engineers license laws enacted in Illinois and Wisconsin, and of the Canadian provincial statutes requiring membership in the Canadian society of civil engineers (now engineering institute of Canada) as a requisite to practice; consult reports on the investigation of this subject by committees of various engineering societies; and consider the extent to which, by such

laws, it will be possible to render a substantial benefit to the public and to the engineering profession.

The country is being divided into districts by the chairman of the committee and assigned to the various members for the gathering of information from State officers and

others, relative to existing and proposed legislation on the subject of licensing engineers and architects. The committee is already receiving inquiries for information and assistance on this subject from many quarters.

THE PROBLEM OF RAISING MORE REVENUE

State Comptroller Travis offers some suggestions as to how loss of excise taxes can be made good — Big increases in cost of government

By EUGENE M. TRAVIS

State comptroller

HOW to raise sufficient money to make up for an anticipated loss of \$11,000,000 in excise (liquor) tax receipts and to reimburse the treasury for the numerous war emergency appropriations aggregating \$19,000,000, without imposing any additional direct tax upon real estate now already heavily burdened, is the problem which those entrusted with the State's finances have been devoting their energies these days. Because the average taxpayer has not, so far, shown any particular interest in the details and technicalities of raising these needed funds, nowise justifies any standstill policy on the part of the State's chief fiscal officer. On the contrary, all the more it becomes his duty to reveal the whole subject more readily comprehensible to the average citizen.

At the outset, however, let it be said that our taxpayers have observed the State undertaking mammoth and costly enterprises, such as the barge canal, forest preserve and highway improvements, and they have encouraged these measures by their votes. During the same time the legislature has broadened the scope of governmental functions and these same citizens have looked on

with approval as the State extended its control for better protection for labor, improvement of health, the advancement of agriculture and the promotion of education. Last year's budget, for example, contained almost every conceivable aid and protection for our rapidly growing industries, and this required considerable additional money.

Prosperity was in the land, and therefore, why worry about the cost of government, especially while the producers of the indirect revenues were footing the bills, and the average taxpayer was not conscious of the fact that he was contributing his share. However, these war emergency appropriations and the fixed charges incurred by the people's vote and now aggregating \$268,000,000 have brought to the attention of the taxpayers that such enterprises have been the cause of the tremendous rapidly increasing cost in the State's financial operations. Moreover, they appreciate now as never before that this additional cost has been due not to the extravagance of officials but largely because the people themselves have declared their desire for improvements which, so far, have created a debt exceeding \$250,000,000.

Again, they realize that this money was borrowed and that there was assumed an enormous annual interest obligation aggregating \$13,000,000 for the liquidation of the debt. Such a situation will require the wisest financing for years to come in order to keep the bulk of taxation at the minimum and allow the return of an annual direct tax to be devoted exclusively to its payment. The people of New York now understand finally, that they have definitely committed themselves to these great enterprises and improvements, the cost of which having passed beyond the control of those officials whom they elect. All the latter can do is to be diligent in the exercise of economy, although this can be measured at best in thousands of dollars against millions incurred by popular vote.

Besides these increased financial requirements caused by numerous bond issues of recent years, there are additional administrative expenses resulting from new activities of the State which have been enacted into law, as a result of popular demand. These are the workmen's compensation law, widow's pension, military training for boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, better protection of labor and public health, public defense, etc. The cost of maintaining the State's wards in hospitals, prisons and other institutions increases in the same proportion as the cost of living outside, and furthermore, the population of these institutions, especially the hospitals for the insane, have grown rapidly of late.

To meet these increasing obligations for State government has entailed an increase of many millions annually until the present methods of taxation have proven their inadequacy. With the expected deficit of many millions in excise receipts following the wave of prohibition and the growing cost of everything essential to maintain government, a special committee of the legislature

was recently organized and during the last three weeks has been devoting its attention to various means of increasing the present revenue. Within this time many model schemes have been suggested advocating radical changes in the present sources, but it is the opinion of those closely associated with the fiscal affairs of the State that additional revenues can be obtained with least disturbances to the present business conditions without any sweeping changes, in the following ways:

The transfer (inheritance) tax law can be amended so as to yield at least \$3,000,000 more annually by imposing a tax on bequests made to benevolent and kindred institutions of other states and countries by decedent residents of this State. In addition, a tax should be imposed on the estates of non-residents whose money is on deposit and whose intangible property, including shares of stock in New York corporations, is physically present within the State. Other commonwealths insist on taxing under similar circumstances, and it is time for New York to correct a defect in its present laws which has meant the loss of over \$15,000,000 in revenue since 1911.

The present investment tax is permissive, and it has been found difficult to compel owners of intangible personal property to contribute any part toward the support of government. If the present law could be made mandatory and suitable penalties provided, it would yield at least \$4,000,000 instead of \$1,200,000. During the last two decades, the State has been spending lavishly for improved roads which have been of more direct benefit to motorists than to any other class. Within the last twenty years, approximately \$125,000,000 has been expended by the State for construction and about \$12,000,000 in addition annually for maintenance and interest charges. Motorists paid about \$4,200,000 last year, half of

which was shared with the communities, leaving about \$2,000,000 as their contribution to the State in return for the \$12,000,000 expended. It is the judgment of those in charge that a tax similar to that imposed in other states would yield at least \$3,000,000 more revenue from this source.

The State treasury will lose this year approximately \$10,600,000 from excise (liquor) taxes, but it is evident that because of the nation-wide prohibition movement many substitutes for intoxicating liquors will be offered. Because many hotels and popular restaurants will reap great profit from the traffic in such non-intoxicating substitutes, a tax on this business would produce at least \$6,000,000 annually. Again, corporations organizing for the first time pay for this privilege comparatively less than is exacted in other states, and any slight increase in the present rate would double the income from this source. The stock transfer tax yielded last year over \$5,000,000 and at least \$1,000,000 more could be added without increasing the present rate if the tax provisions were extended to include stock borrowed and loaned, as well as the original issue.

Moreover, an additional revenue of \$12,000,000 annually could be secured from the present manufacturing and mercantile corporation income tax, if partnerships and general business organizations were added within the scope of this new law. The noticeable tendency of late on the part of many such corporations to dissolve with the intention of continuing their business as co-partnerships makes it necessary to include this class of enterprises within the scope of the new 3 per cent corporation tax.

Shares of stock in national and State banks and trust companies and the surplus of savings banks are now taxed at a rate of 1 per cent on their value or surplus. The tax on banks last year, aggregating \$5,500,000, was retained by the communities, while the tax on trust companies and surplus in

savings banks, amounting to \$4,000,000, was retained by the State. If this rate was increased one quarter per cent, it would yield at least \$2,375,000. Finally, an additional income of at least \$2,000,000 could be secured if the law limiting the exemption on bonds to federal, state and municipal securities, was amended. This would mean the taxing of every serial, registered or coupon bond issued as an investment.

SCENE IN A STATE PARK



Fountain in Letchworth park, near the Glen Iris house

GLORIOUS RECORD OF NEW YORK TROOPS

Twenty-seventh division to parade March 25th — Story of how it pierced the supposed invincible Hindenburg line will live in history

THE 27th division, made up of the New York national guard, covered itself with glory in the world war.

It will parade March 25th in New York city, an event which will attract the attention of the nation. The story of how the division pierced the Hindenburg line during the last days of September, 1918, will live in history.

Colonel J. Leslie Kincaid, a former assemblyman from Syracuse, also won distinction in the attack on the Hindenburg line. He has told the story of those eventful days beginning September 25 and continuing until September 29 when the Hindenburg line was captured. Three times the British made attacks to break through but without success. They were repulsed each time with terrific shell fire by the Germans. The British suffered in these attacks casualties amounting to eighty per cent of the attacking forces. The Germans fought with every weapon and instrument of modern warfare. What is known as the Knoll near the Hindenburg line changed hands four times after the Americans began their attack. Describing the fiercely fought battle Colonel Kincaid said:

"This was the most sanguinary battle on the western front. The casualties on both sides were terrific. But the American army had shown that, young as it was, it had the power to crush the Hindenburg line.

"Through the break made by the American divisions the rest of the 4th British army pushed and continued to go forward, harassing with terrific fires the fleeing columns of Prince Rupprecht's army. The 27th division was withdrawn, in order that it might rest and reorganize. During the battle the 27th had captured seventeen German officers and 1,782 enlisted men, aside from a number of field pieces and hundreds of machine guns. The armies participating in the battle were the 3d British corps, the 2d American corps, consisting of the 30th and the 27th divisions; the Australian corps, the 9th British corps, and the 10th French army. These were spread out along the line, fighting independently and controlling different sectors."

General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the division, and the officers of the staff have been in New York city for several weeks preparing for the parade. The losses of the division were about 8,000.

The official chronology of the operations of the 27th makes interesting reading. It is as follows:

1. July 9 to August 20, 1918 — East Poperinghe line — Minor action:

This action consisted of constructing and occupying the second position opposite Mont Kemmel during a time when the enemy was expected to make heavy attacks. The position was under close observation from Mont Kemmel, and was subjected to observed artillery fire by day and continued fire by night, inflicting daily casualties.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th division:

Divisions of Prince Rupprecht's group of armies.

2. August 21 to 30 — Dickebusch sector, Belgium — Minor action:

This action consisted of holding the Dickebusch sector (vicinity of Dickebusch lake) front line, repelling raids, making raids with patrols, being under continued artillery and machine-gun fire, with perfect observation from enemy position on Mont Kemmel.

Enemy opposite the 27th division:

Divisions of Prince Rupprecht's group of armies.

3. August 31 to September 2 — Vierstraat ridge (vicinity of Mont Kemmel), Belgium — Engagement:

The engagement of Vierstraat ridge was an advance to occupy this ridge and Mont

Kemmel, from which the enemy was believed to be retiring.

The enemy was found to be withdrawing his main force to Wyttschaete ridge, but



Major-general John F. O'Ryan and two members of his staff — Col. Sternberger and Col. Kincaid

leaving machine-gun nests to hold as long as possible, and keeping the whole terrain covered with artillery fire.

Our troops continued a following action with artillery and machine-gun preparation and action, meeting strong resistance, including counter-attacks by enemy infantry, to east slope of Vierstraat ridge.

The 30th division (American), on our left, the 34th division (British) on our right, and other corps of 2d British army further south, participated in this engagement.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th division:

Two hundred and thirty-sixth infantry division.

Eighth infantry division.

Fifty-second infantry division

4. September 27 — The Knoll — Guillemont Farm — Quennemont Farm, France — Engagement:

This operation was a planned attack with tanks, artillery and machine-gun barrage to capture the strong advance line of the Hindenburg system.

The 30th American Division on our right straightened their line, no other troops participating.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th Division:

Fifty-fourth infantry division.

One hundred and twenty-first infantry division.

One hundred and eighty-fifth infantry division.

Seventy-fifth rifle division.

Second guard division.

5. September 29-30 — Hindenburg line (vicinity of Bony), France — battle:

The battle of Hindenburg line was a prepared attack; the 3d British corps on our left, the 2d American corps, the Australian corps, the 9th British corps participating, in connection with other British troops to the left, and the 10th French army to the right.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th division.

Second guard division.

Two hundred and thirty-second infantry division.

Fifty-fourth infantry division.

One hundred and eighty-fifth infantry division.

One hundred and twenty-first infantry division.

Seventy-fifth infantry division.

6. October 17 — La Selle river (vicinity of St. Souplet), France — Battle:

The battle of La Selle river was a prepared attack, the enemy having made a determined stand, using the stream as a defense; the 3d British corps, the 2d American corps, and the

9th British corps participating, in connection with the 10th French army to the right.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th division:

Two hundred and fourth infantry division.

Two hundred and forty-third infantry division.

Third naval division.

Twenty-fourth infantry division.

Fifteenth rifle division.

7. October 18 — Jonc de Mer Ridge (vicinity of Arbre Guernon), France — Battle:

The battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge was a prepared attack, the 3d British corps, 2d American corps, 9th British corps, and 10th French army participating.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th division:

Two hundred and fourth infantry division.

Two hundred and forty-third infantry division.

Third naval division.

Twenty-fourth infantry division.

Fifteenth rifle division.

8. October 19-20 — St. Maurice river (vicinity of Catillon), France — Engagement:

The engagement of St. Maurice river was an advance, including an attack of machine-gun nests with enemy infantry and artillery resistance, to the line of the St. Maurice stream. Troops participating: 3d British corps, 2d American corps and 9th British corps.

Enemy opposite the front of the 27th division:

Parts of two hundred and fourth infantry.

Parts of two hundred and forty-third infantry.

Parts of twenty-fourth infantry.

Parts of fifteenth rifle division.

FOOD PRICES NOW AND DURING CIVIL WAR

*State employees in 1864 in asking for increased pay quoted
high cost of living as they do today as a reason for request*

THE European war is the principal reason for the request of the State employees for an increase in salary.

It is interesting to look back fifty-five years ago to a memorial by the State employees of that time asking for an increased compensation, their reasons being similar to those given in 1919. The civil war had given a tremendous boost to prices.

The memorial was addressed to the legislature and signed by deputies, clerks and assistants employed in the various departments of the State government. It was a pamphlet of fourteen pages containing prices of staple foods in 1861 and 1864 intended to show the great advance in the cost of living in those three years covering the period of the civil war.

Part of the argument for the increase in pay was as follows:

"It is a trite and familiar maxim that a true medium between capital and industry is found in the substantial accord of both, in the fluctuations which accompany exchanges. While this is true, however, experience demonstrates that in nothing else are values so slowly and uncertainly appreciated, as in that which constitutes the capital of a man who labors for fixed remuneration — the strength of his hands or the skill of his mind. While, during the past four years, under an anomalous condition of public financial affairs, the merchant and manufacturer have continually advanced the rates of their exchanges, in order to make them correspond to the gold standard, the laborer, the handi-

craftsman, the clerk, the book-keeper, beholds his time and talents disposed of in the market at rates which, though nominally a trifle advanced upon those received in past years, are really, when measured by ultimate standards, very much less. Take, in illustration, a familiar example, pertinent to the case in hand. A clerk in any one of the State departments, receiving four years ago twenty dollars per week, was able, with reasonable economy, to make that sum suffice for his indispensable expenditures. He paid his landlord four dollars a week for rent, gave his butcher ten cents a pound for meat, his dry goods merchant ten to twelve cents a yard for muslins, his grocer ten cents a pound for sugar, and fifteen to twenty for butter. That was when a gold dollar was worth but an insignificant fraction more than a current bank bill. The expansion of paper currency, inseparable from our tremendous military outlays, has changed this relation of things. The capitalist discovers that, measured by the standard of bullion, a paper note is worth vastly less than it was four years ago, and as all other values naturally and necessarily resolve upon this one criterion, he advances his nominal schedule of figures to make them what they were before this change in the state of finances. So, when your clerk goes prospecting with his twenty dollars, he finds himself operating with the basis of everything about him altered. His landlord must have seven dollars for rent, or he may find meaner quarters; his butcher will cut him no steaks at less than twenty to twenty-five cents; his linen draper smilingly assures him that muslins are very cheap at from forty-five to sixty cents; his grocer cannot afford to withhold sand or terra alba from sugars sold at less than twenty-six cents; while his honest but far-sighted friend, the farmer, has no idea of being satisfied with so insignificant a sum as fifty cents a pound for butter. Nor is this all. Four years ago a

clerk owning no real and but little personal estate, was exempt from taxes, save such as he paid in an indirect way, in the cost of articles consumed by him. Now he stands in the honorable position of being an object of care from the assessor and collector. He is taxed upon his purchases, and taxed upon his income. That is to say, in the first place, baker, grocer, butcher, shoemaker, landlord, compel him to pay their taxes, and having done thus, he is forced to pay his own. When, therefore, he has gone the round of his necessary purchases and unavoidable outlays, he finds himself precisely in the condition of a man holding a twenty dollar bill upon a bank which becomes insolvent, and who must sell the note to a broker for seven or eight dollars, as the case may be. In other words, his salary of twenty dollars has been reduced one-half to two-thirds."

The following table exhibits the relative wholesale price of many staple articles, on the first day of May, 1861, and on the 15th day of November, 1864. (The prices for 1919 are added.) Of course the retail prices are largely in advance of the wholesale quotations, varying all the way from 10 to 40 per cent:

	1861	1864	1919
Wheat flour, State, per bbl.	5.20	10.25	12.00
Rye flour, fine, per bbl.	3.10	8.00	7.50
Corn meal, Jersey, per bbl.	2.85	7.35	9.75
Coal, anthracite, per ton.	4.75	11.00	10.30
Coffee, Brazil, per lb. ....	.13	.45	.25
Coffee, Java, per lb. ....	.17	.50	.40
Fish, dry cod, per qt.	3.75	9.25	16.00
Fish, mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	14.50	25.00	43.00
Molasses, N. O., per gal. ....	.32	1.35	.85
Sugar, N. O., per lb. ....	.05½	.23	.....
Sugar, Cuba, per lb. ....	.04½	.22	.....
Sugar, refined white, per lb. ....	.07½	.27½	.10
Tea, Young Hyson, per lb. ....	.50	1.95	.40
Tea, Oolong, per lb. ....	.35	1.75	.60
Pork, mess, per bbl.	17.87	42.00	49.00
Beef, mess, per bbl.	6.00	25.00	35.00
Pickled hams, per lb. ....	.08½	.21	.30
Lard, per lb. ....	.09½	.23½	.28
Butter, State, per lb. ....	.16	.54	.45
Cheese, per lb. ....	.07	.25	.35
Rice, per 100 lb.	5.75	15.00	9.50
Salt, fine Liverpool. ....	.75	2.35	.....

"This would not involve an injustice if the principle which prevails everywhere else was allowed to operate in the transfers of labor. If the day's service of an intelligent and educated man is, like a pound of butter, worth as much judged by absolute standard as it was four years ago, then it follows that he who disposes of it must, like the dairyman, multiply his apparent charges to reach the fair equivalent. The difficulty in this case lies in the fact that, while the capital is naturally conservative and coherent, and instinctively partakes of the character of monopoly, industry is diffusive and non-organic. The butcher who demands twenty-five cents a pound for beef, has all the moneyed interest at his back; through his untold millions the capital of the country says: 'Pay twenty-five cents, or go without beef.' The operative of whatever class meets this combination of force with hardly more than the individual claim of natural justice. As a consequence, while everything else appreciates the rewards of industry remain the same; or rather, they are diminished by the additional burdens put upon the worker.

"It has been asserted, mistakenly, that we are applicants for an increase upon the rates of compensation paid us several years ago. A little reflection will show that this is not the case. We simply urge upon your honorable body an increase of our present reduced salaries to a standard somewhat approximating those we formerly received. A thousand dollars in currency today, by no means represents the sum which was paid to him who received a thousand dollars before the war. All class of tradesmen say that it does not. All owners of real estate say that it does not. A combined and universal rearrangement in the scales of prices for every article we are compelled to purchase, demonstrates in the complete attenuation of our never plethoric purses, that it does not. We seek, therefore, respectfully, but most

earnestly, to urge upon your honorable body, the propriety of saying, by your action in reference to us, that it does not. It is a simple alternative proposition that the salaries paid, in past years, have been most exorbitantly high, or that those we now receive are unjustly low. We submit to your intelligent judgment the decision as to which view is correct. No one would have proposed, in the legislature of 1861, to reduce the salaries of department clerks to five hundred dollars. Yet such a result has, in effect, been attained, and a refusal to allow a nominal increase is, in fact, a decision to compel a real reduction."

State employees today contend that the same conditions prevail in 1919 and that instead of their request being for an increase, it is really for a restoration of their former salaries before the war.

Among those who signed the memorial in 1864 were: Philip Phelps, deputy comptroller; W. McGourkey, deputy auditor; Emerson W. Keyes, deputy superintendent of public instruction; S. H. Hammond, deputy attorney-general; Erastus Clark, deputy secretary of State, and Robert H. Shearman, deputy State engineer and surveyor.

A MEMORY

To my woods ohum, E. H. Johnson, Little Tupper Lake, Adirondacks

Only a little low fishing camp,
A murmuring stream singing by,
Where the firefly lights its lamp,
As sounds the whippoorwill's cry.

Hidden far from places of toil,
Where we go a day now and then,
Hieing back to wild woods soil,
Away from the haunts of men.

I see the camp, the little brook,
As I sit at my desk and long
For days of June, my line and hook,
They fill my heart with a song.

Song of th' open under blue skies,
A song of the woods and the fields,
Song so sweet it will never die,
A song that always appeals.

Albany, January 12, 1919

J. S. WHIPPLE,

EMPLOYMENT THE CURE FOR BOLSHEVISM

Education also necessary to combat the propaganda of vicious agitators in the United States who are a growing menace since the war

BY SENATOR CLAYTON R. LUSK

Senator Clayton R. Lusk, of Cortland, N. Y., one of the new members of the senate, who succeeds William H. Hill, now a member of congress, recently delivered an address before the Rotary club of Binghamton which has attracted attention throughout the State. Senator Lusk calls attention to the menace of Bolshevism in this country as a result of unemployment among the returned soldiers. His remedy is to speed up public work wherever possible in order that men may be employed and necessary public improvements made. Senator Lusk also urges the importance of a campaign of education to ward off the insidious doctrines of Bolshevism. The Binghamton Press in an editorial strongly commends the ideas of Senator Lusk and says that they comprise a thoroughly practical program which ought to appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of Americans.—EDITOR.



Clayton R. Lusk

IN half of the civilized world orderly government has either entirely or nearly entirely broken down. Over 300,000,000 people are today at the mercy of men who are utterly dishonest and immoral. Many formerly in the financial and social circumstances

of you business men are being robbed of their property, subjected to every conceivable brutality and outrage, and forced to see their wives and daughters violated. A campaign to reduce our own country to the same sordid level is being persistently waged among us. The organizations that have destroyed the governments and seized the property of the people of these countries are sending funds to the United States in their world-wide campaign. Paid and unpaid agents of the Bolsheviks, I. W. W., and kindred organizations are actively engaged in spreading their

propaganda among the discontented part of our people. It is impossible to tell how much progress they are making.

What are we doing to meet this situation? Nothing. What can we do to meet this situation? This is the question which every American who desires to preserve his property and who loves his home and his family and his country should ask himself. We can, at the present time, if occasion requires, call out the police and the military forces to protect our lives and our property. This is, however, only a temporary relief. The history of these countries, whose governments are today overthrown, should teach us our lesson. This history shows us an aristocracy of birth; men and women of large property interests who regard themselves as superior to the masses, with whom they were entirely out of sympathy. For years they have been protected in their class superiority and in their property by the police and military forces. The time has come when these failed them, and their plight is indeed pitiful. In this country we have the aristocracy of wealth. Men and women whom fortune has highly favored, in many instances attempt to ape the European aristocracy of birth and have adopted an attitude of superiority to the masses, with whom they have little sympathy. How long can the big vested interests and the aristocracy of wealth of this country securely rely upon the police and military power for protection unless this menace is met and cured? I saw by newspaper report the other day that returned soldiers at Butte, Montana, had passed resolutions in favor of the I. W. W., an organization differing little,

except in name, from the Bolsheviks. This may mean little, but certain it is that today nearly a half a million unemployed, many of them returned soldiers, are walking the streets vainly seeking employment, and their numbers are daily increasing. This is certainly an opportunity which the enemies of our government will not overlook.

How is this problem to be met? Clearly the first thing to do is to give work to the unemployed soldiers and other working men who are seeking employment. For the past year or two public works in the nation, states and municipalities have been practically at a standstill. These should be resumed at once on as large a scale as possible. This is the program which has been recently adopted by the Republican majority in the legislature of the State of New York. It should be adopted by every political subdivision and municipality of the State. At this time, when contracts based on war conditions have been cancelled and many manufacturers are facing curtailment or complete cessation of production, public authorities should act. The public can afford to take chances which private interests will not take.

This, of course, will only afford temporary relief. What is to be done to permanently cure the deplorable condition into which our country is drifting? It appeals to me that we must first see to it that justice, in the way of compensation for services as compared to the cost of living, is done to the laboring classes. Much has been accomplished in this line. More remains to be done; and this should engage our serious attention. Second, all snobbishness of the aristocracy of wealth should be done away with and we should feel and show our appreciation of the dignity of labor, and strive for that social and political equality upon which our country was founded. Third, we should go out into our communities and see that men and women, who are willing to work, and their

families, notwithstanding misfortunes under which they may happen to be suffering, have sufficient fuel, clothing and food to make them comfortable. Many cases of innocent distress and suffering exist in every community. This work on our part will go far towards doing away with that bitterness and class hatred which makes Bolshevism possible. Much of this work can and should be done by the churches. We must not forget the example that Christ set. A truly Christian world would be a world devoid of Bolshevism.

This work can also be carried on by humane societies, societies organized for social service work, and such societies as your own. Your donations to war work will soon largely or entirely cease. Would it not be a good investment for you to contribute liberally to the activities that I have mentioned? I learned the other day from Lieutenant Governor Walker of the splendid work that your organization is doing this week for the Broome county humane society and different charities in your community. As president of the State humane societies I wish to commend you and take this opportunity to thank you for your efforts in behalf of this work.

Last, but not least, we should conduct a campaign of education among the working classes. They should not be left to the uncontradicted propaganda of agitators who are seeking to destroy our government and our homes. In connection with our campaign to do industrial and social justice to the working classes and to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunates, we should send men and women out to conduct a campaign of enlightenment and to counteract the destructive doctrines of the paid and unpaid agents of disloyalty and destruction. The momentous and deplorable happenings throughout the world during the past four years should arouse us to the perils of the hour and spur us to the fulfillment of the duty which we as citizens owe to our country at this time.

NEW YORK'S PART IN AMERICANIZATION

Important and interesting work being done by the State education department — Surprising amount of illiteracy revealed by draft

By WILLIAM C. SMITH

Director Americanization bureau, State education department

W IPE out illiteracy in New York State is the challenge of the reconstruction period. Speeding up intensive educational facilities for the teaching of English to adults and stimulating communities to cooperative, sympathetic action in Americanization are two important phases of the proposition which aims at effecting a marked reduction in the figures for illiterates and non-English speaking residents in the Federal Census of 1920.

Already the impulse born of wartime activities and appreciation of the magnitude of the problem presented by the non-English speaking and illiterate groups in the foreign born population of the Empire State has brought about results in the way of establishing night schools and factory classes for the purpose of teaching the common language of our country. These efforts toward adult education have blazed the way for a sustained, well-balanced program of State aid and supervision as a definite contribution to the Americanization movement which faces a truly gigantic prospect through the industrial sections of the State.

Made keenly alive to the extent of illiteracy by the calling of nearly 386,196 selective service men who were unable to speak English, the federal government through the department of the interior is vigorously supporting legislation designed to wipe out illiteracy in the United States before 1927, the plan calling for federal aid extended in proportion to State appropriations for immigrant education or Americanization. Under one bill now before congress the share of New York State would

be nearly \$1,000,000 a year. The interest of the federal authorities in bringing about a solution of the problem lies in the fact there are today eight millions of illiterates and non-English speaking persons in the different states. Through cooperative effort with the department of the interior and with the local authorities in the cities, villages and towns throughout the State, the drive against illiteracy will be given a tremendous impetus that can not but mean a successful conclusion well within the period contemplated by the federal bill which would begin operations in 1919 and end in 1926.

Regents of the university of the State of New York are deeply interested in the subject. Governor Alfred E. Smith has gone on record in support of their plan for extending Americanization and for the betterment of education generally through the State. Legislative leaders, too, have expressed themselves as being heartily in favor of a vigorous campaign aimed at wiping out this menace. At the last session of the legislature, laws were enacted under which the training of teachers and other features of the program were authorized. Seven institutes are now in session and graduates from these will bring the total to more than 2,200 teachers trained in the special Americanization course.

Speaking of the present situation, acting commissioner of education Finegan said:

"One of the most immediately pressing educational problems before the State and also the nation is that of educating the adult illiterate. The latest available figures show that there are 597,000 persons in the State who are unable to speak English. Five



A class of aliens in a factory being taught the English language

hundred and thirteen thousand of these are more than twenty-one years of age and 362,000 are not only unable to speak English but are unable to read or write any language. This means that 22 per cent of all foreign born persons more than ten years of age, in this State, are unable to speak English and that 13 per cent of all foreign born persons over ten years of age are illiterates.

"These conditions present a situation demanding immediate action. While the State should seek and welcome financial and other co-operation from the national government, the situation is one of such peril to the school and economic interests of the State that the State, itself, should strike a swift blow for the prompt correction of this evil. We should enter upon a specific and definite program, contemplating the teaching of every illiterate in the State to read and write the English language, within a period of three years."

Many definitions have been made of the word Americanization but no matter how

opinions may differ, teaching the language of the United States is of first importance. Hence, it is believed that there should be adult schools wherever there are foreigners to attend them and these schools should not only be for the teaching of English but for education in a broad, general sense that will aid in Americanizing the pupil.

This idea constitutes the slogan of a broader public school program of classes in English, history and civics at any time or place the need arises. Thus, it will be seen, a community can be Americanized when every activity creating better conditions for the foreign born is massed behind the public school program which embraces the consideration that foreigners themselves have fully as much to contribute to America and American culture as America has to contribute to the foreign born.

With that object in view, teachers have been, and are being, trained to teach special classes in English, for the factory, for the home and for the night school. The work

calls for special qualifications and a breadth of understanding and sympathy not always required in the average class room is essential in dealing with these adult pupils. Thousands of earnest and hopeful foreigners flock to the night schools in eager anticipation of learning English only to become discouraged and drop out because teachers are unable to understand them and meet their needs. It is not hard to imagine the despondency and discouragement of these people, tired after the day's work, when they see their cherished dream of mastering the new language vanish, and with it their hopes of becoming real Americans. On the other hand where the teacher proves to be possessed of a personality and shows a sympathetic interest, the accomplishment of her pupils is most remarkable and the interest displayed by them in our language and system of government is a most reassuring result. The records of factory classes in New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo point unmistakably to the need for this system of education being extended and all persons interested, whether teachers, employers or pupils, find in the results attained a large return on the investment of time and money.

Six to eight factory classes in Buffalo find the pupils eager and interested while in Lackawanna close by a cooperation has been effected which will strengthen public school classes and a social center organization. Twenty factory classes are in operation in Syracuse under the direction of the public schools and the Americanization league of which T. Aaron Levy is president, and a half dozen home classes have been established. Albany, which presents less of a problem perhaps than other cities of its size in the State, has three factory classes in addition to night schools and volunteer workers are teaching fifteen home classes under supervision of the State department. These latter classes average from three to six persons. Amsterdam has an energetic community council at work

under Superintendent Morrow, and the list might be extended.

In New York city the factory class finds its greatest expression because of the size of the problem there being attacked. Under the supervision of Miss Sarah Elkus seventy classes have achieved notable results. Watertown has been made the center of the Northern New York district and night schools are now in session at the principal grade schools of that city. Massena, the home of the aluminum industry, is taking vigorous hold of the problem of a nearly fifty per cent foreign population. Building schools to keep up with the growing child population has been the main activity of the education authorities but with board of trade and community cooperation a more extended program of night schools is now being projected.

On Long Island, where the illiterate population of Nassau and Suffolk counties totals 7,078, a district has been established and night schools started. Nearly 200 pupils are attending six night classes and about 100 adults are receiving instruction in four centers while a program embracing several Americanization features has been launched for this spring.

An illustration of the popular attitude of mind on the general subject of Americanization is found in the experience of a defense committee in one of the northern New York counties. One member of the committee criticised the Americanization program as being useless, his contention being that the "foreigners" could work out their own salvation. When this official afterward became a member of a draft board and passed upon a number of young men of foreign birth who were called for military service, he found what was to him a surprising willingness on their part to don the khaki. "Why," he said, "they're just as ready to go as our own boys but the difficulty with some of them is that they don't understand English." This

official, needless to say, afterward became one of the most active supporters of the Americanization work in his county.

Strange as it may seem, the immigrant often understood the call for military duty better than did the American of native descent for he came from a country where that call was known to every youth. To that fact is credited the readiness to serve which was as marked with selective service men of foreign descent as with the native Americans.

In one northern New York county there is a considerable colony of Poles who invested in farms in the foothills of the Adirondacks several years ago, the investment being made largely upon the advice of a former fellow countryman who, to judge from the prices reported to have been paid for the land, could not have but found the deal profitable. Farming was carried on by the new colonists with energy but with scanty results until finally the Poles started out to make maple sugar and maple syrup. It is told of their initial attempt in this line that the results were a dismal failure, the "sugar" being of the consistency of rock and filled with bark and leaves. The bark in this instance was even worse than the bite, according to a local wag, but the effort succeeded in attracting the attention of a dealer in maple products who took the time to teach the members of the colony how to tap the trees and how to boil down the sap. In short, he gave them all the details of successful sugar bush management and had the satisfaction of having his patience well rewarded by the Poles bringing in maple sugar and syrup of the finest quality after a few more experiments. Today some of the best products in this typically Yankee line of endeavor are being marketed by these same Poles. The interest taken by the citizen who taught them how is an example in practical Americanization that could well be emulated in other sections of the State.

It will be seen from the above that no hard or fast rule can be laid down for Americanization methods to be attempted in addition to the teaching of the common language. There are no precedents to govern these more social phases of the movement except what our wartime experiences may have supplied in different communities. In some rural sections Americanization may mean a home demonstration agent or the establishment of a farm bureau; in another a community center building may be a most valuable contribution to the process while in others improvement of housing conditions and the urging of health and sanitary measures may be more imperative. All of these steps, however, are but the acquainting of the foreign born with American living standards and these phases must of necessity be left to the community itself to work out, whereas the teaching of English is an educational responsibility which rests upon the State.

Genuine Americanization cannot flow from any effort based upon purely philanthropic motives and inspired from above. As Governor Smith stated in his address to the regents, the movement must be democratic. Rather than be inspired by members of the more select social circles, the individual initiative of the stranger within our gates should be quickened to action through acquainting him with his own need for the benefits and privileges of citizenship. It follows that through the changing of his habits of thought he will of his own accord develop a desire to make the American language his language and American ideals and institutions his in the fullest sense. This will start him on the way to Americanism.

Thus real rather than theoretical assimilation shall follow in the wake of the Americanization movement, whose cornerstone is a common language and whose completed structure is a united nationalism against which those strange new forces shall beat and beat in vain.

OLD TIME NEWSPAPERMEN AT CAPITOL

How they reported the legislative sessions twenty-five and thirty years ago. A few of them are still in the harness and tell interesting stories of politics and politicians

By JAMES MALCOLM

Editor State Service magazine

WHAT political history and personal reminiscences of politicians old time Albany correspondents could unfold if they were to ransack their memories for the last twenty-five years or more. Newspapermen at the capitol as a rule are too busy to keep systematic memoranda of the happenings which afterwards become vital history. The events of the day appear too trivial until viewed in the perspective. This is especially true of these later days when an overwhelming mass of world events crowd the newspapers and State news is more than ever forced into the background.

The STATE SERVICE magazine reproduces in this issue the pictures of some of the legislative correspondents as they appeared in the old State Red Books of more than twenty years ago. A few of these men are still active in the fascinating work of collecting and writing news of the legislative sessions and departments of the State government. Others have gone into more peaceful

pursuits but continue to look back with pleasant memories to the days when they were keeping tab on politics, politicians and the daily routine of public affairs.

Those who are still in the harness often discuss the great change which has gradually come over the old method of legislative reporting in the last twenty-five years. Even twenty years ago the doings of Albany were recorded in the daily papers more in detail and in a frank spirit of criticism which is in striking contrast with the more routine writing of today. Criticism often took on the character of what the newspaper world calls "roasting." Semi-editorial writing in which the correspondents were permitted to express their opinions of the legislators and legislation was much more common than at present. In those days also the correspondents worked more as individuals or in small groups, each competing with the other in digging for facts at the capitol. Gradually, owing to the necessities of the situation, newspapermen came together in larger



Edward C. Cuyler (1892)



P. T. Rellihan (1895)



Byron L. Newton (1898)



G. M. Janvrin (1899)



Franz Richter (1895)



W. A. Marakle (1898)



Albert E. Hoyt (1895)



Albert E. Hoyt (1919)

co-operating groups until today there is less and less individual effort by men who represent the larger newspapers of the State.

For many years what is known as the Tub in Albany, the proprietor of which is Garret J. Benson, has been the headquarters of newspaper correspondents from all over the State. It derives its name from the fact that it is a Turkish bath establishment and hotel combined. Here nearly all of the newspapermen in the earlier days assembled to write their stories of the legislative sessions. If the chronicles of the Tub as a political newspaper center could ever be set down they would be as startling as they would be entertaining.

The building itself, whose history goes back about a century, is of State-wide interest. It was the home of five different governors before the State owned an executive mansion. The first governor to occupy the old house was William L. Marcy of Troy, elected in 1832. William H. Seward of Auburn, elected in 1838, afterwards a member of President Lincoln's cabinet, was the second occupant of the house. Then followed Governor William C. Bouck of Schoharie county, elected in 1842. Here followed an interim from 1844 to 1854, at the end of which Myron H. Clark of Canandaigua, a Prohibition governor, was elected, and became a tenant of what is now the Tub. Edwin D. Morgan, New York's war governor, a resident

of New York city, was last of the executives to lease the building and reside in it.

It was subsequently occupied by the Christian Brothers academy where many of the well known men of Albany and vicinity received an education.

When "Garry" Benson, proprietor of the Tub bought the property, it soon became the abiding place of newspapermen. Mr. Benson is the ideal host for men who would keep posted on the gossip concerning politicians and events at the State capitol. Back in the days of Thomas C. Platt he was sergeant-at-arms of the senate and has been the intimate of governors and other public officials for the last thirty years. The correspondents who want to link the past with the present and inform themselves on big political events are always sure to find in "Garry" a prolific source of information. Thousands of political stories read throughout the State in the daily newspapers have found their source and development at the Tub.

Edward C. Cuyler, who began as a correspondent at the capitol in 1884, is undoubtedly the oldest in point of service. Mr. Cuyler has thus been active in the work without interruption for thirty-six years. During that time he has been the resident representative of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Boston *Globe* continuously.

His father and grandfather were editors and owners of the old Albany *Morning*

Express, the successor of which is the *Knickerbocker Press*. When Mr. Cuyler began his capitol experience there was keener rivalry between the men for scoops. There were fewer correspondents and for many years there was hardly a newspaper outside of New York city which sent a representative to the capitol during the session of the legislature. The newspapers of the remainder of the State evidently relied upon the New York papers to supply their readers with legislative news. Mr. Cuyler says that it is no reflection upon the correspondents of today that the men of more than thirty years ago exercised more care in the collection of their facts and in writing them than in the later days. He appreciates that the great volume of news at the capitol makes it impossible for even the most industrious newspapermen to cover even the vital happenings with the thoroughness that was expected in the eighties.

George S. Spinney of the *New York Times*, as Cuyler recalls him, was the most aggressive and caustic in his writings of any of the Albany correspondents. Newspaper proprietors expected this kind of writing more than they do now and Mr. Spinney was able to gratify the desire of the owners of the *Times* to the fullest extent. His stories are still recalled by former members of the legislature who are still living and by the politicians who had reason to be impressed by them.

George M. Janvrin appears to be the second in point of uninterrupted service at the capitol. He came as the representative of the *Brooklyn Citizen* in 1899 and has continued at the capitol year after year. This year he is with the *New York City Globe* after having served the *Citizen* for thirty-two years in various capacities, first as a reporter, then as Sunday editor, city editor and legislative correspondent. Mr. Janvrin's experiences like those of most of the political writers have been varied and thrilling enough to make one of the "best sellers," should he ever find the time to record them.

The next in order of long and continued service is Patrick T. Rellihan. Mr. Rellihan until this year was away from the capitol for two years which interrupted an unusually long service. He first came to Albany as a correspondent in 1891 for the *Brooklyn Citizen* and was on the job every year until 1916, making a continuous record of twenty-six years. Next to Mr. Cuyler's record this is probably longer than any other correspondent has served his paper at the capitol. He first was on the *Citizen* in 1889 when he began as a printer. From that trade he graduated to being a reporter. He can tell many interesting stories of the public men of twenty-five and thirty years of New York State, and those succeeding them to the present time. He recalls meeting Theodore Roosevelt in the early eighties, the day after



Edward S. Luther (1895)



Edward S. Luther (1919)



Robert H. Fuller (1907)



Col. L. R. Stegman (1895)



Fred Wose (1899)



Louis Seibold (1898)



Henry L. Stoddard (1895)



G. W. Blake (1895)

Mr. Roosevelt had been nominated for the assembly. The incident is now more interesting because of the fact that he met Mr. Roosevelt in company with Henry George the well known author, economist and original single taxer, who was then unknown to politics.

"I was a mere boy," said Mr. Rellihan, "and did not at the time, of course, appreciate the important part these two men would afterwards play in public affairs. Mr. Roosevelt, I remember, impressed me with his vivacity. The subject of his conversation was about his nomination for the first public office he ever held. He chuckled over how the nomination was brought about, evidently enjoying the experience in the convention which had been held the night before. He told the story to Mr. George while I was an eager listener, because I was not old enough to enter into the real meaning of the occasion.

"It is worthy of note that a few years later, 1886, these two men were opposing candidates for mayor of New York city, Henry George on the Independent and Labor ticket and Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican. Abram Hewitt, it will be remembered, the Tammany candidate, was elected, Mr. George following with a large vote and Mr. Roosevelt being a poor third in the race."

Edgar L. Murlin, now with the court of appeals and for many years in the executive department at the capitol, was correspondent

for the New York *Tribune* more than twenty years ago. He had an interesting experience with Governor Roosevelt, illustrating how easily a newspaper correspondent may unintentionally incur the ill-will of a public official. Governor Roosevelt sometimes had important information to convey to the newspapermen which he wished to keep out of the papers for a time. Surrounded by a group of correspondents one forenoon in the executive chamber, the Governor was busy giving out the facts of an important piece of news when Mr. Murlin about the middle of the interview joined the circle. He arrived too late to hear Governor Roosevelt caution those present against publishing the facts he was giving them or at any time quoting him. He was thus led to take notes and, being on the fringe of the group of correspondents, the Governor had not seen him taking the notes. The next morning the *Tribune* had a big story in which not only the main facts were published but Governor Roosevelt was quoted word for word. The Governor was very angry and refused to accept any explanation of how Mr. Murlin had innocently printed the story. He denied the *Tribune* correspondent access to the daily interviews during the remainder of his term.

Byron R. Newton, now collector of the port of New York and recently assistant secretary of the treasury under William G. McAdoo, was one of the old-time newspaper

correspondents at the capitol. Mr. Newton more than twenty years ago represented the Buffalo *Evening News*. Subsequently he was a political writer on the New York *Herald* and also represented that paper as its correspondent at Albany.

He could relate much that is valuable in political and State history of the days when John Raines, Patrick H. McCarren, Jacob A. Cantor, Henry J. Coggeshall, Timothy D. Sullivan and Frank W. Higgins were conspicuous members. Mr. Newton had a violin and with other amateur musicians entertained his newspaper colleagues at the Tub. It is recalled that frequently there was a near riot when four or five of the newspapermen in different parts of the building began to play on their various instruments. Those who wanted to write stories for the newspapers often in despair and in a tone of voice that could not be mistaken appealed to "Garry" Benson to have the place cleaned out of "disturbing and alleged musicians." But "By" Newton and his associate musicians, so the story runs, paid little heed to the protest. They continued to entertain or distract with their violins, flutes, zithers and other noise-making instruments.

Mr. Newton was in charge of a publicity bureau for the Woodrow Wilson committee in 1912, whose purpose was to bring about the nomination for president of the then Governor of New Jersey. In this work he

is said to have attracted the attention of Mr. McAdoo, who made him his secretary when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He was afterwards promoted to be assistant secretary of the treasury and about two years ago was made collector of the port of New York, one of the biggest federal plums in the United States.

John A. Hennessy, who in recent years, as executive auditor for Governor William Sulzer, attracted the attention of the State, was also more than a score of years ago prominent as a newspaper correspondent at Albany. He was a member of the assembly from a Brooklyn district, about the same time. Mr. Hennessy represented in Albany the old *Mail and Express* of that city, an afternoon newspaper. He had a reputation for digging for the facts and weaving them into a readable story for his newspaper. As in later years, so in those days Hennessy inspired a wholesome fear in the hearts of men disposed to be crooked with the public.

He is now general manager of the Providence, R. I., *News*.

It was when Roswell P. Flower was governor in 1891 that the correspondents first conceived the idea of forming an association and giving a dinner to which the governor, lieutenant-governor and other public officials were invited. The first dinner was at the Tub. Governor Flower, Lieutenant-Governor



Edgar L. Murlin (1895)



John D. Whish (1895)



Charles B. Smith (1895)



J. A. Hennessy (1893)

 OLD TIME ALBANY CORRESPONDENTS

ROBERT H. FULLER, *Albany Journal*, 1895, afterwards with *New York Herald*. Secretary to Governor Hughes and member of the State water supply commission. Now secretary of the New York city merchants' association.

GEORGE W. BLAKE, *New York World*, 1895, prison investigator in 1913, now with *New York Times*.

FRANZ RICHTER, *Staats-Zeitung*, 1895. Still serving that paper at the capitol.

GEORGE M. JANVRIN, *Brooklyn Citizen*, 1899, now with the *New York Globe*. He is the second oldest correspondent at the capitol in successive service.

EDWARD C. CUYLER, *New York Evening Post*, twenty years ago. Mr. Cuyler has been at the capitol as a correspondent every year for thirty-six years and is therefore the oldest in point of service.

EDGAR L. MURLIN, *New York Tribune*, 1895. Now with court of appeals.

COLONEL LOUIS R. STEGMAN, *Brooklyn Standard Union*, 1895. Now chairman of State monuments commission.

HENRY L. STODDARD, *Mail and Express*, 1895. Now one of the owners of the paper.

CHARLES B. SMITH, *Buffalo Times*, 1895. Later managing editor of the *Buffalo Courier* and member of congress from Buffalo for ten years.

FRANK E. PERLEY, *Buffalo Express*. Later of the *New York World*, private secretary to Governor Frank W. Higgins and member of the State tax commission.

BYRON R. NEWTON, *Buffalo News*. Later of the *New York Herald* and assistant secretary to the treasury. Now collector of the port, New York city.

LOUIS SEIBOLD, *New York World* for more than twenty years, now on the *World* staff at the peace conference, France.

LUTHER B. LITTLE, *New York Times*, now connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

PATRICK T. RELLIHAN, *Brooklyn Citizen*, 1891. Later on the *New York Press*, now on the *Citizen*.

EDWARD S. LUTHER, *Albany newspapers* in 1893, now legislative correspondent, *Morning Telegraph*, New York.

GEORGE S. SPINNEY, *New York World*, 1897. Now court clerk, New York city.

ALBERT E. HOYT, *Lockport Journal*, 1895. Later on the *Albany Argus*, now secretary of the State commission of elections.

FRED WOSE, *Albany Journal* twenty years ago. Now resident correspondent *New York World* and manager *Legislative Index*.

JOHN A. HENNESSY, *Mail and Express*, 1891. Member of assembly 1894-95. Managing editor of *New York Press* and now general manager of the *Providence, R. I., News*.

WILLARD A. MARAKLE, *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, 1895, now editor of the *Bulletin*, State industrial commission.

JOHN D. WHISH, *New York Herald* more than twenty years ago, now serving newspapers throughout the State.

William F. Sheehan and other well-known State officials were present. There were no stunts in those days, a feature which has since become a great attraction at these annual dinners of the correspondents. Whatever raillery there was indulged in at the expense of the big men present, the newspapermen included in their speeches. Mr. Hennessy was one of the speakers on this memorable first occasion and it is recalled that he "got under the skin" of Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan. Hennessy in fine sarcasm and half jest and half in earnest elaborated upon some of the Buffalo bills supported and put through by the lieutenant-governor. One of these was the Queen city gas bill.

Hennessy and the other newspapermen indulged in a good deal of fun much to the discomfort of Mr. Sheehan who took the speeches, as he afterwards admitted, much too seriously. In his reply he intimated that the correspondents were in a conspiracy to drive him out of public life. This was greeted with roars of laughter by the newspapermen present but Mr. Sheehan could not see the joke.

William McMurtrie Speer, afterwards managing editor of the *Albany Argus*, was then correspondent for the *New York Sun*. Mr. Speer, taking advantage of the rumpus at the correspondents' dinner, advised Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan to institute a legislative investigation of the alleged conspiracy of the newspapermen to drive the lieutenant-governor out of public life. He so impressed the lieutenant-governor that an investigation was begun and at one time it was seriously proposed to banish all the newspapermen from the floor of the senate and give them a place in the gallery. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan had some reasons to suspect that he was being made the victim of the correspondents by the character of some of the stories sent to some of the principal New York newspapers. As one of the old-timers



*Garry Benson,
thirty years ago*

still in the harness admitted recently: "I must admit that the attacks on Sheehan were pretty fierce. You see little of that kind of newspaper work today."

The stage was all set for a thorough investigation of the newspaper correspondents to ascertain why they were reflecting in their stories upon the lieutenant-governor. George W. Blake of the *New York Times* was the first and only witness. The committee either was unable to get any damaging testimony from Mr. Blake or its members had made up their minds that the investigation was a foolish move, as nothing further was done. The inquiry which promised to be a State scandal for weeks, suddenly fizzled out. Mr. Blake, who was still with the *New York Times*, was appointed by Governor Sulzer in 1913 to investigate the State prisons.

Edward Staats Luther, well known throughout the State because of his political column in the *New York Morning Telegraph*, was first in the capitol as a correspondent in 1893. Mr. Luther adds in his inimitable way some history of the last twenty-five years at the capitol. Here is what he writes:

BY EDWARD STAATS LUTHER

"There is no doubt about it, Louis W. Gett, secretary to the attorney-general, has the meanest disposition of any man in Albany.



Garry Benson's Tub, headquarters of the newspapermen. This old building was the residence of five governors of the State nearly a century ago. It is located at 132 State street, Albany, N. Y.

"He is the sort of person who deliberately goes to a dark closet, drags out your pet skeleton and, headed by a brass band, parades down State street to the union

station to exhibit it for your benefit when you hit the town.

"That's exactly the sort of thing Louis did for me on a recent afternoon when he walked into the room of the legislative correspondents' association at the capitol carrying a Red Book of the vintage of 1895 and, chuckling with demoniacal glee, pointed to a picture of myself taken in those far-off days when I was a cub reporter 'covering' the legislature.

"Skeleton? Sure! At any rate it looked like a skeleton compared with the 230 pounds avoirdupois which I have been carrying around for the last dozen years. And, what's more, 1895 wasn't the earliest date I showed up at the capitol as a newspaper reporter, as my first 'official' appearance on an assignment was in 1893 when the 'Same Old Bill' Sulzer was speaker of the assembly. However I didn't reach the dignity of having my picture in the Red Book until two years later.

"Well, that old Red Book which Louis Gett showed to me certainly aroused memories. As I looked through its pages and saw the old faces — many long since gone forever from the stage of this world's affairs — it brought back old and very pleasant times, and it didn't seem so very, very long ago either. Out of the pages stared the faces of such old-time newspaper notables as Hugh Hastings of the *New York Times*, George Edward Graham of the *Associated Press*, John Boden of the *New York Press*, Riordan of the *New York Post* and Joseph L. McEntee, then of the *United Press* and later of the *New York Sun* — all of whom since have passed on.

"Hastings, big and genial and with a funny little half-lisp that added zest to every story he told. Later he became State historian and dropped the newspaper work to which he had given so much. 'Eddie' Graham, who afterwards won distinction as a war correspondent in 1898 but who is best

remembered for the big-hearted way he always helped the cub reporters. Boden, one of the brainiest men who ever hit Albany, Riordan, who was a skillful satirist and clever writer, and McEntee — still fresh in the memory of all 'on the hill' — who was one of the very best news-getters the capitol ever saw.

"Then there was William McMurtrie Speer of the *New York Sun*, clever, erratic and a dominant figure, reaching six feet two into the clouds and always silk-hatted. There also was Willis Holley of the *New York Sun*, kindly, considerate and always trying to extend a helping hand to a new man. Both Speer and Holly gave up newspaper work long ago and the newspaper field was a loser by each defection.

"Byron R. Newton was there in those days from the *Buffalo News*, always disturbing his neighbors by playing a violin into the early hours of near-dawn. Now Newton is collector of the port of New York but he never forgets his Albany newspaper days. Another from Buffalo was Charles B. Smith of the *Times*, who, after several years in congress, lost his seat at the last election.

"George A. Glynn, now chairman of the Republican State committee, was a newspaperman frequently seen about the capitol in those days, although never a regular Albany correspondent. He was on the staff of the *Syracuse Herald* at the time, coming to Albany first as compiler of the constitutional convention of 1894 — a job in which I helped him.

"Harry Brown of the *New York Herald* and Frank E. Perley, first of the *Buffalo Express* and later of the *New York World*, were other big figures, both of whom since have dropped out of the Albany newspaper field, Brown to enter business and Perley to become proprietor of a paper in White Plains as well as head of a publishing company in Manhattan.

"Louis Seibold of the New York *World* is one of the few big newspapermen at the capitol in those days who still is an important figure in the game — bigger by far now even than then. The picture of Seibold in the Red Book of those days shows him with a red moustache which he then affected but which he since has discarded along with most of the hair that adorned his dome.

"Samuel G. Blythe was around Albany in those days, representing the Buffalo *Enquirer*, while John H. O'Brien was there for the Buffalo *Courier*. While Blythe's earnings as a writer today are many times his income while in Albany the thought comes to mind that Sam was a far more congenial sort then than in these latter days when he has become old Prohibition Propaganda himself. For years Blythe has been writing feature stuff for the *Saturday Evening Post* and he now is in Paris at the peace conference for that publication.

"Another important figure in the newspaper group at the capitol at that time was George Spinney of the New York *Times*, while Luther B. Little also represented that paper. Both these star reporters since have given up their newspaper work but not their genial outlook on life. Edward G. Riggs of the New York *Sun* never was a regular Albany correspondent but he always spent more or less time around the legislature each winter and whenever he showed up something was sure to happen to make the *Sun* readers sit up. Now Riggs has drifted into other fields.

"Old Colonel Lewis R. Stegman of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* was probably the most distinguished looking of the correspondents of that period, with his white hair, white Dundreary whiskers and a great height. The colonel was a G. A. R. man and was proud always of his newspaper calling.

"George W. Blake of the New York *World* was another big news-getter of a quarter of a

century ago and he still is a newspaperman although he seldom or never gets to Albany any more. The same can be said of Robert H. Fuller, then of the Albany *Journal* and later of the New York *Herald*. Fuller later was secretary to Governor Hughes and now is publicity manager for the merchants association of New York. Monte Cutler of the New York *Press* was an entertaining feature writer and he still handles a pen cleverly.

"Few indeed of the newspaper men who were working in the group when I first hit the sawdust trail still are doing newspaper work at the capitol — one almost can count them on the fingers of a hand. They are Edward C. Cuyler, Franz Richter of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, George M. Janvrin of the New York *Globe*, Patrick T. Rellihan of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, John D. Whish of the Syracuse *Journal*, Fred W. Wose of the New York *World* and Willard A. Marakle.

"It would do a lot of them good to look up those old pictures in the Red Book, although none would be shocked as severely as I was."

TEK KEER UV JIM

Deah Lawd, I feels to lif' a li'l' prayer —
My boy Jim has done gone ovah thaih,

An' I'se so wuthless 'cep' to pray fu' him,
I ax yo' Lawd, will yo' tek keer uv Jim?

I reckon you' don' know my boy Jim,
Dey's so many black boys tall 'n' slim.

But I'se gwine tell yo', Lawd, you'll know him by his eyes,
Fu' evah sence he gin hisse'f — you'd be surprise'

De look uv glory dat seem to cling —
Reckon sho' dat boy has seen de king

In all his glory, 'n' de light done shine
Back in dem eyes uv dat black boy uv mine.

I craves to shaih dat vision 'long o' him,
But all I had to gin is gone — dat's Jim.

Gwine mek out, someway, outen him,
Ef, Lawd, yo'll jes' tek keer uv Jim.

LEIGH RICHMOND MINER in the *Outlook*.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE SINGLE TAX

*State employee in a book on taxation in New York State
gives reasons why he is opposed to the theory of Henry George*

The following article opposing the single tax is taken from a recent book by Frederick D. Bidwell of the State tax commission. Mr. Bidwell's book is entitled: "Taxation in New York State," and contains a great deal of valuable information for those who are interested in the history and development of taxation. The STATE SERVICE magazine reproduces the part of the chapter on the single tax and prints also in the following article the appeal to the legislature of James R. Brown, president of the Manhattan single tax club in behalf of that system of taxation. These two articles, one in opposition and the one for, may be interesting to our readers who would know the arguments usually presented on both sides of the subject.—EDITOR.

HENRY GEORGE claims that man is a land animal and therefore cannot live without the use of the land, and that the land should belong to all of the people because of man being a land animal; that man can no more live without the use of the land than he can live without air and water. Therefore land should be as free as air and water. All will agree that man is a land animal, and that he cannot subsist without the products of the soil any more than he could live without free access of air and the use of water. But that is no argument against the private ownership of land. Mr. George says that the man who owns the land under our present system virtually owns those who must occupy land. He fails to recognize that man is a social as well as land animal, and that social conditions are as necessary for man in a state of society as the use of the land or the air and water.

For the sake of illustration we will suppose that land is the hub of the wheel of society. Man must draw his support from the land; that in his undeveloped state—in his tribal state, land was practically the only essential to his well-being; but when the division of labor was first adopted, then

social progress commenced. It was when man evolved to that state of intelligence where he saw that a division of labor was better for his well-being, that the fisherman said to the rude boat-builder, "You build the boats and I will fish;" and these two said to a third: "You till the soil while one builds the boat and another fishes."

This division of labor continued to grow as man progressed intellectually and socially. The growth has been long and continuous and each and every new invention had added to the wants of man, and has therefore become a necessity in the state of society that he now exists in. The greater the wants of society become the greater becomes the division of labor.

While land is the hub of the wheel of society, the various articles of value, that are desired by the individuals of society, form the other portions of the wheel. Transportation facilities, telephone and telegraph systems, machinery of all descriptions that is today used, great manufacturing plants, banks, in fact, the whole superstructure of society are the spokes, the felloes and tire of the wheel. Man in a state of society is just as dependent on these numerous other factors which have been designated the spokes, the felloes and tire of the wheel, as he is on land, the hub of the wheel. In a state of savagery the hub, or the land, would supply the wants of man, but not in a state of development. So there are many thousand lines of pursuits of trade and combinations of various interests that may be promoted by individuals, that can be of no more harm to society than any possible monopoly of land.

Henry George and his school of followers assert that a single tax on land or land

values as they designate it cannot be shifted, but must be paid by the land owner. In this they are at variance with another school of land taxers led by Isaac Sherman, who contend that a single tax on land would be shifted from the land owner to the consumer and so be diffused throughout the community. The consensus of opinion favors the Henry George theory that a single tax on land or land values would stay put and could not be shifted.

The single taxers state that a single tax on land values would increase production. What the land needs to increase production is more fertilizers and not more taxes. The farmers will agree with this last statement.

The single taxers say that land values are community made values and what the community has made the community is entitled to and these should not go to the private land owners. But value is a social and not an individual phenomenon. Admitting that bare land receives its value through its social environment, we must also admit that the same social environment increases the demand for other commodities and so brings about an increase in value. Take a newspaper for instance. When published in a desert it is worth nothing; when published in a town it is worth something; but when published in a city it receives its maximum value. Is not a milk route more valuable in a city than in a village? The greater the demand for land the greater its value, but the same is true of everything else. How much value has a house in an out-of-the-way place where there is no demand for it? But the same house placed in a city where there is a demand for houses would have considerable value.

But land values do not always or necessarily increase. The single taxers pick out isolated instances and tell us that twenty, thirty or forty years ago Mr. So-and-So bought a piece of land for a song, a town or

city grew up around it, and now he is immensely wealthy from an increased value of his land which the community has created. But where there is one case of this kind there are hundred if not thousands of cases where people have purchased land with the expectation of a rise in value, but it has not risen in value and after paying taxes and special assessments for a period of years they have lost and not made on their investments.

Street railroads would be exempt from taxation entirely under the new system of a single tax on land values for the land used by them in running their cars belongs to the municipalities. The same is true of the gas and electric light companies. Telephone and telegraph companies generally extend through the public streets and highways, and so could not be taxed for land which they did not own.

Finally city lots would be taxed under the system of a single tax on land values, but they are taxed already for all they will sell for and in many cases far beyond their selling value. Seven-elevenths of the farmers' wealth consisted of his land as, the 1910 United States census bulletin on agriculture for New York State shows. This bulletin gives the value of the farmers' land in New York State to be \$707,747,828 and the value of his buildings to be \$476,998,001. As the greater part of the farmers' wealth consists of the bare land it can be readily seen how injurious the single tax on land values would be to him. Contrary to the impression created by the single taxers that rich people are buying up the land, and that tenant farmers in New York State are increasing under the present system of taxation, this census bulletin shows that tenant farmers in New York State are decreasing. It states that during the past decade, from 1900 to 1910, the number of tenant farms in the State had fallen from 54,203 to 44,872, a decrease of 9,331 or 17 per cent.

No wonder the farmers realize that the single tax on land values will ruin them. This system of taxation would result in the destruction of the one class above all others upon which our prosperity rests — the class of independent small farmers.

The system of the single tax on land values is opposed to social justice and the equality of taxation. Why is the man who has invested his hard earnings in land to be exposed to the danger of having part or all of his property taken away from him? When he invested his money in land it was on the basis of the accepted policy of social justice, that private property in land was to be treated like private property in other things. The vast majority of land owners are modest and numberless men in modest cir-

cumstances. Why should the selling value of their land be so diminished by an act of government that a part or all of their property is confiscated? Does it not run counter to our very ideas of social justice and of equality of taxation? Of course, those who hold that there are no vested rights in land would brush aside this argument, but the common sense of most people is not yet ready to go to the length of accepting the bald proposition that the State has a right to take away a man's property without compensation.

The single tax is a proposal hundreds of years old, exploded every time it has been studied seriously, and now kept alive chiefly by funds contributed by enemies of true tax reform.

SINGLE TAXERS APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

They present reasons why the plan should be adopted to raise public revenue — Declare the present system has failed

By JAMES R. BROWN

President, Manhattan Single Tax Club

James R. Brown, president of the Manhattan single tax club, is an expert on the single tax. He has lectured on the subject all over the country and had the advantage of being long a personal friend of the late Henry George. This article was written as an appeal to the members of the legislature this year on account of the importance of the question of taxation at this session.—EDITOR.

AS never before the tax question is up, clamoring for adjustment. This year for State purposes over eighty million dollars must be raised. The budget of New York city will be about two hundred and fifty million dollars and other cities in proportion. With the loss of revenue, due to prohibition, the need of a better method of taxation is imperative.

Taxation is the most important thing in human affairs, and the vital thing in taxation is how we do it. Nothing makes for human

happiness or misery, individually or collectively, in such a degree as our system of taxation. It is the omnipotent hand that opens or closes the door of opportunity.

Our present tax methods are one grand magnificent muddle — no business principle, no ethical principle, no economic law has any place in our application of the taxing power.

Every taxroll in this State is but a collection of guesses — a list of crimes of petit and grand larceny, a record of fines and penalties on business, production and thrift; while the sum total of the selling price or assessed value of the land, is but the capitalized value of the yearly premium we place upon idleness.

We do not deliberately commit all these follies, they grow out of our ignorance of

what taxation is and how it should be applied. The brightest concept we now have of the vital function of raising taxation, is, we need so much revenue, we go out and grab it wherever we can find it, utterly disregarding services rendered or value received.

Every year we tinker our tax laws, and the tinkering job bids fair to hold out for many years to come, unless we adopt an honest, reasonable and sane method of charging citizens for public services.

To tax is to take. Taxation is payment for public services.

By public services we mean streets, sewers, lights, police, etc.

Public service should be paid for as all other services are paid for, according to the value of said services.

The value of your house, furniture, garage, auto, etc., is not and cannot be the measure of the value of public services.

To tax a man on the value of his house as payment for public services is just like charging a man for a suit of clothes by the value of his auto.

Taxing a man on the value of private services is simply taking private property for public use without compensation — in other words stealing by due process of law.

When a man builds, paints, or improves his house, he pays for those services to the painter and builder — why then should he be called to pay for those services a second time to the town that did not build or paint; in fact, rendered no service and delivered no goods?

To increase a man's assessment merely because he rendered a private service unto himself is, to say the least, unreasonable.

If your butcher, going past your house noticed that you had painted or improved your house, went back to his shop and sent you a bill for twenty pounds of steak that he had not delivered, and did not intend to deliver, you would say he was both a fool and a crook — then in the name of com-

mon sense why should the town do such a foolish and dishonest thing?

The value of public services is only measured by what is commonly known as land value — but which is not the value of land but is the value of government — that is public services.

The land along a street not graded, without sewer, far from a fire station, far from schools will be very cheap.

As soon as the street is graded, paved, sewered, lighted, supplied with fire department services, etc., the value of the land begins to climb and it will climb up at least to the full cost of such improvement.

The selling price or assessed value of land is simply the part of what should be the yearly tax that we fail to collect, capitalized.

The selling or assessed value of land pays no taxes. This statement will be a great surprise to most assessors.

If I own a lot the gross ground rent of which is \$75 per year — the tax amounts to \$25, leaving me net rent amounting to \$50. I will ask \$1,000 as selling price, because \$50 is 5 per cent on \$1,000. If the tax was \$50, leaving me \$25 net rent, I could only ask \$500 as \$25 is 5 per cent on \$500 or \$25 capitalized. Increase the tax to \$75, the selling price would disappear, though not the value for use or gross rent. I would simply be unable to sell any taxes that were not collected, for the good and sufficient reason that the town collected all its public service value.

Now reverse the action and don't levy any tax at all on my lot value, but leave all the gross rent in my possession — what would the selling price be? Would it not be \$1,500, for is not \$75 five per cent on \$1,500?

You see how it is that the *less* you tax land values, the higher *the* selling price of the land. On any labor product the reverse is true, the *less* the tax the *cheaper* the goods.

The selling price of land is an embargo on capital and labor, and is, combined with

taxes upon improvements, the reason why capital invested in real estate pays such poor returns.

Professor Bastable of the Dublin university said:

As land is sought for revenue, what lowers its revenue lowers its selling price, and therefore a land tax falls altogether on the possessor at the time of its imposition. Subsequent acquirers take the land subject to the burden and pay a lower price in consequence."

No part of the tax upon land values can be added to the gross rent. This truth of economics is admitted by all economists, and is perhaps the only fact of economics upon which they all agree.

Professor Seligman of Columbia university says:

The incidence of the ground tax is on the landlord. He has no means of shifting it; for, if the tax were to be suddenly abolished, he would, nevertheless, be able to extort the same rent, since the ground rent is fixed solely by the demand of the occupiers. * * * The point is so universally accepted as to require no further discussion.

However the economic reason that land value tax cannot be shifted is the land is fixed in quantity and taxes upon land values instead of driving land out of use, and making it artificially scarce and dear, will encourage it into use, by creating a demand for land users among land owners.

The important thing about taxation is the incidence, and the difference in effect between taxes upon land value, and taxes upon labor or capital value, constitute the great and most vital truth of economics.

Taxes upon labor and capital values restrict production—increase the cost of living—lessen the employment of labor and capital—strangle trade and commerce, give us poverty instead of plenty.

If we do not tax or take land value for social purposes, it becomes a premium on idleness or a payment to the speculator to hold land out of use—thereby making land artificially scarce—artificially dear—raising rent—increasing the cost of living, and

worst of all, closing the door of opportunity on labor and capital.

Our present fool method drives out of use enormous areas of valuable land—We fill our cities with vacant lots or lots with old ramshackles on them—we increase our tax burdens by a senseless expansion of area—and we punish every one who does a sane and useful thing in the way of production. We have made it in many instances more profitable to hold land idle than to use it.

Under the fell influence of the artificial boosting of the value of land, the door of opportunity closes, capital wastes and the worker starves because we have driven a wedge of boosted land value between labor and capital on the one hand and *land*, without which there can be no production at all, on the other hand.

The remedy lies not in charity, prayers, religion, anarchy, socialism or bolshevism, but in the proper use of the taxing power of the people.

By taxing or taking public value for public use we lessen the cost of living, thru the removal of burdensome and unjust taxes that rest upon production, and by taxing land values we pry open to the free use of labor and capital the boundless resources of this earth.

Professor J. B. Clark of Columbia university said years ago:

As the creator, not of the substance of the earth, but of the value residing in it, the State has a producer's right to use and dispose of its product.

Our difficulty in raising revenue lies not in any economic law, nor in the nature of man himself, but in our failure to understand economic law and the dual nature of man. Man is an individual animal and also a social animal—his individual activities produce private property—his social activities produce public property or land value. A just tax law will not violate the rights of private property, nor will it violate thru failure to collect the right of the social

organism to social or public property. Proceeding along these lines, revenue in abundance will be found and that without taking one cent of private property for public purposes, thru taxes upon incomes, personal property, or improvements upon land.

New York city has uncollected taxes amounting to \$250,000,000 per annum, which is capitalized at \$5,000,000,000, and appears

upon tax rolls as the assessed value of land.

Every dollar expended for public purposes is at once registered in increased land values; and should be regarded as a deposit of funds in a bank and drawn when required for public expenditures: Acting on this, the burden of taxation would fall where benefits of government are conferred.

PASSING OF A HISTORIC TAVERN

An old time northern New York country tavern burned to the ground the other day. It was in the little village of Somerville, just across the boundary line in St. Lawrence county. The venerable hotel was not a centenarian, but it was probably 90 years ago that it was built. The place was one of a series of taverns on the old stage road that ran from Utica up through the Black river valley, on into St. Lawrence county and to Ogdensburg. In the days of its full glory it was the last relay point at which horses were exchanged for fresh teams before Ogdensburg was reached, and on the journey south from Ogdensburg to Utica, it was the first station at which fresh horses were obtained.

The tavern is destroyed in the fullness of its years and probably opportunely, for it is saved the last disgraces which would be sure to come with its complete abandonment as a hotel. Fire has saved it from this fate which is fast overtaking numerous other of the old-time hotels of this section. Their day of usefulness is ended, the disintegration has begun.

In its day this particular tavern at Somerville was one of distinction. Silas Wright, State senator, United States senator and governor, always planned to stop there over night on his journey from Canton south or on the last stage of his journey north from the State or national capitals. When he and Mrs. Wright left Canton for Albany late in the fall they always carried with them a tub of salt pork, for the distinguished statesman was particular as to the pork he ate and preferred his own. When the team was driven under the sheds at the somerville house one of the first precautions of the governor was to see that the tub of pork was taken indoors for the night.

George Paris, original landowner, had frequently stopped there, Tom Thumb, traveling through the country with Barnum's road caravan, stayed there over night and boys of several generations were shown the notch on the front window casing, low by the sill, which had been cut to indicate just how short the diminutive Tom was. General Phil Kearney, buying horses for his cavalry regiment during the first days of the Civil war, made his headquarters there for several days, and it is still recounted

that long before the '60s Edward Everett Hale, a "real author from Boston," stopped there over night on one of his journeys.

But taverns of that other day were noted not so much for their celebrated guests as for their celebrations that were held under their roofs, and this particular tavern had been the scene of festivities in honor of every national achievement since the '30s. The old hotels had as part of their equipment a great hall that ran far out over the horse sheds. It was the secular recreational center of the community. Dances were held and entertainments, home talent and otherwise. Prince magicians held forth on its stage and medicine men ministered to the community by the ushers "passing through the aisles."

The hotels of 60 years ago were community hubs around which all else revolved. But 30 or more years ago the decline began. Opinions vary as to just the causes of the decline. The passing years saw communities less dependent one upon another, however. Roads were improved and traveling became easier. Trade centres were transferred from the small villages that were in many instances the home of the taverns to the larger towns. The places made heroic effort to survive but failed. They made their last stand on the liquor licenses they held and if the towns went dry their last source of substantial revenue was gone.

When the automobile and the State road appeared upon the horizon it was predicted that the country tavern would come into its own again, but autoists covered distance too rapidly and they aimed at stopping at only the big towns. In France and England where there is a delightful little tavern every few miles kept by the same family through many generations travel has always been more leisurely than in this country and the tourists have given them adequate support, but there has been no such source of revenue in America.

These abandoned country taverns are scattered all over Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties. Their doors are boarded up and the great hall is opened but a few times a year for a political meeting or a dance. They have lived their day and run their race. The country tavern is a thing of the past.—*Watertown Times*.

SHOULD THE CITY ENGAGE IN HOUSING?

Contention of a New York City expert is that the war makes the problem more urgent than ever — Constitutional amendment unnecessary

By FRANK B. WILLIAMS

Chairman, city planning committee, City Club of New York, in "American City Magazine"

NEVER before in the history of the United States has the demand for municipal housing been so strong as it is today. Up to the time of our entrance into the war, legislation in this country to improve housing had been altogether negative in its aim. Partly because public sentiment would not have warranted anything else, partly because we did not believe that any other policy would be constitutional, our governments until then had without exception limited themselves to attempts to prevent the erection of bad houses; while all the other progressive countries of the Americas and of Europe endeavored to increase the supply of good houses of the type most needed and made use of public funds for the purpose.

Everywhere — in this country as well as in others — there has been a scarcity of proper homes for the wage-earner of limited means; and in no small measure this scarcity was the cause of excessive labor turnover, industrial unrest and disorder, and impaired health and efficiency, all of which were burdens upon society as a whole. The war forced upon us, for the first time, the recognition of this fact, and as a war measure essential to victory the United States government built houses with public money for some of its employees.

The almost entire cessation of building during the war has made the need greater than ever before. The United States government, by its example, has shown us a remedy. Must we await the amendment of our state constitutions before applying it?

In the United States, as in other enlightened countries, public money may be used for public purposes, and nothing else. Evidently there is no logical reason why, under this principle, other countries can use public funds for housing and we cannot. Constitutions, however, are not interpreted and applied altogether by logic, but, also, in no small degree, in the light of history, custom and public opinion. Thus Mr. Justice Holmes, one of the ablest judges of our supreme court of the United States, in a widely quoted passage, says of the police power, that it "extends to all the public needs. * * * It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage, or held by the prevailing mortality or strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare." Thus, too, the court of appeals of the State of New York gives, as a reason for reversing its former decision as to the constitutionality of laws restricting night work by women:

Especially and necessarily was there lacking [when rendering the former decision] evidence of the extent to which during the intervening years the opinion and belief have spread and strengthened that such night work is injurious to women.

Certainly there is no reason in logic or common sense why the public authorities in this country should be permitted to furnish, as public utilities, the transportation to a man's house, together with the water, light and heat in it, and not the house itself. If this distinction was based upon custom and public opinion in this country, is it not clear that our tremendous experiences in this epoch-making war have removed these

obstacles, and that our judges should recognize this fact, and at once support laws empowering cities to use public money for housing, under our State constitutions as they exist today?

And if housing is necessary, rehousing, especially at this time, is no less so. We cannot allow the men from the overcrowded sections of our cities, who have proved themselves in this war entitled to better things, to return to the living conditions they left; we cannot permit another influenza epidemic, costing us more lives than the great war itself, and due, in no small measure, to a lack of sun and air in our homes, to sweep over the country. For the sake of the entire community, we must get rid of our slums.

Under the laws of several of the more progressive European countries, by what is called "zone condemnation," slum areas are taken as a whole, replanned, rebuilt and resold. In no other manner can this work be done so thoroly or so cheaply.

In the United States we have never attempted this task in this way. In some cases we have removed a slum, and made a park in its place; but we do not always want a park at that particular spot, and cannot always afford to pay for it. If housing is constitutional, zone condemnation and rehousing are constitutional also. There are many statutes in this country for the condemnation of low-lying, unhealthful tracts of land, for the purpose of draining, replanning and reselling them; and these statutes have been sustained by our highest courts. It was in this way that the Back Bay in Boston was replanned; and the law authorizing the project was held valid by the supreme court of Massachusetts and the supreme court of the United States. A slum is certainly a much greater public evil — and its renovation a much greater benefit — than a low-lying tract of land; and in both cases zone

condemnation, replanning and resale is a proper and businesslike method of doing the work. When once the courts recognize housing as a public use, zone condemnation as a method of slum removal will also, without question, be recognized by them as constitutional.

NOBODY LOVES NEW YORK

"Nobody loves New York city," says Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and thus the eminent divine places the great metropolis in the same classification as that held by the fat man. Dr. Parkhurst, himself a New Yorker of these many, many years, is not afraid to speak out bravely in telling the truth in this matter just as he has in many others.

And the upstater asks, "Why should anyone love New York?" Its homes are as restricted and narrow as is the vision of such a vast number of its people. There are few open spaces on which the "Keep off the Grass" signs do not appear. Men and women breathe the New York atmosphere and say they like it, but it is noticed that the former ruralites as they delight to call themselves are wont to linger long when once they come upstate on a vacation and when they get ready to go back they face the undertaking as a great ordeal.

When New York newspaper men, they who know New York more thoroughly than anyone else, foregather they invariably dissertate upon the day when they will be able to get away from it and engage in newspaper work upstate somewhere, up in New England, down in Jersey or even in Pennsylvania. New York is not life. It is only a bad, sad experience and life that is lived but once is worth too much to spend in an environment which is described by its own frank and discerning critics as one that nobody loves.

Byron Newton, present collector of the port of New York and erstwhile assistant secretary of the United States treasury, wrote some verses on New York that Manhattan dwellers themselves pronounce a classic in the realism and in accuracy of analysis. Newton was for years a New York newspaper man, having gone there as a youth from Allegany county. He knows the New York atmosphere. Here is his verse:

"Vulgar of manners, overfed,
Overdressed and underbred,
Heartless, Godless, hell's delight,
Rude by day and lewd by night,
Bedwarfed the man, o'ergrown the brute,
Ruled by boss and prostitute;
Purple robed and pauper clad,
Raving, rotting, money mad;
A squirming herd in Mammon's mesh,
A wilderness of human flesh;
Crazed with avarice, lust and rum,
New York, thy name's delirium!"

Watertown Times.

WHAT THE SELECTIVE DRAFT REVEALED

Showed that the great mass of the people were loyal and eager to help — Only a fraction disloyal and deserters — The lessons learned

NO man in the service of the United States during the world war was in so advantageous a position to know the details of the selective draft system as Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal general of the United States. It was he who organized and subsequently directed the draft machinery which brought into being in a marvelously short time the national army. It was a new plan never before attempted in any country. Nobody, however experienced he may have been in military affairs, could have declared with any degree of positiveness just how the system would be received by the American people.

It was a system which "touched every home, every shop, every factory and every farm in the country" in the language of General Crowder. He says he was delighted to find that instead of hostility the selective draft from the beginning met with active sympathy and desire to help. Thousands and thousands of men and women all over the land gladly did their bit to help raise the army. Commenting upon this cooperation, General Crowder says in his report:

As one surveys the ever-widening circle of citizens who thus contributed in the work of the system, the boundaries become more indefinite between the various groups of persons who gave their help for a longer or shorter time, until finally the numbers become countless. The closing impression left upon the mind is one of profound gratitude and satisfaction — gratitude for the destiny which has given us an entire people united in hearty support of the war, and satisfaction in the revelation that a peaceful nation, ambitious only for its own prosperity and happiness, can none the less be relied upon in time of national danger to devote itself to the task of raising a defensive army.

Nearly 24,000,000 men were registered in the selective draft from whom more than 2,800,000 were selected for the army in 90

days. The registration by age is shown in the following table:

TOTAL REGISTRATION IN UNITED STATES BY AGES

Age	Number
18.....	939,875
19.....	761,007
20.....	757,791
21.....	958,739
22.....	1,018,407
23.....	978,975
24.....	1,010,287
25.....	997,544
26.....	967,576
27.....	956,404
28.....	960,460
29.....	974,555
30.....	948,857
31.....	1,043,492
32.....	499,902
33.....	927,968
34.....	920,355
35.....	804,778
36.....	813,581
37.....	823,150
38.....	836,280
39.....	724,416
40.....	688,918
41.....	648,599
42.....	693,657
43.....	654,915
44.....	624,129
45.....	688,002
Age unknown.....	284,867

Total..... 23,908,576

Referring to the registration and mobilization, General Crowder says:

To enroll for service 24,000,000 men, to mobilize a selected army of more than 2,800,000, a million of them in ninety days; to have presently available for military duty 2,000,000 additional men; to classify this vast man power in the order of its military and industrial importance so as to preserve the domestic and industrial life of the nation, to speed up war-time activities, to maintain them in a state of maximum efficient production, and to pave the way to a speedy return to normal peace time pursuits while recruiting the full fighting strength of the nation — these are results that would be instantly rejected

as impossible did not the actual facts stand as irrefutable testimonials to their accomplishment.

That this vast labor should have been accomplished without friction and without the slightest manifestation of antagonism on the part of any disturbing elements is in itself a complete vindication of the loyalty of the American people. It moved with the smoothness of the perfectly adjusted machine. In contrast to the riots and bloodshed attendant upon the enrollment under the Civil war draft act the cheerful and eager submission of the nation to the assumption of its military obligation is a glorious monument to the unselfish spontaneity of its patriotism.

General Crowder condemns the volunteer system declaring that as long as it lasted it played havoc with the orderly process of selection. He says it took no heed of economic value; it received as readily the men indispensable to production as it did the industrially worthless. "We were presented," he declared, "with the strange anomaly of a nation which had intrusted its man power to a selective organization and at the next breath turning over the same resources to an indiscriminate withdrawal by the agencies of recruitment."

When the "work or fight" regulations were put into force, 118,541 men were ordered before the draft boards under that order. Nearly one-half of these were immediately transferred to necessary industries and the others were awaiting decisions when the war ended. Speaking of the subjects of aliens in the draft, General Crowder has this to say:

"The great and inspiring revelation here has been that men of foreign and of native origin alike responded to the call to arms with a patriotic devotion that confounded the cynical plans of our arch-enemy and surpassed our own highest expectations. No man can peruse the muster roll of one of our camps, or the casualty list from a battlefield in France, without realizing that America has fulfilled one of its highest missions in breeding a spirit of common loyalty among all those who have shared the blessings of life on its free soil. No need to speculate how it has come about; the great fact is demonstrated that America makes Americans.

"In the diary of a German officer, found on the battlefield, the following sentence, penned by one of the enemy whom these men went out to fight, speaks volumes: 'Only a few of the troops are of pure American origin;

the majority are of German, Dutch and Italian parentage.' But these semi-Americans — almost all of whom were born in America and never have been in Europe — fully feel themselves to be trueborn sons of their country."

On the other hand, General Crowder warns the American people that there was a considerable portion of our population which either cannot or will not unite in ideals with the rest. The operation of the draft he considers a great object lesson for the American people in that it uncovered a certain element of disloyal people who came to this country to better themselves but who declined to serve the country when it needed their aid. "Millions of American boys," he declares, "gladly left their homes and all that home means to fight for high ideals and the preservation of all that was near and dear to a patriot. But these men deliberately refused to make the sacrifice."

About 363,000 deserted from the army. More than one-third of these were non-citizens of the United States. Of the total number, 3.86 per cent were white and 9.81 colored registrants.

General Crowder is of the opinion that the regular decennial census may be taken more speedily and accurately under the plan of the selective draft than by the old method. Under the present census method it is a matter of months to complete the work while under the selective draft plan it is a matter of days. The difference in the two is that under the present plan the solicitors must go to each household or individual to seek the information. Under the draft method every man, woman and child can be required to report at a given place on a given day for enrollment and examination as to domestic and industrial status.

An interesting table in General Crowder's report gives the causes of rejection for service in the last ten months of the war. It is as follows:

CAUSES OF REJECTION FOR SERVICE IN LAST TEN
MONTHS OF THE WAR

Cause	Number
Alcohol and drugs.....	2,007
Bones and joints.....	57,744
Developmental defects.....	39,166
Digestive system.....	2,476
Ears.....	20,465
Eyes.....	49,801
Flat feet.....	18,087
Venereal.....	6,235
Genito-urinary (non venereal).....	6,309
Heart and blood vessels.....	61,142
Hernia.....	28,268
Mental deficiency.....	24,514
Nervous and mental disorders.....	23,728
Respiratory.....	48,356
Skin diseases.....	12,519
Teeth.....	14,793
Thyroid.....	8,215
Tuberculosis.....	4,136
Other defects.....	14,314
Causes not stated.....	25,419
Total.....	467,694

A HAPPY CORSICAN

Said the knife-grinder to me yesterday, speaking of the conquest of Sedan:

"I kiss the Liberty Bell. I don't cry for sorrow, I cry for joy.

"My name is Joseph Duval.

"I was in the battle of Sedan in '70, under MacMahon, when we tried to relieve Bazaine at Metz after Gravelotte.

"I was wounded in the wrist, in the foot, and over the right eye. See! Here — and here — and here.

"I saw Bismarck and old King William, with his side whiskers, at Sedan.

"General MacMahon surrendered with 80,000 of us — and my cartridge belt" (he patted his waist as though he still felt it there) "was full.

"But Napoleon III was not my Emperor, from my island. I am a Corsican. I was born fifteen miles from the birthplace of Napoleon.

"In Corsica everything is little, the same as we are — the cows, the horses, and the hens.

"Napoleon was a little man, like me.

"I could eat a plate of soup off my mother's head — yet you see how little I am. All little. But we are spunky. We are proud. Our small cattle are of power.

"Take a horse of Toulon, Marseilles, or Paris, and take one of his shoes — you could make four shoes for a horse of Corsica from it. You could put one of our horses in your pocket.

"But — it is the soul, it is the soul!

"It has taken fifty years" — he mopped his weeping eyes with a rag as he said it, yet his voice shrilled to an apex of elation. "Fifty years! But it has come, the VICTORY!" — *Philadelphia Ledger*.

POLICEWOMEN AND THEIR WORK

The New York women police are divided into two forces, one a paid force and the other volunteer. The former has, at the present time, a membership of 18 and the latter a membership of 5,000.

The paid force consists of eight women who are regular members of the police department, have passed civil service examinations, and are entitled under law to pension rights. They receive a salary of \$1,350 per annum. The other ten were appointed under a special act of the State legislature, for the duration of the war. Their salary is \$1,200 per annum. They are all under the supervision of the fifth deputy commissioner. The volunteer class are recruited from prominent social welfare workers. They are trained under the supervision of regularly assigned members of the department.

The duties of these policewomen are to safeguard the morals of young women in the vicinity of cantonments and camps; to investigate crimes affecting women, such as compulsory prostitution, abortion cases and fortune-tellers. They also look after the wayward and missing girls, juvenile delinquents, and cases of improper guardianship. They secure employment for worthy girls and women, act the part of peacemakers in family difficulties, and, in fact, do general welfare work. They are assigned from police headquarters to various zones all over the five boroughs of Greater New New York.

The volunteer organization is recruited from the women residents of the city, and they are organized into precinct units. Their duties are to discover irregular and unlawful conditions and to report them to the regular police department; to teach patriotism and civic duty and aid in the Americanization of the alien elements of the population; to detect and report cases of disloyalty and sedition; to relieve cases of distress and destitution, comfort the unfortunate; advise and direct the weak, foolish and idle; set an example of unselfish and patriotic devotion; and look after boys and girls who may be prone to be delinquent, keeping bad company or pursuing such a course as would lead to crime. Women of ability and character are sought by precinct commanders as members, and the responsibility of choosing the right kind of women is placed on the police captains.

Drills in infantry tactics are frequently held at suitable places within the precinct in which the policewomen are enrolled, for the purpose of instilling discipline. Lectures on the subject of police and other civic duties are frequently given.

Motor and ambulance corps have been organized for duty in the event of a great emergency. This branch is at present rendering very useful service in making the lot of our wounded soldiers lighter by taking them out in automobiles on interesting sight-seeing tours. In precincts where benches, parks and other public resorts are located, the women are rendering very useful service in safeguarding the morals of young girls in their chance acquaintance with members of the opposite sex.—ELLEN A. O'GRADY, *Fifth Deputy Commissioner, Police Department*.

FUR FARMING IS A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

New York State, especially in northern part, suitable for the raising of foxes and other valuable fur-bearing animals

By GEORGE A. JEFFREYS

Formerly in charge of U. S. experimental fur farm, Willsboro, N. Y.

WITH the price of furs soaring higher than ever before in the history of the fur industry, attention is being given more and more to fur farming as a source of supply. The large dividends yielded by the fur farms of Prince Edward Islands have for some time been common talk, and now the commercial fur farm has come into New York State to stay. There are already a number of fur farms which are said to be doing a very profitable business in several parts of the State, especially in the foot-hills of the Adirondacks.

In addition to fur farms that are privately operated, there is near Willsboro in the eastern Adirondacks, an experimental fur farm conducted by the United States biological survey, where the government is working out many problems with the domestication of various species of fur-bearing animals.

There are many advantages connected with the fur product of farms as compared with that secured in the wild state. All wild animals trapped or shot have the pelt more or less injured, which depreciates its value. This loss of valuable fur can be safely estimated to run over a million dollars annually. In fur farming, not only are the pelts saved from injury but the furs are taken

from the animals when they are in prime condition.

The suffering inflicted upon animals that are trapped is in itself a sufficient cause for the domestication of fur-bearing animals. The total number of animals trapped yearly in North America runs over ten millions. The average animal so trapped suffers a slow, lingering death, exposed to frost, hunger and its natural enemies, and often mutilates itself in its efforts to obtain freedom. As no substitute has been discovered to take the place of fur as clothing, and as the fur trade must be supplied with pelts, it is obvious that the only method that would remove the suffering of the animals, and

still preserve the raw fur industry, is the method of domestic production, in which the killing of the animals is humane and painless.

With some of our most valuable fur-bearing animals already hunted and trapped to the verge of extinction, with the destruction of the forests and the advance of civilization, with still other fur bearers persistently persecuted as destructive "vermin," the commercial fur farm appears as the only logical means of maintaining a continuous fur supply in the future. Financial profits which may be derived from correct fur farming will undoubtedly attract more



Marten being fed on the government experimental farm near Willsboro, N. Y.

and more persons into this industry. Fur farming can be carried on successfully in conjunction with mixed farming. The farmer has the advantage of raising animals at a minimum cost. Practically all food is raised on the farm. Some of this food can with advantage be turned into fur for clothing. Fur farming can be made to utilize much of the waste material and bi-products of the farm and so convert them into a high-priced article.

The demand for staple furs and specialties in the past few years has far exceeded the supply. The fur trade has endeavored to meet this emergency by popularizing, under a masked disguise, the cheaper and less durable grades of furs. But there are elements of natural beauty and durability which are only associated with rare and valuable furs, and which no inferior article can imitate. It is the insistent and discriminating demand for the higher grade of furs, in spite of the diminishing number of better species of fur bearers, that has caused prices of these furs to soar to such heights within recent years. If the demand continues, the only method of future supply will be the fur farm.

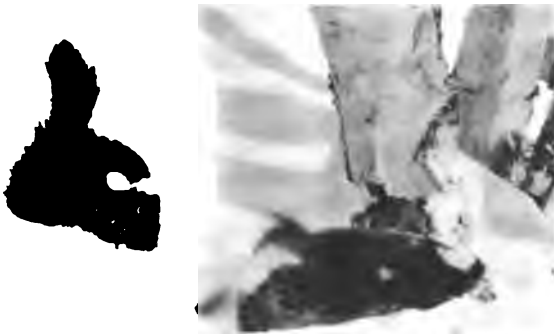


*Blue fox on the government farm near Willsboro, N. Y.
These animals are very valuable on account of their furs*

The silver black fox is perhaps the most desirable animal that could be raised on a fur farm. Its fur is soft and beautiful and commands a high price. Its habitat extended at one time from the Arctic regions to as far south as Pennsylvania and west to Utah, but on account of the high price placed on its pelt the animal has become almost extinct. It is an animal that readily adapts itself to artificial conditions and in the majority of cases becomes docile and content in its new home. Because the habits of a fox are somewhat similar to those of a dog, it responds with excellent results to similar treatment. The silver black fox is considered to have the most beautiful pelt of all fur-bearing animals. There is no doubt that under proper and intelligent management this animal can be made more profitable than hogs or poultry.

It has been estimated that the cost of food and attendance for a pair of foxes need not exceed \$40 a year and in many cases this figure can be greatly reduced, according to circumstances. It will be seen that were the price of silver black fox furs to fall as low as \$50 a pelt, farming these animals would still be profitable.

Another animal well adapted to domestication is the skunk, as, like the fox, it eats a great variety of food. Skunks become per-



Skunk in the north woods

fectly contented when domesticated and make pets that are as playful as kittens. The gland which provides the offensive odor, for which the skunk is chiefly famous, may be removed by a simple operation.



Raccoon in the Adirondacks

The climatic conditions of fur farming in the northern part of New York State are equal to those of any other country. During the winter the atmosphere of these regions contains more moisture than it does in some countries of the far north. This moist condition of the atmosphere tends to make the fur of the animals thicker, longer and glossier.

If the supply of valuable raw furs, worth annually many millions of dollars, is to be preserved, if the increasing demand for such furs is to be supplied, if species are to be saved from extermination, and if cruelty to wild animals is to be decreased, the only method to be applied is that of domestic production.

JUST SMOKES

BY MELVILLE CHATER

The telephone bell rang.

The Red Cross Canteen worker jumped to her feet and answered it.

"Another troop train—1,200 men—due in two hours," she threw back the phrases over her shoulder between the breaks in a bad connection.

The canteen had already fed 9,000 troops at the train-side that day and as it was well along toward midnight,

the workers had turned in for a few hours rest. But in twenty minutes the entire force was again at work making sandwiches and coffee.

The train came in covered with American soldiers as an ant hill is with ants. They had been in France only a few weeks, but on the morrow they would be thrown into the great allied offensive; they would taste real warfare for the first time. In rollicking spirits they were singing the "Doughboy's Song."

"Good-bye, paw, good-bye, maw,
Good-bye, mule, with your old hee-haw,
I don't know what this war's about
But you bet, by gum, I'll soon find out.
(With long drawn tenderness)
Good-bye, my sweetheart, don't you fret;
I'll come back all right, you bet.
I'll bring you a Turk and the Kaiser, too
(With modest restraint)
And that's about all one feller can do."

Quickly they filed past the Red Cross women distributing "the eats."

"Whoop-la, cigarettes" came from one observant youth and the rest took up the cheer. They had run out of tobacco and the majority of the men had not had a smoke that day.

"Only one each, boys," warned the suddenly popular canteen worker; "they are very scarce just now." As each man had his mouth full, the precious cigarette was tucked securely back of his ear.

Suddenly a hush fell upon the troops. Through the darkness a second train with a big Red Cross breaking its drab sides rolled slowly in on an opposite track. It was a hospital train from the front.

The fresh troops pressed close to the sides of the car carrying their wounded brothers.

"How is it going up there?"

"We're giving them hell. Where you fellows headed for?"

"Where you just came from—the front."

"Give 'em more hell and good luck to you."

And so the fragments of conversation were thrown back and forth. Meanwhile there had cropped up a certain bit of information which was echoed all through the fresh troops.

"What, those fellows got no smokes? We got the last?"

And in three minutes the Red Cross workers had their big cigarette bowls filled again and were making a second distribution in the hospital car.

A few minutes more and the troop train was under way. As the boys aboard hung out of the windows to give a final cheer to the heroes they were leaving behind the last sight they beheld was that flickering patch of light points in the darkness.

And they turned to their song—

"I'll bring you a Turk and the Kaiser, too
And that's about all one feller can do."

WHAT A STATE COLLEGE DID FOR THE WAR

Six students of the Albany college for teachers died in service — Interesting comparison between what was done in civil and world wars

BY DR. A. R. BRUBACHER

President, State college for teachers, Albany, N. Y.

THE world war brought important changes into the life of the State college for teachers between February, 1917 and January, 1919. No single event before this had so thoroughly tested the quality of American education, especially higher education. The manhood and womanhood of the nation was called on to do a work of world-wide significance in which its character was tried, its skill tested, its wisdom proved, its resources tried, its initiative exercised. Since these are the qualities which education seeks to give it is important that the colleges should interrogate themselves to discover whether the results measure up to the ideals at which they had aimed. Can we feel that the colleges had adequately trained their graduates for the leadership which was demanded?

The records of the individual colleges will tell the story. The number of men in service, the individual successes achieved, and the qualities of leadership exhibited, will, I believe, write a proud page in the history of each institution when this history can be written in full detail from the records of the colleges. It will also form an important part of the history of the war.

The State college registration was materially reduced as a result of the war. The young men responded with great alacrity so that the number of undergraduate men was reduced from 153 in 1916-17 to 35 in 1918-19. The registration of women students was also reduced. The following table will show the amount of decrease.

Table 1. Registration

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1916-1917	153	773	926
1917-1918	118	683	801
1918-1919	35	629	664

It will be interesting to compare our record during the civil war with the recent world war. In 1861 this institution had completed its 16th year. Assuming that students averaged 21 years of age at graduation every alumnus may be counted of military age in 1861. At the outbreak of war in 1917 every alumnus of the classes of 1907 to 1917, inclusive, may similarly be included among the men of military age according to the selective service law of that year. We have, therefore, a basis for comparing the war work of 1917 with the war work of 1861. As in the civil war, the young men of 1917 volunteered their services, not waiting for the draft law to act.

Table 2. A Comparison of Records

	<i>1861</i>	<i>1917</i>
Graduated of military age	560	335
Undergraduates of military age	66	118
Total of men of military age	626	453
Graduates actually in service	99	34
Undergraduates actually in service	12	117
Total of men in service	111	157
Faculty members in service	2	2
Commissions earned, students and graduates	None	26
Commissions earned, faculty	2	1

	1861	1917
Percentage of men of military age in service.....	17.7	34.6
Percentage of undergraduates in service.....	18	99
Percentage holding commissions, exclusive of faculty...	None	16.5

Six State college men gave their lives for their country during the war, one in France, five in home camps. Their names are held in high honor by the college. I believe they typify the spirit of loyalty and devotion to country which has already become a rich heritage of the war.

Edward Francis Potter of the class of 1918, was born in Windfall, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1891, entered college Feb. 1, 1915, after graduation from the Plattsburg normal school. He left college April 15, 1917, to enlist at Madison barracks. On Aug. 1st he was transferred to the aviation service and was sent to France in October, 1917, to complete his training. He was commissioned first lieutenant in May, 1918. While serving as ferry pilot taking new planes to the front he met his death Aug. 1st, 1918, falling 8,000 feet. He is buried at Suresnes. Lieut. Potter was a young man of definiteness of purpose, good ideals, and high character. In one of his last letters home he described the death of a comrade and ended by saying "It is a glorious cause to die for," a statement that epitomizes his patriotism and sense of duty.

Raymond Oscar Ludwig of the class of 1920 was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., July 10, 1895, entered college September, 1916. He left college to enlist in April, 1917, and was stationed at the camp at Gettysburg, Pa., where he died of pneumonia in October, 1917. Although he left college in the freshman year, he had already greatly endeared himself to his college mates.

Frank Bronk Story of the class of 1921 was born at Central Bridge, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1897, entered college September, 1917, enlisted

Oct. 1, 1918. He died of pneumonia Oct. 13, 1918. Private Story was a young man of great promise. He had won the confidence of all his associates.

James Oran Johnson of the class of 1921 was born June 21, 1898, Montgomery Co., N. Y., entered college September, 1917, enlisted Oct. 17, 1918. He died of pneumonia Oct. 17, 1918. Private Johnson had demonstrated his ability as a student during his freshman year and gave promise of high attainments in his chosen profession.

Earl John Van Hoosen of the class of 1922 was born in Pulaski, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1898, entered college September, 1918. He enlisted Oct. 1, 1918, and died Oct. 19, 1918.

Raymond Temple Clapp, graduate student was born at East Deerfield, Mass., Dec. 14, 1892, Hamilton college B. A., entered State college graduate department September, 1916. He enlisted June, 1917, and died of pneumonia at Camp Devens, October, 1918.

The facilities of State college were placed at the disposal of the war department early in the war, an offer being made to the secretary of war of laboratories, shops, wireless apparatus, etc. The offer was accepted by the war department in the spring of 1918 and on June 15, 1918, the first assignment of soldiers, later known as section B of the student army training corps, was mustered into service. This detachment consisted of 166 men commanded by Captain Edmund L. Reid and First Lieutenant Arnold J. Grant. The shops and laboratories of the college were used to their full capacity and barracks to accommodate the entire detachment were constructed on the properties of James Feeney and George Douglass Miller adjacent to the college campus. The college lunch room was used as mess hall throughout the summer. Additional barracks and a large mess hall were constructed during the summer so that the college military unit could accommodate 600 men at the opening of college Sept. 16, 1918. The work offered



Earl J. Van Hoosen



Edward Potter



James O. Johnson



Frank Story

to the men in section B of the student army training corps consisted of the following subjects in addition to the military drill: auto mechanics, machine shop practice, carpentry, pipe fitting, radio signal work, topographical drawing and war aims.

The second detachment of section B men arrived at State college Aug. 16, 1918, consisting of 160 men.

Section A of the student army training corps was mustered into service on Oct. 1, 1918. It included 41 State college undergraduates and 66 men from the Albany law school. The college program of section A was largely prescribed by the war department. The section was divided into three groups according to the age of the men. The 20 year old group was scheduled for transfer to active service on or before January 1st. The 19 year old group was scheduled for transfer to active service on or before April 1st. The 18 year old group was scheduled for transfer to active service on or before July 1st. The first group, men 20 years of age, had a rigid college program assigned them consisting of the following subjects: war issues, hygiene and sanitation, topography and surveying, military law and practice, and a choice between French, physics, chemistry and mathematics. The second and third groups, men 19 and 18 years old respectively, had some freedom of choice but were expected to complete the work

required of the first group at some time previous to their transfer to active service. So far as this prescribed work permitted, the younger men could elect courses from the regular college program in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, French, history, English.

Table 3. Student Army Training Corps Organization

Captain Edmund L. Reid, commandant from June, 1918, to October, 1918.

Captain Harris D. Rush, commandant from November, 1918 to January, 1919.

First Lieut. Arnold J. Grant.

First Lieut. Lemuel J. Godbey, medical officer.

First Lieut. Joseph T. Hampel, dental officer.

First Lieut. Charles R. Warner.

First Lieut. Timothy E. Woodward, quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Gaebelin.

Second Lieut. Dewey Ryan Fortune.

Second Lieut. Edwin F. Hannon.

Second Lieut. Walter G. Fielder.

Second Lieut. Samuel E. Knighton.

Section A..... 107 men

Section B, June 15th to Aug. 15th 166 men

Section B, Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th 167 men

Section B, Nov. 1st to Dec. 21st 208 men

Total officers..... 12

Total men..... 648

The work of the student army training corps was interrupted by the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, before it could fully justify itself. It may be said, however, that as an emergency measure it gave promise of pronounced success. If a similar emergency should ever arise it would be better in my opinion to assign a student army corps to a more intensive college program in mechanics, science, mathematics, history, English and psychology leaving such purely military courses as camp sanitation and military law, etc., for officers' training camps.

Professor Clarence Frederic Hale of the physics department was granted leave of absence from September, 1918, to June, 1919, to do scientific work of great importance for the emergency ship building corporation and for the General Electric company.

Dr. Joseph Vital De Porte was granted leave of absence for the year 1918-1919 to carry on special statistical investigations for the war department.

Lieutenant Claude H. Hubbard, instructor in physical education, served as commandant of the student army training corps at State normal school, Warrensburg, Mo.

Arthur C. Maroney, instructor in physical education, was corporal of the first company, first battalion, 151st depot brigade at Camp Devens from which he was detailed in September to the officers' training school at Camp Grant from which he was mustered out of service in December.

Gertrude Crissey Valentine, instructor in Latin, was granted leave of absence in 1918 to do canteen work with the American Expeditionary Force.

Other war activities included campaigns for the various liberty loans, the war chest, Red Cross, and the College Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. From the faculty four minute speakers were furnished. The student body rose to its best efforts in its Red Cross work and the very commendable record made in taking fourth place in the

amount contributed by the colleges of New York State to the student friendship war fund.

The war has demonstrated more clearly than has ever been done before the fact that teachers are grossly underpaid. The ranks of teachers were largely depleted because of the financial attractions held out by clerical and industrial positions of various kinds. So great was the financial inducement that teachers left their posts and prospective teachers were turned away from colleges and normal schools to enter commercial and industrial pursuits. It has been quite impossible for the State college to supply the demand for teachers during the present year. Nor will the shortage end with the close of the war. The reduced size of the college classes means that recruiting has fallen off and that for a period of at least five years the supply will not satisfy the demand. The teaching profession can be recruited and adequately only when the financial and social rewards become commensurate with the importance of the service rendered.

WHAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN RELIEF IS DOING

The families of 250,000 soldiers and sailors are now under the care of the American Red Cross; 15,000 communities are organized for Home Service; 50,000 men and women are serving as Home Service workers.

This work extends to practically every county in the United States.

There are about 3,700 chapters and many branches.

Only about fifty chapters in the United States are without a Home Service section.

* * *

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S REMEMBRANCE

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, shortly before his death, arranged to give substantial expression of his gratitude to the people of the little village in France near which his son Quentin is buried. Through the Red Cross he provided that \$6,900 of the Nobel Peace Prize money awarded to him should be used for the benefit of the simple country people who have kept Quentin's grave covered with flowers.

Colonel Roosevelt left the decision of the exact form his gift should take to the discretion of the Red Cross, and that organization is now trying to ascertain the wishes of the villagers.

PREDICTING THE GREAT WAR AND ITS END

Remarkable prophecies made before and during the fierce struggle — Most of them missed the mark but one made 400 years ago came nearest the truth

By ALFRED H. KIRCHHOFER

Legislative correspondent, Buffalo Evening News



A. H. Kirchhofer

THE war developed many hitherto unsuspected activities, if not capabilities, and none more interesting and less chronicled than the art of prognostication. It had disciples everywhere, to judge by outward evidences.

While it fell to the lot of few to detract in any measure from the reputations long borne by the Biblical prophets, there were some who by chance or otherwise came within striking distance, so to speak, of announcing beforehand the time for the war's ending. Those of the latter-day prophets who have not been able to glean the satisfaction of accuracy from their necromantic efforts may find solace in the common fraternity that comes to the many others who also tried and likewise failed.

This review is aimed to be entertaining rather than historical. The writer does not vouch for the facts contained in the quotations cited, nor would he have it assumed that the specimens of prescience given represent even a partially complete list of those which might be offered. Those here noted merely constitute the high lights in the rather casual collection of clippings made by an individual.

It has been claimed that the death struggle to which the conclusion now is being written by the statesmen of the free nations of the world quickened the spiritual pulse of the people. That undoubtedly is true, but these "prophecies" also prove that the war increased the interest in the supernatural.

In England this is proven by the serious studies along the lines of spiritualism by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In this country folks who before the war ridiculed the occult during the past four years became quite credulous when there were suggestions of it.

* It is recalled that when the *Buffalo Evening News* early in 1917 reprinted the *London Standard's* 16th century prophecy regarding the war, so many inquiries for copies of the article were received that it was considered prudent to publish it a second time.

To present a contrast, it may be said that General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the American army, is the nation's best prophet and William Hohenzollern is the world's poorest. That to which the former emperor applied the tongue of prophecy was sure to occur in a fashion opposite from what he predicted.

In August, 1918, when the allied cause appeared rather desolate, General March told the military affairs committee of the house of representatives:

"If you put 80 divisions of Americans in France under an American commander they can go through the German line whenever they want to. Eighty divisions of 45,000 men each should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

General March's prophecy, if his cold analysis of certain facts may be so termed, was fulfilled more generously than anyone dared to hope for when it was uttered.

The kaiser? Oh, in 1914, as the staid British wireless service took satisfaction in

pointing out after the armistice was signed, he said: "Before the leaves fall from the trees we shall be back again in the dear fatherland." In 1915 the one-time proud Prussian said: "The war drama is now coming to its close." In 1917 the boast was: "Victory in the coming year will again be on our side and that of our allies."

The London *Standard's* prophecy, fulfilled in many respects by happenings in the great war, appeared in America early in 1917. It is supposed to be the work of a Brother Johannes, who lived in the 16th century. The monk set down that the men of Luther's land would rise to slap and burn under the leadership of the anti-Christ. Some of the interesting passages in the document, which presumably exists, follow:

"The veritable anti-Christ will be one of the monarchs of his time, a son of Luther; he will invoke God and call himself His messenger. The prince of his will swear by the Bible; he will call himself the arm of the most high, chastening corrupted people. He will have only one arm, but his innumerable armies, who will take as their motto 'God be with us,' will seem like infernal regions.

"A war will furnish him with the reason for lifting the mask. It will not be one which he will make against the French monarch, but another, which will be easily recognized by the fact that within two weeks' time it will have become universal. It will call to arms all Christians, all Mohammedans and even other very distant peoples.

"The anti-Christ will be recognizable by several marks; he will chiefly massacre priests, monks, women, children and old people. He will show no mercy; he will pass along holding a torch like the barbarians but invoking the name of Christ. The people's 'bull,' proclaiming these things, will make a great sensation and will cause the death of the monarch, the anti-Christ ally.

"The anti-Christ will several times ask for peace, but the seven angels who precede the three animals, defenders of the Lamb, have declared that victory shall only be accorded on the condition that the anti-Christ be crushed. The anti-Christ will lose his crown and die demented and alone. His empire will be divided into 22 states, but none will have either royal house, an army or vessels. Then an era of peace and prosperity will commence for all the universe, and there will be no more war, each nation being governed according to its wish and living in justice."

A truly remarkable prophecy, if indeed it was written four hundred years ago.

In the words of the New York *Sun*, soon

after the signing of the armistice, "many were they who attempted to predict the conclusion of the war; but few who gave any serious consideration to the really prophetic slogan of the American soldier: 'Hell, Heaven or Hoboken by Christmas.'"

General Jose Miguel Gomez, the second president of the Cuban republic, may not care to be called a prophet, but the fact remains that when he toured the United States last year he expressed the opinion the war would end by December.

March 8, 1918, the Associated Press became interested in the supernatural, reporting that at Fort William, Ont., the Thunder Eagle, sacred among the Indians as personifying the spirit of the Manito, supposed to have its nest on the Sleeping Giant, 1400 feet above Thunder Bay, was seen depicted in fire in the brilliant display of aurora borealis. The Ojibways say, the despatch said, the Thunder Eagle had not been seen for many years and that its appearance portends wonderful happenings in the world. A Duluth despatch, it was added, told of the appearance of an eagle in the northern lights there the night before.

The New York *Sun* July 29, 1918, carried a Baltimore despatch, saying "a striking likeness of the American flag formed of clouds in the western sky during a storm here this afternoon. It was hailed as a good omen. Another singular coincidence was that the apparition of the flag was in the west — as the west front is where the American flag is now triumphantly in battle."

Soon after the first draft lottery, the secretary to the mayor of Denver catapulted himself into the prophet class. The first number drawn was 258. "Presto," said the secretary. "It's simply the hand of fate working. The war will end February 5, 1918 — 2, 5, 18." February, 1918, also was the time set for the war's ending according to those who saw in the 13th chapter of

Revelations reference to the kaiser. An article in the Buffalo *Evening News* said:

"These wise men of the World point to chapter 13 of Revelations in proof that the kaiser has nearly run his career of madness and that peace is approaching.

" 'Here is wisdom,' says the Book. 'He that hath understanding, let him count the number of the beast; for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred and sixty and six.'

"Of that the interpreters have the identity of the kaiser. Six is the key number, and there are six letters in kaiser. More, K is 11 in the alphabet; A, 1; I, 9; S, 19; E, 5 and R, 18. Add the key number to these in turn — 116, 16, 96, 196, 56 and 186. The sum of these numbers is 666. And that is the number of the man, as given in Revelations.

" 'And I saw a beast coming out of the sea,' says Revelations, chapter 13, 'having ten horns and seven heads, and on his horns ten diadems, and upon his heads names of blasphemy. * * * And there was given to him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies, and there was given unto him authority to continue 40 and two months.'

"The war began in August, 1914. The interpreters accepting the 42 months mentioned in Revelations as the duration of the war confidently expect the overthrow of the kaiser's armies in February, 1918."

In November, 1917, the end of the war in May, 1918, was forecast by Arthur Logan, a farmer-astronomer living near Ellicottville, N. Y. His neighbors claimed for him that he predicted the Italian disaster a week before it happened. This item published November 15th in a paper printed near Ellicottville contains the prophecy:

"Logan figured it out this way: He claims that within the last seven days 13 stars have fallen from the sky. The stars, according to Logan, represent prominent men in the German empire. Each night represents a month of time. So in seven months the war will be over and the German empire, stripped of its little group of wilful men, will sue for terms of peace.

"Logan has no idea just how the stars of Germany will fall but he predicts that the premier will be the first and the kaiser the last. He claims that the star that fell the seventh night was the brightest and it fell the furthest. This star represents William Hohenzollern, says Astronomer Logan. Logan's predictions are taken in good faith by the rural residents, many of whom claim that the stars have been seen to act queerly of late."

Astrology, according to the Milwaukee *News*, claims credit for a prophecy of the war through the medium of an astrologer

200 years dead, who was supposed to have predicted that the war would terminate August 28, 1917. But he too, unfortunately, was misinformed.

March 10, 1918, the New York *Sun* published an Underwood and Underwood picture showing British big guns in the public square in the ruined city of Albert. In the background the towering cathedral with its hanging spire is shown. A shell, says the cut line, sent the spire into its position early in the war and the superstition has arisen that when it falls the conflict will end.

Two years ago the New York *Times* published the following item, telling how a Bible verse on the wall of a wrecked building, escaped harm:

LONDON, June 13 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—One of the buildings wrecked in the recent enemy airplane raid on London was a branch office of a religious printing organization, which had its show window filled with illuminated mottoes sold for wall decoration. The shop and its window was completely wrecked, but one motto, pinned to a pillar which remained standing, stood out in striking prominence over the heap of dust and debris. It bore this verse from Matthew:

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars: see that ye be not troubled, for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet."

Seventh Day Adventists meeting in Rochester August 24, 1917, saw in the unsettled world conditions fulfillment of the Biblical prophecy of events that were to precede the second coming of Christ. One of the speakers said: "We are now witnessing the very last signs. The coming of the Lord Himself is soon to follow."

What the German kaiser said before the war, when he was informed a prediction had been made Christ would return in 1915, was told in the New York *Tribune* more than a year ago:

LONDON, Jan. 7.—How the German Emperor regarded the possibility of the second coming of Christ was related here in a sermon by Prebendary Webster, of Mansfield Cathedral.

Before the war a friend of the prebendary was in Germany and had a conversation with the German emperor

The friend had attended shortly before a religious meeting in England, where one of the speakers predicted that the second coming of Christ would occur in 1915. He told Emperor William of it.

The emperor replied: "Oh no; that will never do at all; it would interfere with my plans."

There were reports of any number of prophecies supposed to have been made by persons who never spoke before or who predicted great events while in a trance. According to the *Washington Times*, a 20-year-old boy, "in a mysterious sub-conscious state of mind," in the Emergency hospital last winter foretold that the war would end April 29, 1923, at 6:30 P. M. He also is said to have stated that:

This peace will come as a result of 3,800,000 American officers and soldiers having crashed their way across the Rhine and started a last march to Berlin, having victoriously fought their way over the historic stream.

The Germans will get a taste of final disaster before another year has passed but being badly defeated by the allies in France, and from then on until peace is signed they will be almost constantly on the defensive, losing ground steadily until American man-power and military science conquer the stubbornly fighting Teutons.

When it is all over, the allies will owe the United States billions of dollars loaned to them, but they will be so grateful that they will early begin to repay the debt.

In March, 1918, the *Albany Times Union* published this:

A few days ago the French police arrested a man slightly the worse for drink. When he arrived at the police station, policemen were told to search the man and among the papers found on him was a letter from his sister in Berne (Switzerland) in which she informed her brother of the approach of peace. Possibly the good news caused the poor chap unbounded pleasure and accounted for the state he was found in.

The man's sister told of how, while sitting at dinner one day, a boy of nine, deaf and dumb, dropped a plate which immediately flew into small fragments. This in itself gives no cause for surprise, but every one round the table was surprised when the child, turning toward his father, shouted out, "Daddie, I've broken a plate." But during the meal the child broke two more plates and after the fall of the second said: "I shall die in three days," while after the third the boy said, "The war will be over in three months."

Three days later the child died suddenly and half the prophecy was realized. It remains to be seen, however, if the last part of it will also come true.

Nearly two years ago the *New York Sun* printed a story about a girl, dumb all her life, who one day astonished her family by saying: "Mother, I am going to die within a few hours. I am thankful this dreadful war is going to end in September, 1917." The story, the *Sun* said, was told at a meeting of directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, and it was reported that the child died two hours after she spoke.

William Hohenzollern has foiled many prophets who predicted dire things for the ex-kaiser. He disappointed the Rev. H. Lee McLendon, pastor of the Marquette Road Baptist church, who according to the *Chicago Tribune* on June 18, 1917, said that the kaiser would not live until September of that year. This was the more unkind of him, because the pastor claimed, still quoting the *Tribune*, to have made four predictions concerning the war which were fulfilled.

But fortunately for the mortality rate, not all of the self-appointed prophets took their predictions as seriously as did an old salt in Paterson, N. J. United Press despatches January 22, 1918, said:

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Lombardus Mueller, a retired sea captain, predicted Kaiser Wilhelm would die January 18. The Kaiser didn't, so Lombardus up with his shotgun and blew off his own head.

"I am a false prophet," he told friends in a note.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

How pleasantly prophetic of a new order of things on the farm is the steady way in which the electric light and service wire is coming into use! Here and there, as a beginning, the farms are no longer isolated by distance; the work is made easier; the darkness of night in the country is broken by the star-like illumination of electric lights. In the neighborhood of Abilene, Kansas, for example, more than 300 farms are now using electricity as commonly as the most up-to-date city homes and factories. It lights the houses, operates the telephone, supplies power for the work of the farm, and enables the housewife to cook, iron, and do the sweeping with the vacuum cleaner. The average cost to the farmer for equipment and wiring for house and barns is from \$500 to \$600 and the expense per month, including such operations as grinding, pumping, cutting ensilage, etc., ranges under \$5. Hardly any change in domestic arrangements could be more important.—*Christian Science Monitor*.



Existing toll bridge at Schenectady

URGENT NEED OF SCHENECTADY BRIDGE

If the State would increase opportunities for employment, on public works, here is an opportunity—Is a vital link in State highway system between east and west

BY BENEDICT HATMAKER

NOW that it is the policy of New York State to expedite all public work for the purpose of giving employment to returning soldiers and all others in need of it, attention should be directed to the bridge over the Mohawk river at Schenectady. All who are familiar with conditions at this point of the Mohawk river, which is the barge canal, need not be told of the pressing importance of such an improvement.

It is a vital link in the State highway system between the east and west. The map in this article indicates, more than words can describe, the hindrance and dangers to traffic constantly present by reason of the existing bridge over the river. It also makes plain the urgent importance of the new structure. In a word, the old bridge belongs to the traffic and business of half a century ago when automobiles and improved State highways were undreamed of. The proposed

bridge is merely a necessary part of a magnificent system of State highways. To delay its construction is to tremendously weaken the efficiency of the new system of roads.

New York State has built a large number of bridges along the route of the barge canal. This has been done without quibbling and with an almost lavish expenditure of money.

It was necessary to do it, of course. Yet some of these bridges are at remote points where traffic is light every day in the year and almost nothing at all some days.

The largest contract for canal work in the whole State was for the erection of the dam just below Schenectady. This dam was made unusually wide and high in order to save ten miles of dredging. But it raised the low water level through the city of Schenectady and village of Scotia, not less than three feet. The State thus spent here \$3,300,000 for a dam, a portion of which saved several millions in deepening the waterway.

No sooner was this dam completed than a good part of Schenectady suffered from its worst flood. The flats for miles around



How the new bridge will look when completed

were completely submerged. The river between Schenectady and Scotia was swollen to a mile in width and the only means of communication was by foot, over the bridge of the New York Central, which was raised several feet some years ago. Men and women had to walk miles through the mud to get to this bridge and guards were placed all along to warn against approaching trains and prevent bad accidents.

The ice was piled high over the bridge; the same old bridge that was first built in 1806 and rebuilt in 1871, before the automobile was scarcely dreamed of. The ice probably held it in place, inasmuch as the flood water ran under the ice and in other

places over the dykes and around the ends of the bridge to the channel below.

Every other bridge used for road travel went out in whole or in part and when the freshet subsided this old relic was the one point in fifty-three miles where a motor car could cross.

Every State official knows that this is the most important crossing along the length of the Mohawk. They know still more: that scarcely a place in the country is so much needed in motor travel. Here is the entrance to the Mohawk valley and the only entrance. The river turns to the north at Schenectady and even before the days of the white man, the canoe was grounded here and the huntsman crossed overland to Albany. It was the short cut to the Hudson, one-third the water distance.

In fact the very name "Schenectady" is from a combination of Indian words meaning "The Gateway." It is the only break in the Appalachian mountain system from Maine to Alabama. Through it was dug the Erie canal. The New York Central had no choice except to traverse its sinuous and beautiful course. The West Shore was built close to the westerly bank of the river, its course blasted from solid rock in many places. On the northwesterly bank of the river runs the central tracks, the State highway and the trolley lines. And in some places they cover less than a hundred feet in width, so narrow is the valley.

It is no wonder, then, that there is such congestion of traffic here. There is an average of more than 1,000 automobiles a day pass over the old bridge and pay toll for the privilege. There is a high water traffic mark of more than 3,000.

The same averages show some 22,000 foot passengers daily. And all this traffic is across a bridge built in 1806 when not one person lived in the section to each one hundred now. The bridge was rebuilt on the same foundations in 1871 and the popu-

lation west to Buffalo is ten times what it was then. Probably the tonnage that crosses the river is fifty times greater, at the very lowest guess. In fact, a rush day would quite equal a year's traffic of forty years ago.

It is not the bridge alone that suffers from congestion of traffic and from floods. The quarter mile of dyke leading to the village of Scotia is lost from sight when there is high water. Strangely this old bridge starts at each end from low ground. Just why such a route was chosen no one now knows. It is shorter across the islands, the route selected for the "Great Western Gateway" and even the three forks of the river which separate the islands have a total water width of but slightly more than where the old bridge crosses. Altogether the new route cuts out the seven dangerous turns and shortens the distance.

As a matter of fact the State must build a new bridge in any event. It must replace the present bridge which belongs to the town of Glenville and where thousands of dollars of toll are collected.

The city has offered to buy this bridge and present it to the State to eliminate this point in the matter. It will also eliminate a toll bridge inasmuch as if the State builds a new bridge for the town of Glenville it would still be a toll bridge under the charter.

Besides the dyke, the tourist must pass through narrow Washington avenue after he leaves the straight line which runs from

Albany to the foot of State street in the neighbor city. Washington avenue is but twenty feet wide between curbs and has car tracks in it which makes automobile traffic very hazardous.

It was but natural that the people on the ground saw the great advantage of continuing State street through to Scotia, without a turn and only a slight curve on the islands. Thus danger is eliminated and distance saved.

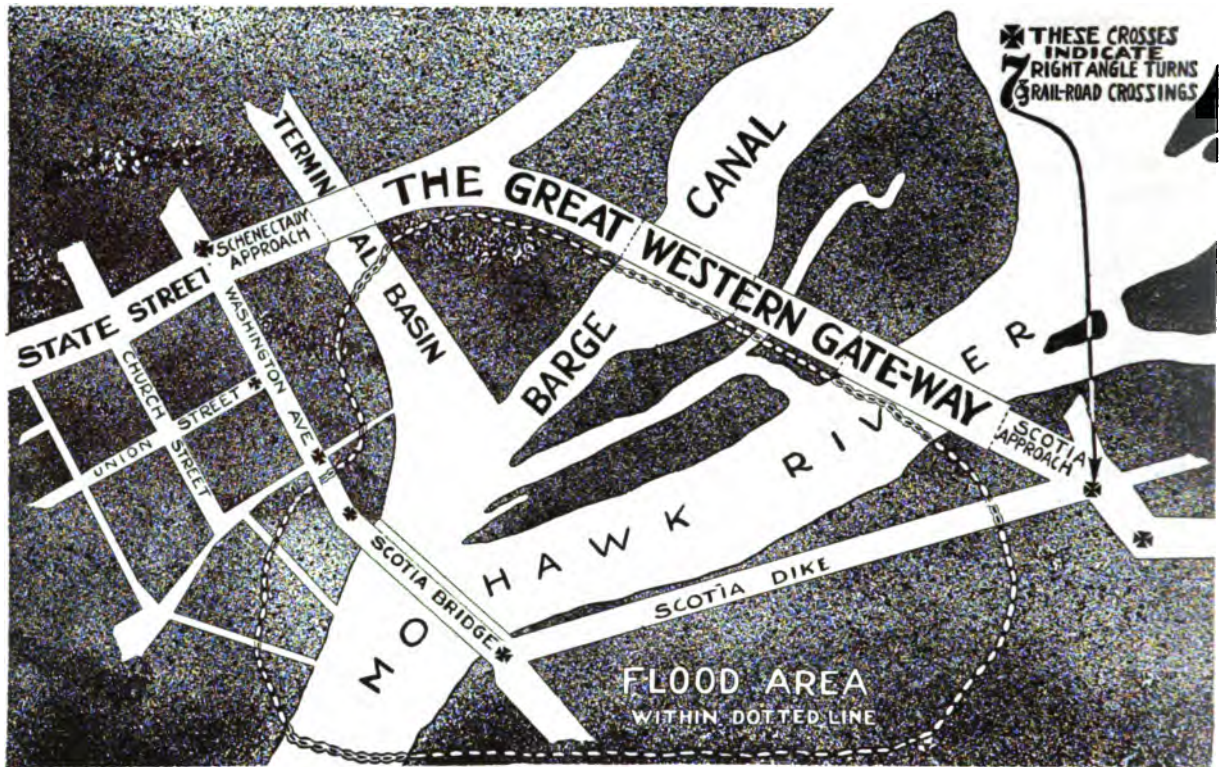
The city of Schenectady came forward and offered to furnish the land, build the approach and first abutment of the new bridge, at the city end. Scotia offered to do the same at the other end. The county offered to furnish all other land needed—the island property. Then the city agreed to pay half the cost of plans, altogether a very generous proposition from a city whose very rapid growth has made necessary the expenditure of millions of dollars for new schools and other improvements.

The State accepted these propositions and agreed by the enactment of a law to go ahead with the work. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated to make soundings for foundations and the result was satisfactory to the engineers.

Providentially the present spring offers no promise of a freshet and so the bridge may stand another year. But there is no time now to lose in starting the work and all needed is to pass the bill now pending,



Another view of the Schenectady bridge



This illustration shows not only how the proposed "Great Western Gateway" eliminates seven turns and car track crossings but also saves a distance approximating one-eighth of a mile and places the structure above the high water mark

appropriating the \$250,000 to start the work. This, added to \$500,000 available canal funds and the several hundreds of thousands of dollars the city, county and village agree to meet will place a million dollar project at the disposal of those who realize with Governor Smith that now is the time to push all public work, so as to absorb as far as possible, the man power returning from France.

CLEVELAND WAS HIS OWN PARDON CLERK

While Grover Cleveland was mayor of Buffalo he was called to defend a man who had killed another in a quarrel. Feeling ran high, and there was a verdict for the first degree. The case finally came to the governor on an appeal for commutation, as the deed had been done in the heat of passion. It was the day before the time set for execution when Cleveland was able to present his papers at Albany. Pressing the matter upon the pardon clerk, he urged him to place them at once in the hands of the governor. The clerk refused, saying the matter would take its turn. "But," said the attorney, "a human life is concerned." The clerk remained obdurate.

Quick and sharp came the next word: "Let me tell you, if ever I get to be governor there'll be no pardon clerk." Fate made him governor the next year, and one of Cleveland's first official acts was to call before him the unaccommodating clerk and say: "Sir, your services are no longer required, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you." The new governor became his own pardon clerk.

* * *

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR PAID THE BILL

A black woman who had lived in his mother's house for many years as a slave and afterwards a free woman, was aided and befriended by Governor Seymour when rendered helpless by the infirmities of years. Word finally came of her death, at a very advanced age, at Oswego. He wired promptly: "Have Violet properly buried and send me the bill." Some days after, he drove into Utica in his very poorest wagon, drawn by the sorriest of steeds. "Has any special misfortune befallen you?" he was asked. "Well, yes; I have had such a bill sent me for Violet's funeral I can scarcely afford to keep up even this appearance much longer." All the darkeys of Oswego had taken a ride at his expense, and the function was heralded as "Governor Seymour's funeral," and most regally did they honor his memory by riding in his chariots.—BLANDINA DUDLEY MILLER IN "A Godchild of Washington."

A WORD PICTURE OF ROOSEVELT

BY EDITOR OF THE SAN JOSE NEWS

The editor of the *San Jose News*, California, very frankly discusses the late Theodore Roosevelt in his newspaper. It is something different from the usual run of eulogistic editorials, and nobody would have appreciated it more than the late Colonel Roosevelt himself. The editorial is as follows:

"Theodore Roosevelt, you were not merely a man — you were a great national tradition, an embodiment of the thoughts and feelings of millions of men. You were one of the heroic gods of the American mythology, and with your faults, your tremendous faults, and with your virtues, your tremendous virtues, you clanked your way across our national consciousness even as the rough old gods of the Norsemen clanked their way through the consciousness of those early grapplers with the sea and the wind and the rough things that you yourself loved so well.

"Say what we may about you now that you are gone, the fact remains that you were a product of us, the people of America, in the latter decades of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth. Your preaching of the 'strenuous' life, your wondrous hurly-burly, your magnificent grasping for power, your enormous appetite for battle — battle with anything, just so the 'scrap' was a hot enough one — are not all these things flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood, and bone of our bone?

"You charged up San Juan hill, and that charge, even when we jest about it, is now part of our national tradition; you said 'Bully!' and we all cried out after you, laughing at you and hating you and loving you; you smiled hugely, and we built up a national legend about your very teeth; the very manner in which you said 'Delighted' became as much a part of our consciousness as are the sun and moon and stars; you invited a negro to eat with you at the White House, and the entire South screamed at you, and later negro troops did something that you considered wrong, and you were stern, and the entire North shrieked at you; you smashed through the jungles of Africa and South America, and gloried in the blood of animals like a super-butcher; you paraded through all Europe, with the grand old Rooseveltian brass-band blare before you; you came back to us, fell upon politics with the old cowboy 'yip' and went down smashingly to defeat; throughout the European war the sound of your thunders almost drowned out the cannonading and the groans of the wounded and dying — but through it all, you were fighting, you were living, you were vitally embodying huge raw sections of American psychology, American life, tradition, and aspiration.

"Affectation, brutality, egotism — certainly, you were full of all these things. But there was one thing we all

loved about you — and that was your everlasting outspokenness. You consigned your enemies right and left to the Ananias Club, you called our beloved president a traitor in the midst of America's greatest war, you scoffed at the idea of a league of world-peace, and brazenly assured us that there would always be war, and that the only thing to do was to arm ourselves to the teeth and be prepared to blow our enemies to flinders. But how we loved to hear you thunder and howl! Washington was noble and stately, Lincoln homely and humorous, Wilson is eloquent and full of idealism — but when we go through our gallery of national heroes, will not there always be a great statue of you armed with a big stick, but courageous, outspoken, 'strenuous,' an embodiment of so much that is most crude and good and vital in our American life? Your deeds had the taste of raw meat, your words were like great bellowing winds that come in, rough and keen, from the ocean. You drove words and phrases into our language with the primal force of a caveman hammering the earth with a club snatched from a tree.

"You smashed us with the word 'red-blooded,' you buffeted us with that old word 'liar,' which you gave a new vigor, you taught us what 'big stick' meant, you insisted on trying to reform our spelling, our football, our army, our family. What, woman! Thirty years old and no children yet! Be bitterly ashamed. See to it that you bear children to become soldiers who can raise blazes all over the universe! What, you man! Can't you box? Can't you ride a bronco? Can't you shoot? Don't you love to wallow in blood? Shame on you! You're not a man, you're a mollicoddle! Thus it was that you howled at us. And we howled back at you, and called you miserable old blatherskite and soapboxer and imperialist and everything else we could think of. But it was great sport and you loved it, and we loved it. With you alive our American life was a great snowball battle. And we never knew when you would hit us, and when we would hit you. It was all in the game.

"And now you are dead. Elephant-hunter, job-hunter, bronco-buster, politician, hero, imperialist, knight, grand old American, noble old fighter — you are dead and we lower our flags to half-mast for you. But no flag will stay down at half-mast for you long, old scrapper. No American will remain silent long for you, old talker. We will pay tribute to your memory best by living tumultuously, hugely, aspiringly, hitting out right and left, glorying in our own spunk and in the spunk of our opponents, trying to live like you lived, fight like you fought, die like you died.

"Theodore Roosevelt — your body is dead, but your soul, it will march on, as John Brown's did — for your soul is all that is strenuous and strong in America."

THE PUBLISHER'S AND EDITOR'S CORNER

In order to afford more opportunity to State employees and others participating in the contest for cash prizes to be paid by the STATE SERVICE magazine company for articles, the time is extended from April 1 to May 1. This will enable the writers already engaged in the work to devote more time to the contest and give opportunity to others who may not have been aware of the prizes

offered. Many have already sent in their stories which will be opened May 1, with all received up to that date, and judged according to their merits.

It should be remembered that there is also a subscription contest in which more than 100 cash prizes are offered.

The conditions of both contests are printed below.

STORY CONTEST—PRIZE LIST

First Prize.....	\$50.00
Second Prize.....	25.00
Third Prize.....	15.00
Six additional prizes of \$10.....	60.00
Cash Prizes.....	\$150.00

The company will also give a one year subscription to the six writers having the next best stories, after cash prizes are awarded. Value \$18.00.

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS CONTROLLING STORY COMPETITION

1. Contest starts immediately and concludes April 1, 1919. Manuscripts to be considered for prizes must be received at magazine office on or before April 1, 1919.
2. Manuscripts should be headed "story contest".
3. Manuscripts must be signed with assumed name *only* and sealed envelope attached containing real name and address.
4. Each competitor must already be a subscriber to STATE SERVICE magazine or must forward subscription with story.
5. Competitors must be in the service of the State in some capacity, but stories will be considered from others if title and subject of the articles are first submitted to the magazine company for its approval.
6. Stories or articles must relate to some work or activity of a State department, institution, office or branch of the State service, or any activity in which the State government is directly interested.
7. Competitors should confine the subject of their articles to their own particular branch of the State service.
8. Stories should be from 1,500 to 3,000 words, preferably 2,000, and should contain information of interest to the public and may also include recommendations for changes and improvements in the State government.
9. Illustrated stories are especially desirable. All pictures to be furnished and paid for by the author.

All stories winning prizes will be published together with any others deemed suitable

The subscription contest with the cash prizes offered is also made plain here. The conditions are as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST—PRIZE LIST

First 25 contestants (only) to send in 25 new subscriptions at \$3.00 each; 25 prizes of \$30.00.....	\$750 00
" 50 " " " 15 " " " 50 " 17.00.....	850 00
" 75 " " " 10 " " " 75 " 10.00.....	750 00
" 100 " " " 5 " " " 100 " 4.00.....	400 00
Total.....	250 cash prizes.....\$2,750 00

CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

1. Contestants must submit complete list giving names and addresses of subscribers secured accompanied by remittance of \$3.00 for each individual subscription.
2. This contest will positively close April 1, 1919, and all returns must be made on or before that date.
3. Renewals will not be considered as new subscriptions.
4. The magazine company will furnish contestants with sample copy of STATE SERVICE if necessary.
5. This contest is open to anyone affiliated in any capacity with the State government or anyone they may delegate or recommend. Others desiring to enter this contest may do so by applying to the office of the magazine company either personally or in writing.

Get busy and be one of the two hundred and fifty prize winners in this very attractive and unusual contest.

THESE CONTESTS ARE SEPARATE AND DISTINCT—YOU MAY COMPETE IN EITHER ONE OR BOTH

PERSONAL ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

*Gossip about well-known persons in the State—what they are doing—
brief biographical sketches of employees and newspapermen at the capitol*



Miss Grace Phelps

MISS Grace Phelps, legislative representative of the woman's joint legislative conference, is one of the busiest women at the capitol at this session. The conference includes the New York State woman's suffrage party, the Y. W. C. A. and other organizations and is advocating the enactment of the following bills: Eight hour day for women employees in factories; minimum wage for women employees; health insurance; protection of office workers,

transportation workers and elevator operators.

Miss Phelps represents the greatest concerted action ever made for the benefit of women and minors in industry.

There was a hearing on the bills March 5, at the capitol, which was attended by hundreds of women from all over the State. Most of them paraded from the station to the capitol carrying the banners of their cause.

* * *

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, acting State commissioner of education, addressed the State federation of teachers of Maine at Portland, early in March.

* * *

John K. Marshall, the official stenographer of the State senate was married February 27th to Miss Alice Loretta Curran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Curran of Montreal, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will reside in New York city.

* * *

In the resignation of Floyd L. Beagle this month, the State Service company lost a valuable assistant. Mr. Beagle has accepted a responsible position with the American Multigraph Sales company which has opened a branch office for eastern New York in Albany. Mr. Beagle came to Albany from Chattanooga, Tenn., in September, 1917, and since that time has made many friends who wish him success.

* * *

Captain Percy E. Barbour, deputy superintendent of the New York State police has resigned to become assistant secretary of the American institute of mining and metallurgical engineers. For the last six months he has been a captain of engineers in the United States army, having obtained a leave of absence last year from the State service. He assisted Major George F. Chandler to organize the State troopers.

Colonel William H. Hayward, former public service commissioner and legal adviser to Governor Whitman, bade his regiment, the 369th colored infantry, farewell February 19th. Colonel Hayward reminded the men of the great record they had made at the front and urged them to live up to the traditions of the regiment when they returned to civil life. He congratulated them on the low rate of drunkenness and disease in the regiment.

* * *

Ralph W. Thomas, a former member of the State tax commission is now editor and proprietor of the *Greenport News* at Greenport, Long Island. Mr. Thomas was a member of the State senate in 1911-12 and formerly a professor in Colgate college.

* * *

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Leslie Kincaid, judge advocate of the famous 27th division, recently returned from Europe, is a former assemblyman from Syracuse. He won the distinguished service cross for volunteering to lead a battalion of the 106th infantry in the drive against Hindenburg when the regiment fell short of officers. With disregard of danger, he so led his men on to attack against the enemy that his conspicuous gallantry was made the subject of commendation by General O'Ryan.

* * *

On February 27th came the thirty-sixth anniversary of Alexander Clarke's entrance to the State service as mailing clerk in the insurance department. The event was marked by the cordial greetings of his associates and the presentation of several gifts, including a handsome azalea plant. Mr. Clarke enlisted in the 25th volunteer infantry from Albany in 1861 and was employed in the construction of the capitol before taking his present position.

* * *

Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, a member of the assembly from Suffolk county, addressed an Americanization meeting in Albany during February. Mrs. Sammis said in part: "One of the greatest Americans, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, once said that we are the children of a crucible, which could not do any efficient work unless it casts out all in one mold. That mold is the one that was established by George Washington and his associates many years ago, when they founded the country: Americans and nothing else. Before the war the hyphenated name was a stylish appendage, but by the war we have discovered that there is no place in this country for a 50-50 American. It must be 100 per cent American or no American at all. The place for people who are only half-hearted in their allegiance is the place they have come from."

Frank S. Kenyon, first deputy superintendent of banks, died at Watertown, February 17, 1919. His death resulted from injuries sustained by being struck by a switch engine at his home at Adams, N. Y. As first deputy superintendent of banks, Mr. Kenyon had become known



Frank S. Kenyon

throughout the State by the men in the banking world and opportunities were awaiting him any time he wished to give up official life. The same qualities which endeared him to the people of Jefferson county, won for him the friendship of the men he met in an official capacity.

It was not Mr. Kenyon's political activity, and he was one of the Republican leaders of the State; or his interest in fraternal matters, which gave him not alone the acquaintance but the friendship of the people of Jefferson county and of the State wherever he was known, but it was his intensely human qualities, coupled with a desire to be of service at all times to every person to whom he could give a helping hand or word of encouragement. He was a friend to whom you could confide your innermost secrets and be certain that confidence would not be betrayed. He had a personality that charmed and behind that personality was the stuff of which real men are made.

While Mr. Kenyon was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Republican organization of Jefferson county, nevertheless, no man could say that his partisanship ever entered into his personal relations with men. He was as ready to do a favor to one of the opposite party as one of his own political faith and he did it willingly. Mr. Kenyon's death came at a time when the future seemed the brightest for him. He is survived by a widow and son, Owen, the latter having been recently relieved from service as a radio-operator in the United States navy, after making several trips to Italy.

* * *

George A. Boothby, a former Albany newspaper man is in France representing the New York *World*. He expects to return to the United States in April.

George F. Johnson, the millionaire shoe manufacturer in Johnson City, N. Y., has established a monthly magazine. It is devoted to the interests of the workers. John W. Johnson will have charge of the publication. In announcing the magazine, George F. Johnson, addressing his employees, said: "It will be your means of communication. It will be your exchange of thought. It will tell about things you are doing. It will print pictures of your home, your wife, your kids and yourself. It will be different from anything you have ever seen or ever read, simply because it will be better, in every respect. It will emphasize the activities of more people.

"Now if you are interested in this, give John all the help you can. If he calls upon you for anything, respond cheerfully. Let's see what we can do."

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George A. Slater, a former member of the State senate from Westchester county and now surrogate of that county, delivered an address on "Lincoln's Vision of Present Day Problems," February 12th before the Lincoln society, Peekskill, N. Y.

* * *

William J. Coulson, who has had a newsstand at the corner of State and Pearl streets, Albany, for a quarter of a century, and was well known to State officials and members of the legislature during that period, is obliged to move from his old stand on account of change in ownership of the property. Mr. Coulson has been acquainted with thousands of State officials and legislators during the past thirty years.

* * *

John C. Davies, former attorney-general, whose home is at Camden, Oneida county, delivered an address recently on the late Colonel Roosevelt. He related several incidents which came under his notice when Mr. Roosevelt was governor, going to prove that Colonel Roosevelt's way of settling difficult problems was to meet the people concerned face to face.

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William H. Edwards, internal revenue collector for the second district, New York city, is a native of the village of Lisle, Broome county, near Binghamton. Mr. Edwards was a candidate for governor last year previous to the primaries.

* * *

Roscoe Conkling, deputy attorney-general, has resigned to enter the banking house of Goldman, Sachs and Company. In recognition of his services to the federal government as legal adviser to the draft boards in New York city, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the regular army.

* * *

Mark Eisner, former member of the assembly from New York city, has resigned as collector of internal revenue for the third district composed principally of upper Manhattan. Mr. Eisner held the office for four years. He will resume the practice of law.

Governor Smith has reinstated in his old position, as one of the attendants at the executive chamber, Alfred Johnson a member of the New York negro regiment. Mr. Johnson saw service in France and was awarded the *croix de guerre* for bravery in action.

* * *

Bowen Staley this month completed twenty-five years of service to the State. He was appointed to a position in the State board of health on February 23, 1894 and in 1900 was transferred to the comptroller's office where he has served since.

* * *

Howard T. Mosher, of Rochester, a prominent Democrat, died in that city recently. He was a native of Albany and was at one time instructor at Union college, Schenectady. He was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Rochester in 1908-1909. In 1914-15 he was a member of the State workmen's compensation commission.

* * *

Laurence F. Carroll, father of Senator Daniel J. Carroll of Brooklyn, died in that city February 4th, seventy-one years old. Mr. Carroll was for many years a Democratic leader in Kings county and at the time of his death was warden of the Kings county jail. He was well known for his deeds of philanthropy.

* * *

John W. Keller, a former newspaperman and at one time president of the national Democratic club, died of pneumonia in New York city early in March. While he was president of the Democratic club, Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, seriously considered the advisability of recommending Mr. Keller for the vice presidency nomination in 1900 when William J. Bryan was the candidate for president. At the time of his death he was chief clerk in the office of District Attorney Swann. Mr. Keller was born in Kentucky in 1856 and was a graduate of Yale.

* * *

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan last month visited Cortland to make arrangements or plans for the rebuilding of the State normal school which was destroyed by fire in February.

* * *

Lieutenant Richard L. Sanguinitto, who has been in France with the American army, once saved the life of Senator Kenneth F. Sutherland of New York city. While Mr. Sutherland was bathing at Coney Island in 1904, he was seized with cramps and was in danger of being drowned when he was rescued by Sanguinitto who was then a member of the New York police force. Sanguinitto was afterwards removed on charges alleging that he disobeyed the order of a superior. Senator Sutherland, remembering his benefactor, has introduced a bill to reinstate the lieutenant when he returns from France.

Albert H. Perkins, division engineer of the State conservation commission, has submitted to the reconstruction commission, appointed by Governor Smith, a statement dealing with the water power situation of New York State. This was done upon request of the commission after Mr. Perkins had addressed the members at their meeting in Buffalo, February 8th. Mr. Perkins has made a thorough study of the subject and his statement to the commission is the result of many years' experience with the development of water power.

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On account of illness, Governor Smith was unable to make his first official visit at Syracuse March 8th. Lieutenant-Governor Harry C. Walker represented the governor on that occasion.

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George A. Glynn, chairman of the Republican State committee, has purchased a controlling interest in the Watertown *Standard*. He will make his home in Watertown.

* * *

Francis Burton Harrison, governor general of the Philippines, is on a six months' vacation in this country. He was at one time a Democratic member of congress from New York city. Governor Harrison said: "The people of the Philippines are a loyal and devoted people to the United States. They oversubscribed all the liberty loans and donated to the government one destroyer and one submarine. There can be no question of their loyalty."

* * *

Herman J. Borzner, who is well known at the capitol as the former staff photographer of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, recently returned from France where he was connected with a bombing squadron in the American aviation corps. Mr. Borzner was severely wounded, his airplane having been put out of control by a shot from the enemy. The engine was in such a condition that the airplane could neither ascend nor descend but had to maintain the same level. The only way by which it could be brought to earth again was by slowing up the engine and dropping slowly. This the pilot attempted to do after fleeing from the German to the American line, but through some accident caused by a sudden gust of wind, the plane fell a distance of several hundred feet. Mr. Borzner was unconscious for hours when taken to the hospital, and has not yet fully recovered from the accident. Part of his duty was to take photographs of the land in the enemy country after bombs had been dropped by a plane of the squadron. While he was engaged in fighting in the air, an average of two men were missing daily and for a time there was a shortage of trained aviators to man the squadron. Mr. Borzner never was able to ascertain what became of the pilot in the machine in which he made the trip. He tried after having been released from the hospital in France to rejoin the squadron but was taken ill the second time and ordered back to the hospital.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL GOSSIP

*Happenings at the capitol and among the politicians
of the State — Some of the big measures proposed*



Senator Boylan

SENATOR James A. Foley, Democratic leader in the State senate, is ill and may not be able to resume his legislative duties during the session. Senator Foley designated Senator John J. Boylan of the 13th senate district, New York county, who is demonstrating his ability as a legislative leader. Senator Boylan is one of the oldest members of the legis-

lature. He was first elected to the assembly in 1910 where he served three years and has been a State senator since 1913. He is a real estate appraiser and was born in the district which he now represents.

* * *

Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, Republican leader in the senate, introduced a bill which would permit the sale and use of a beverage of beer containing three per cent alcohol. Such beverage, however, must be used in the home as it cannot be served in a saloon or hotel. Senator Walters referring to the bill said:

"The purpose of this bill is to provide for an honest, effective and strict enforcement of the provisions of the federal prohibition amendment recently adopted. An attempt has been made to throw such safeguards around the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as will prohibit its use for beverage purposes. If it fails in any particular to do this it should and will be amended to accomplish that purpose. It is the judgment of the introducer that no enforcement legislation can be effective that does not define intoxicating liquor. If it is not defined in the bill it becomes a question of fact for the jury in the case of each individual violation."

Representatives of the anti-saloon league declared the Walters bill to be a deliberate attempt to nullify the federal prohibition amendment.

* * *

The Republican State committee has opened an up-State headquarters at Albany and has placed in charge of the Republican news bureau George W. Franklin of Troy, former superintendent of prisons. Before he was connected with the prison department Mr. Franklin was a newspaper correspondent at the capitol.

One of the bills signed by Governor Smith provides for an appropriation of \$5,500,000 for the repair and maintenance of State and county highways. This is \$1,712,617 more than last year because of the little highway work done during 1918 on account of the war.

* * *

The annual appropriation bill was introduced in the legislature March 11 by the finance committee of the senate and the ways and means committee of the assembly. It calls for \$58,388,611.95. With the other appropriations, it is estimated that the total expenditures authorized will be \$90,000,000. This is the largest in the history of the State.

The policy of the legislators is to spend the maximum amount needed for construction in order that as much work as possible may be made available to the unemployed. The summary of the amounts for construction is as follows:

	Authorization	Appropriations
Hospitals.....	\$3,450,000	\$1,330,000
Charities.....	674,000	817,000
Prisons.....	565,000	1,120,000
Normal schools.....	675,000	201,000
Educational.....	100,000	30,000
Armories.....	175,000	85,000
Public buildings.....	450,000	360,000

The 1919 appropriation bill carries \$4,787,000 more than the bill last year. The increases are: Extra construction, \$2,670,000; personal service, \$531,000; maintenance and operation, including \$500,000 increased aid to common schools, \$566,000; difference in State pay for employees in military service, \$600,000; and deficiency in support of common schools, \$420,000.

The financial committees cut down the total of requests for appropriations \$13,638,000, from \$97,858,000 to \$84,189,812. In addition to the actual total carried in the appropriation bill, other amounts to be appropriated this year include: direct State tax, \$13,341,678; appropriation to meet federal aid for State highways, \$575,000; State and county highway maintenance and repair (already enacted), \$5,500,000; State aid to town highways, \$2,150,000; emergency appropriation bill (already enacted), \$1,534,521; purchase of Greenbush and Congress street bridges, \$1,700,000.

Other appropriations expected to be made by the legislature this year include: vehicular tunnel between New York city and Jersey City, \$1,000,000; necessary appropriation for difference in cost of highway contracts already awarded, \$2,500,000; additional funds necessary for barge canal terminals, \$900,000; other special bills, \$1,000,000; bring the total to within \$400,000 of \$90,000,000.

RETIREMENT FUND FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Under a bill introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters and Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, Republican leaders in the senate and assembly, it is proposed to establish a retirement system for officers and employees in the State civil service.

The retirement fund consists of moneys paid by those entitled to the benefits; from donations, gifts and bequests; from deductions for leave of absence without pay and for moneys specifically appropriated and from other sources. The administration of the fund is to be in charge of the State comptroller.

Officers and employees of the State who signify their intentions to take advantage of the law who have been in the service of the State for twenty-five years and reached the age of fifty-five will be entitled to participate in the benefits of the fund equal to one-half of the average wages or compensation including maintenance received by him or her for five years immediately preceding the date of application.

The retirement board is given power to retire any employee or officer who shall have become incapacitated by reason of accident or illness. No annuity shall exceed \$1,500 per annum. If a State employee is incapacitated by reason of injury received in the performance of his or her duty, he or she may be retired independently of length of service but the allowance in such cases shall not be less than ten-twenty-fifths of one-half of the wages or compensation.

Every officer or employee desiring to take advantage of the law shall contribute to the fund two per cent of his or her wages or salary per month. These payments shall cease when the person has paid for twenty-five years or has retired in the meantime.

* * *

The women voters anti-suffrage party, through Mary G. Kilbreth, protested to Will H. Hays, chairman of the national Republican committee, against the action of the committee in supporting the federal suffrage amendment. Miss Kilbreth declares that woman's suffrage is alive with Socialist and Bolshevik propaganda and concludes her letter as follows: "You remember that it was used by Governor Whitman in New York in 1917. The New York Sun, a Republican paper, described the New York legislature and Governor Whitman as 'roped, thrown and tied by the suffs.' When Governor Whitman came before the men and women voters for reelection in November, he ran 180,000 behind his ticket 'up-State,' and polled 16,000 fewer votes in New York city with women voting than in 1916 from men alone.

"Recent elections, both national and State, prove one of two things: either suffragists cannot deliver their women's vote or, if they do, it is too small to count in the whole woman electorate.

"If suffragists are able to extend the field of their operations, and to 'rope, throw and tie' the Republican party throughout the country, its candidates may expect the fate of Judge Hughes and Governor Whitman.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP BILLS

Ever since the Fowler-Rowe municipal ownership bill was introduced in the legislature early in the year it has been opposed by New York city representatives and by some of the up-State members because it vested too much authority in the public service commission. The bill was introduced by Senator Fowler of Jamestown and Assemblyman Rowe of Buffalo, at the request of the State conference of mayors. So much opposition developed in New York city to the measure that the sponsors of the bill agreed to several amendments. One is that the public service commission shall have no jurisdiction over bond issues unless the bonds are issued against the utility. Nor shall the commission have authority over rates charged by the public utilities except to require a city to charge rates sufficient to meet fixed charges.

The original bill required twenty per cent in an initiative petition for municipal ownership. This has been reduced to ten per cent.

The referendum petition is reduced from ten to five per cent. Under the new bill the maximum percentage of signers to a petition required is 50,000 on the initiative and 25,000 on the referendum.

The bill is also amended so that the people by an initiative can compel appraisal of the utility property by the public service commission.

The commission's power to regulate operation of the utility will be eliminated in all respects except on safety of construction and operation, on methods of accounting and reporting and on discrimination in rates.

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SOME BILLS PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE

Senator Gibbs — Prohibiting publication in newspapers of session laws or notices relating to the State in German language.

Assemblyman Adler — Providing for retirement of officers and employees in the State civil service.

Senator Sage — Making appropriations for maintenance and repair of State and county highways.

Senator G. F. Thompson — Providing for an enforcement of the federal prohibition law; permitting motion picture exhibitions on Sunday after two o'clock in the afternoon should they be authorized by the local authorities.

Senator Boylan — To give soldiers, sailors and marines of the world war a preference in employment upon public works.

Senator Foley — To reorganize the public service commission, first district, providing for a single commissioner instead of five as at present.

Assemblyman Fertig — To enable cities to acquire, construct, own, operate and lease public utilities.

Assemblyman Walter — Providing that the fall primary be held seven weeks instead of nine before the general election.

Assemblyman Drechsler — Regulating the amount of rent which a landlord may charge in cities of the first and second class.

Assemblyman Solomon — Providing that household furniture whether acquired before or during marriage shall be the joint property of the husband and wife; to establish ownership and control by the State of production, supply and distribution of the necessities of life; to create a commission to investigate rent conditions in New York city.

Senator Fowler — Making it a misdemeanor to use or have information to aid in answering questions at a civil service examination.

Assemblyman Martin — Exempting labor organizations from operations of the anti-trust or conspiracy law; to prohibit punishment of criminal contempt summarily; to restrict the writ of injunction in labor disputes.

Assemblyman McDonald — Granting State scholarships in any college or technical school in the State of his selection to soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the world war, and who shall have acquired the necessary qualifications as to secondary or other preparatory education.

Assemblyman Malone — Providing for increase of salaries for school teachers in the cities of the State.

Assemblyman Link — Reducing the hours of labor of women under 21 years in factories from 54 to 48 hours a week and from nine to eight hours a day.

Assemblyman Ames — To define and regulate the practice of chiropractic.

Assemblyman Tallett — To provide free text books and supplies in cities and school districts.

Senator Whitley — To provide for party designations by convention instead of petition.

Assemblyman Dickstein — Authorizing the New York city board of education to establish and maintain in the public schools kitchens and lunch rooms to provide free

of charge needy and underfed children with nutritious food.

Assemblyman McKee — To prevent increase of rent except upon notice in writing to the tenant at least thirty days prior to such increase.

Assemblyman McElligott — To amend constitution so that the concurrence of three-fourths of the jurors shall be sufficient in civil cases to return a verdict.

Senator Walters — Appropriating \$10,000 to pay Edgar N. Wilson of Syracuse and William T. Byrne of Albany for legal services defending Stephen J. Stillwell, a senator, in 1913.

Senator Malone — Establishing a State athletic commission regulating boxing and sparring.

Senator Davenport — To provide for a system of mutual health insurance under the supervision of the industrial commission.

Assemblyman Flanagan — Providing for a tax on employers of children under 16 years of age.

Assemblyman Fearon — To restore the State nominating convention, also conventions to nominate justices of the supreme court.

Senator Ferris — To permit compensation and expenses of teachers attending institutes or conferences.

* * *

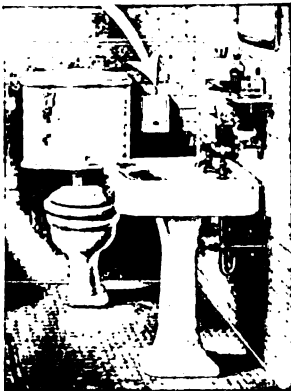
Governor Smith appointed Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene of Sands Point, Long Island, Nassau county, commissioner of highways to succeed Edwin Duffey.

Colonel Greene is attached to the 302d engineers which regiment he commanded in France. He was engaged in reconstructing the highways of France during the war and saw active service in the Argonne sector. Commissioner Duffey's term of office expired April 28, 1918, he having filled out the five-year term of John N. Carlisle who was appointed by Governor Sulzer in 1913.

Colonel Greene is a graduate from the Virginia Military institute with the degree of civil engineer in 1890; he is a member of the American society of civil engineers. His first engineering job was the construction of the cable line on Broadway. He was also employed as chief engineer for the Georgia Central railroad; he was at one time with John Monks and Son, the dock builders, and with William T. Ritch, as a road builder at Greenwich, Conn.; he also supervised the engineering for the Thompson-Starrett company and the Foundation company in the construction of the foundations for the Municipal building, the Woolworth building, the Bankers' Trust building, the Liberty tower, the American Express company building, the United States Express Company building and many other large undertakings.

* * *

Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, Democratic leader in the assembly has a bill which would permit municipal ownership of public utilities when the community interests desire it. It will leave the public service commission without control.



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THE A. P. W. PAPER COMPANY, DEPARTMENT S, ALBANY, N. Y.

Theodore R. Tuthill, a lawyer of Binghamton, has been endorsed by the Republicans of Broome county for justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice George F. Lyon, who will retire January 1, next.

* * *

Friends of William Boyce Thompson, a wealthy man of Westchester county, have put forward his name as a Republican candidate for governor in 1920. Mr. Thompson is known as a "copper king," and is said to be very wealthy. He is a member of the federal reserve board of the district and was active in war measures throughout the war. He visited Russia about the time of the Kerensky revolution in the interest of the Red Cross and is said to have contributed a million dollars to the Kerensky government. Mr. Thompson is understood to be what is known as a progressive Republican and is about fifty years old.

* * *

Assemblyman Robert S. Mullen of Bronx, New York city, has introduced a bill which would establish local option in taxation. It would enable the authorities of a city, town or village in the State to fix a tax rate "on the value of improvements in and on land or on the value of both such improvements and personal property which shall be lower than the tax rate on the value of land exclusive of such improvements."

Another clause would enable the local authorities to reduce year by year the tax rate on improvements and personal property while retaining the high rate on land value.

While at Long Branch [1835] there occurred an incident Seward used to relate with humorous relish. One day, while sitting after dinner in the shade, a benevolent-looking old gentleman said:

"Excuse me, sir, if I ask you an intrusive question; but I see by the papers that there was a candidate for governor in your State last fall—the one who was defeated—whose name was the same as yours. Pray, was he any relative of your family?"

Mr. Seward had to admit that he was.

"A near relative?" "Yes."

"Not your father, was it, sir?"

"No; not my father."

A pause ensued; and then, overcome by curiosity, the old gentleman returned to the attack.

"Could it have been a brother of yours?"

"Well, Mr. T—," said Seward, "I may as well confess that I am myself that unfortunate man."

"Dear me," said the other, with unaffected surprises and sympathy, "I should never have thought it. And so young, too! I am very sorry. How near did you come to being elected?"

"Not very near. I got only a hundred and sixty-nine thousand votes."

"A hundred and sixty-nine thousand votes, and not elected?" was the astonishing reply. "Why, that is more than all the candidates together ever get in New Jersey! A hundred and—good heavens, sir! how many votes *does* it take to elect a man in New York?"—*Life and Letters of William Henry Seward*.



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NEW YORK

The legislative correspondents' association will give their annual dinner at the Ten Eyck hotel, Thursday, April 3. It was first announced for March 27th but owing to the parade of the 27th division having been set for the 25th, the date of the dinner was postponed a week. The officers of the association this year are: president, Edward Staats Luther; first vice-president, Russell Hathaway, Jr.; second vice-president, Harold P. Jarvis; secretary, Harold G. McCoy; treasurer, Warren W. Wheaton.

* * *

Thomas J. Mangan of Binghamton was elected February 12th by the legislature a member of the State board of regents to succeed John Moore of Elmira.

* * *

Eugene M. Travis, State comptroller, advised the joint legislative committee on taxation to substitute for the excise tax the tax on non-intoxicating liquors which he predicted would produce at least \$6,000,000, annually.

* * *

Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican leader of the senate, and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the assembly have issued a statement in which they urge the beginning of public work to give men work. In part, the statement reads:

"Hospitals and highways are needed, and the question of men and supplies today is just the opposite of what it was. We must now provide work for the home-coming soldier and we must place orders for materials so that the manufacturing plants in this State will continue running, not on half time but on over time with increased help. If we adopt this course we will accomplish more than we will by discussing reconstruction as a future problem."

* * *

New York will have local historians to collect and compile material of historic value if a bill introduced by Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Oneida county becomes a law. The bill provides for the appointment of a historian for each city, town and village except New York city. The appointment would be made by the mayor of a city; for a town by a supervisor; for a village by the board of trustees. Any such appointment shall be made only upon the nomination of the executive officers of a local historical society. If there be no local society of that kind, then the appointment would be made by the executive officers of the county historical society or by the executive officers of the New York State historical society and the State historian.

These historians would serve without compensation unless the governing body of the city, town or village otherwise provided. The local authorities are required to provide the historian with sufficient space in a safe, vault or other fireproof place for materials collected.

In addition to collecting material relating to the history of the political subdivision for which he or she is appointed, the historian would be required to make an annual report to the local society officer or officers, and to the State historian of the work done during the year.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—State of New York, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for furnishing and delivering bituminous materials f. o. b. cars at destination, for use by the State Highway Department in the maintenance and repair of improved State and County Highways in all of the counties of the State, unless otherwise specified, at the office of the State Commission of Highways, 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1919, for the following contracts:

- B. M. Contract No. 1 — Bituminous Material Cold Patch Asphaltic Emulsion in Divisions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- B. M. Contract No. 2 — Bituminous Material Cold Patch Asphaltic Emulsion in Divisions Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.
- B. M. Contract No. 3 — Bituminous Material Asphaltic Cut-Back.
- B. M. Contract No. 4 — Bituminous Material A. Binder.
- B. M. Contract No. 5 — Bituminous Material A. Light Cold Oil and Light Hot Oil.
- B. M. Contract No. 6 — Bituminous Material T. Cold Patch.
- B. M. Contract No. 7 — Bituminous Material T. Binder and Cold Application.

All proposals except Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 will be for furnishing the specified material at any railroad delivery point within this State. Proposals for Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 will be for furnishing that specified material at any railroad point within the counties comprising the divisions named in the proposal.

Tables showing approximate quantities and railroad delivery point, specifications and proposals may be obtained at the office of the State Commission of Highways at Albany, N. Y.

Each proposal must be accompanied by cash or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per centum of the amount of the proposal which such cash or check accompanies. This cash or check will be held by the Commission until the contract is executed and the bond is filed. The successful bidder on each proposal will be required to give a bond for fifty per centum of the amount of the contract, such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission. The bond is for the purpose of insuring the delivery of the bituminous material as called for by the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE STATUE OF DR. SHELDON

To the Editor:

Have you ever seen the statue of Doctor Sheldon on the first floor of the capitol? Probably not. It stands in the southeast corner near the stairway. Perhaps you will ask, "Who was Doctor Sheldon?"

He began his lifelong educational work in Oswego, and for many years was principal of the State normal school in that city. Impressed with the crying needs of the toiling classes, he induced influential friends to join him in founding the Orphan and Free School Association of Oswego to provide shelter and schooling for the poor children of the city. The enterprise was finally accomplished, and Doctor Sheldon was employed as teacher, at a salary of \$300 per annum. The school opened with 120 unruly scholars. His good-nature and real affection soon won the hearts of his pupils.

In 1850 he was made superintendent of schools at Syracuse. In May, 1853, he was recalled to Oswego, made secretary of the board of education, and completed a system of reorganization of the schools, which remained unchanged for 30 years. In 1859 he founded the "unclassified schools" to provide for the needs of irregular working people, for whom the graded schools were unavailable. Meanwhile he introduced a systematic course of objective teaching based on Pestalozzian principles. Soon after a city training school for teachers was established, which was the beginning of the State normal school at Oswego. The "Oswego methods" were adopted in all the State normal schools, and the system spread to other states. Doctor Sheldon acted as principal of the training school, and superintendent of city schools from 1862 to 1889, when he resigned the latter office. The training school was adopted as a normal school by the State in 1863.

Doctor Sheldon was a pioneer in the science of pedagogy. He was an earnest, unselfish educational worker, leaving his impress upon all associated with him, especially upon teachers whom he trained. He attained a national reputation as a progressive, inspiring educator. Teachers are scattered all over the Union who lovingly remember his charming personality. Hamilton College, which he attended three years, conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1869, and in 1875 the Regents of the University gave him the degree of Ph.D. He edited many popular educational works and textbooks, which attest his wide and accurate knowledge of a great profession.

He died early in 1898. On Arbor Day of that year the school children of the State and their friends, in penny and nickel contributions, raised a fund of \$3,600 for the purpose of erecting a statue to his memory. The plan was successfully carried out, and a well-executed bronze statue was unveiled in one of the corridors of the capitol. The work was done by the late John Francis Brines, well remembered in connection with the artistic work to be seen in the celebrated western staircase of the capitol. It is acknowledged to be a faithful representation. It

shows Doctor Sheldon in a sitting position teaching a child by means of an object lesson. The figures are mounted on a granite pedestal, on the sides of which the following inscriptions are carved:

"Erected by children of the public schools of New York."

"America's Pioneer in Educational Methods."

"The Children's Friend."

For the want of a better position, the statue was placed in a dark corner.

The statue was unveiled January 11, 1900. Appropriate exercises were held in the assembly chamber. The work was presented to the State by the State superintendent of public instruction, and accepted by Governor Theodore Roosevelt, who unveiled the statue and delivered a short address. The address of the day was delivered by William T. Harris, then United States commissioner of education.

Other addresses were made by George B. Sloan, treasurer of the fund; Dr. Isaac B. Poucher, who succeeded Doctor Sheldon as principal; and by the late William J. Milne, principal of the State teachers' college at Albany, who was introduced by Principal C. E. Franklin, presiding, as "the idol of the New York State teachers of all ranks."

The object of this communication is to call attention to the fact that the statue stands in a very undesirable location, where it is seen by few people, and should be transferred to the Education building. If the State desires to honor the man who has done so much for the cause of education, it should certainly provide a proper place for the statue in a building erected at great cost and devoted exclusively to education. The statue now stands in an unfrequented corner of the capitol, at the foot of a stairway very little used. Probably not one in a thousand of the multitudes who visit the capitol ever see it. Thousands of school children are shown through the capitol, but few are ever directed to the spot. Surely, school children would be interested to know that the statue was made possible by the contributions of their associates.

Many attempts have been made by those interested in Doctor Sheldon and his work to have the statue moved to the Education Building, where it belongs. The regents of the university have been repeatedly asked to do this, but without result. The matter has been referred to the committee on buildings, which decided against the plan. It is claimed that the statue is not "artistic" enough to meet the judgment of the body. Of course, if it had been possible to obtain a statue by Michael Angelo, this want of artistic merit would have been overcome, but he could not be secured for the work at that time. Some may argue that the statue is not artistic, but it is natural, and what more can be asked? It is one of the few statues which truly represent the subject.

The suggestion has been made that if the statue is not good enough to be placed in the beautiful educational building, being the property of the State, it might be placed in the State normal school building at Oswego, where it would certainly stand among congenial surroundings.

CHARLES R. SKINNER.

HIGHWAY WORK—Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.: Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 3d day of April, 1919, for the repair of highways in the following counties:

Albany.....	One contract — reconstruction.
Broome.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Delaware.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Erie.....	Two contracts — resurfacing and reconstruction.
Genesee.....	One contract — reconstruction.
Hamilton.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Herkimer.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Monroe.....	Two contracts — resurfacing and surface treatment.
Oneida.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Onondaga.....	Four contracts — resurfacing.
Saratoga.....	One contract — reconstruction.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1919, for the repair of highways in the following counties:

Allegany.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Cayuga.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Fulton.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Livingston.....	Three contracts — surface treatment and reconstruction.
Monroe.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Montgomery.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Ontario.....	Two contracts — reconstruction and surface treatment.
Orleans.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Otsego.....	One contract — reconstruction.
Schenectady.....	One contract — reconstruction.
Schuyler.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Steuben.....	Three contracts — resurfacing.
Sullivan.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Tioga.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Tompkins.....	One contract — surface treatment.
Ulster.....	One contract — resurfacing.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of the Division Engineers in whose division the roads are to be improved. The addresses of the Division Engineers and the counties in which they are in charge will be furnished on request.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "GENERAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS" on the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

EDWIN DUFFEY,

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Commissioner.

NEWS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

*Some of the activities of the heads of the State Government at
Albany—Doings in the institutions in different parts of the State*

The New York State woman's land army will be more active than ever during the coming summer. Mrs. Walter Steele of Buffalo, chairman of the organization, was appointed a member of the State reconstruction commission by Governor Smith. Mrs. Steele said that one of the activities of the organization will be to assist in providing jobs for the returning soldiers. "A practical way of doing this," said Mrs. Steele, "is to set them to work constructing buildings for land army settlements somewhat on the plan of the government canners' establishments." These camps, costing about \$6,000 each, would serve as community centers in the winter. One hundred families in the county would give \$5 each. Two hundred dollars of this sum would be expended for a caretaker and the other \$300 for light, heat, and magazines, and the like.

* * *

Attorney-General Newton has given opinion in which he holds that State and municipal employees are protected in their civil service rights while they are in the military service. That is, they are entitled to promotions and to their civil pay as if they had not gone into the army. This holds good until two months after peace has been consummated.

* * *

In an address before the Albany mother's club, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, acting State commissioner of education, declared that this is the opportune time to consider child welfare. "New York State must retain leadership in the great social movements, one of which is the welfare of the child," declared Dr. Finegan. "It is a burning disgrace upon this nation and this State that there has not been a law, similar to the Fisher law of Great Britain to protect the welfare of the child before it is compelled to become a wage earner. If the State will give me enough money to provide recreational centers, playgrounds, games, amusements, I will, irrespective of an act of congress, develop the future generation of this State sober, irrespective of prohibition."

* * *

One of the effects of the establishment of Henry Ford's new tractor plant on the Hudson river near Troy will be to develop the iron mine deposits in the Adirondacks and other northern New York counties. Hitherto the difficulty has been the transportation problem in developing these mines. As far back as 1826 forges were built at North Elba, and a road was cut to Lake Champlain. The ore was of remarkable purity, but the expense of transportation to market swallowed all the profits, and the enterprise was abandoned. Maybe Mr. Ford can find a

way to make carrying charges cheaper than they were in 1826. A railroad from the ore fields to Ticonderoga would be a simple solution, as the iron could then be carried on barges to Green Island without change.

* * *

During the past year more than one hundred signs have been placed by the State conservation commission in the Adirondack woods to mark the various trails to mountain stations and general travel in the woods.

* * *

Timber stealing from the State has ceased according to the State conservation commission, the timber cut last year amounting to only \$152.19. Illegal occupancy of State land is also a thing of the past.

* * *

Three lectures in one day was a record set by the conservation commission on February 27, when the school children of Babylon, L. I., were addressed on the subject of conservation at 9 o'clock in the morning, those of Amityville, L. I., at 2 P. M., and a mixed audience at Bay Shore, L. I., at 8 P. M. Before and after each lecture both motion picture machine and stereopticon were set up and taken down, and a motor truck was used to transport the outfit between the various places. Its educational work, through the medium of motion picture films and lantern slides, is a most important feature of the commission's program. No less than twenty-eight different illustrated lectures were given between January 21 and March 1, by various members of the force before audiences of all types.

* * *

The New York State motor federation which met at Syracuse lately adopted a resolution to oppose any legislation intended to wipe out or lessen the efficiency of the State police. The opinion is expressed that the State troopers have rendered valuable service to motorists not only in recovering stolen cars and detection of thieves, but in proper enforcement of highway laws in rural sections.

* * *

Llewellyn Legge, chief game protector of the State conservation commission, says that there is a great demand for pheasants and pheasant's eggs from the three State game farms. The commission distributes free to farmers more than 50,000 pheasant's eggs and about 10,000 young pheasants during the year.

The instructors in home economics at the New York State college of agriculture have devised some simple meals for school pupils at noon. Here is the menu, the star indicating that the dish may be omitted if less variety is desired. The instructors say that children should have milk to drink at all meals.

Scalloped potatoes, *buttered string beans, *bread, baked apples with whipped cream.

Cream of onion soup, bread, *stuffed potatoes with cheese, apple sauce.

Scrambled eggs, creamed potatoes, *bread, *buttered peas, fruit gelatine with top milk.

Poached or creamed eggs, baked potatoes, *bread, chopped spinach, *sponge jelly roll.

Steamed potatoes, codfish gravy, *bread, *buttered carrots, *raspberry tapioca with cream.

*Stewed potatoes, prune and cottage cheese salad, bread, cocoa.

Creamed meat or fish on toast, *Waldorf salad, *bread, cookies, canned peaches.

* * *

According to a report issued by William S. Coffey, secretary of the State industrial commission, the aggregate wages paid by New York State manufacturers from December to January decreased 6 per cent but was 28 per cent more than the aggregate wages for the same period a year ago. Declines in wage volume in January were common to all industrial groups except printing and paper goods, and clothing. In the former group an increase of 1 per cent in payrolls is accounted for by increased rates of pay granted to printers, and in the clothing division the responsible factors were increased activity in women's clothing, women's headwear and men's furnishings.

* * *

Benjamin B. Odell, former governor, who was ice controller for the State last year, said there would be a serious shortage of ice in New York city next summer unless there was a period of cold weather before spring.

* * *

Major George F. Chandler, commanding the State police, has adopted a policy of filling vacancies in that service by the appointment of honorably discharged soldiers from New York State. Major Chandler announces that fifteen vacancies have been recently filled by the naming of as many commissioned officers who saw service in France. They include a captain, four first lieutenants and ten second lieutenants, all of whom are now privates in the State police.

* * *

Deputy Attorney-General Wilbur W. Chambers was designated by Attorney-General Charles D. Newton to make a preliminary investigation of the administration of the western house of refuge for women at Albion. Mr. Chambers in a report to the attorney-general declared that the charges of mismanagement and incompetency seemed to have been established. Attorney-General Newton submitted the report to the senate and further investigation will be made.

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Harry D. Sanders, chief counsel of the State department of excise, delivered an address before the State magistrate's association at Binghamton last month. He advocated an amendment to the excise law giving the magistrates courts jurisdiction in cases brought for violations of the law, commonly known as "boot-legging." At present these cases are brought before the grand jury and disposed of in the county or supreme court on indictment.

* * *

The State conservation commission continues to protect the shores of the State-owned islands in Lake George from damage caused by waves and ice. This is done by placing stones along the shore to prevent the washing away of the land. During the year the commission surveyed the islands in the lake for the purpose of preparing an accurate map of Lake George on a large scale.

* * *

The Concord society, made up of the employees of the State public service commission, second district, held its annual meeting February 27th. The following papers were read: "Cooperation with Associates," William J. Sullivan; "Application of Departmental Efficiency Law," Austin Curnin; "Courtesy as a Business Asset," George McIntosh; "Financial Condition of Public Utility Corporations During Reconstruction," Thornton Blaau-boer. William McNeilly acted as toastmaster.

* * *

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, basing his predictions on the fact that the automobile industry is rapidly returning to its normal conditions, and that the market is practically sold out of both new and second-hand cars, said this year will probably be the biggest in the automobile history of the State and that a year hence from 550,000 to 575,000 cars will be registered and that the receipts will top the six million mark.

* * *

During the fourth liberty loan drive every student in attendance at the New York State school of agriculture on Long Island subscribed to bonds. The student body was awarded a 100 per cent pennant. The faculty and other employees of the school were also awarded a 100 per cent pennant, all of them having bought bonds. The average per capita of bonds purchased by students and employees of the school was \$158. The total subscription was \$24,000 or about one-sixth of the entire quota of the Farmingdale district.

* * *

A novel improvement has been carried out at Watertown in connection with the gravity mechanical water filter for the city. For the purpose of reducing the high turbidity of the Black River water a large sedimentation or coagulation basin has been formed out of one of the channels in the river lying between an island and the mainland by placing dams across the channel at the upper and lower ends of the island, thus providing large sedimentation capacity at very low cost. Alum is applied to the water by a whirlpool device at the inlet end.

Joseph G. Barnette of the State division of foods and markets is traveling throughout the State, under the direction of Eugene H. Porter, commissioner of farms and markets, making a survey of conditions in cities and towns having a population of 10,000 or more with the view of establishing public markets. He said that the public market would have a tendency to eliminate hucksters.

* * *

George D. Pratt, State commissioner of conservation, declared that the State reservation at Saratoga Springs during 1919 continued to pay a net profit in the year's business even under the difficult operating conditions. The total amount of profit for the fiscal year from June 1, 1917 to June 1, 1918, amounted to \$4,834.55.

* * *

The bureau of statistics and information of the State industrial commission finds that of 32,881 women employed in 417 factories in the State 10 per cent earn less than six dollars a week and that 20 per cent earn less than eight dollars a week. It is this condition of affairs that the minimum wage commission desires to remedy.

* * *

Through an error the article in the February number of the STATE SERVICE magazine entitled, "More Pay for Civil Service Employees" was credited to Willard A. Marakle, instead of to Miss Mary L. Stiegelmaier, secretary of the Capital City council of the State civil service employee's association. Miss Stiegelmaier has been one of the most active and devoted workers for the association and preparation of the data presented to the legislature for more pay for State employees.

* * *

The Albany automobile bureau of the secretary of State's office has collected, up to February 25, \$506,642.50 for automobile licenses in comparison to \$303,000 collected for the same period last year. The total receipts of last year were approximately \$1,000,000, but twice as much as collected in one month this year. The open winter, which has allowed the use of cars, is responsible for the increase in revenue.

* * *

A report has recently been received from the health officer of the Lake George health district to the effect that 90 per cent of the insanitary conditions which were found on premises situated on Lake George, as a result of a sanitary survey carried on in 1917, have been corrected. This survey was made for the Lake George association by an inspector assigned from the department working under the general supervision of the engineering division.

* * *

Henry G. Adams of the office of Secretary of State Hugo has filed an intention to make a claim of \$500 against the State for injuries received last December. While working in the election bureau, Mr. Adams attempted to open a window when it suddenly gave way and a serious cut resulted on his wrist.

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TALK No. 3

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

EXAMINATIONS APRIL 26, 1919

The State civil service commission will hold examinations on April 26, 1919, for the following positions:

Addressograph operator. Open to men and women. Minimum age, 18 years. Usual salaries not over \$1,200. Four vacancies to be filled in the Buffalo office of the secretary of State at \$60 to \$75 a month. Applicants must show that they have had experience in operating an addressograph and they should state the style of machine they have operated and whether power or hand driven. Experience with the Graphotype machine desired. State-ments as to training and experience subject to verification, and a practical test may also be required.

Director of laboratory, department of health officer, port of New York, Rosebank, S. I., N. Y., \$3,500. This position requires a broad theoretical and practical knowl- edge of bacteriology as well as a knowledge of general pathology sufficient for conducting examinations to de- termine the diagnosis in quarantinable, communicable, contagious and infectious diseases.

Junior statistical clerk. \$600 to \$900. Open to men and women at least 18 years of age.

Laboratory apprentice, State department of health. \$720. Open to men and women, 18 to 30 years.

Specialist in mathematics, education department. \$2,750 to \$3,000. Men only.

Clerk, Bronx county service. Usual salaries \$601 to \$1,500. Open to men and women, for at least three months residents of Bronx county. Minimum age, 18 years.

Recording clerk (typist), office of the surrogate, Bronx county. Men only, between 35 and 50 years of age.

Library assistant, State library. \$600 to \$900. Open to men and women.

Orderly, department of health officer, port of New York. \$600. Open to men only at least 20 years of age.

Matron (cottage), State institution for women. \$480 to \$600 and maintenance.

Cooking instructor, State institutions for women. \$45 to \$60 a month and maintenance. Women only.

Instructor in sewing or dressmaking, State charitable institutions. \$40 to \$60 a month and maintenance. Open to women only.

Instructor in tailoring. \$40 to \$75 a month and main- tenance. Men and women.

Marine engineer. One appointment expected at the Manhattan State hospital, Ward's Island, New York city, at \$135 a month and maintenance.

Pharmacist, State hospitals and prisons. Usual salaries \$900 to \$1,200 and maintenance.

Physical instructor, State charitable institutions. Women only. Salary ranging from \$50 to \$75 a month.

Guard, State agricultural and industrial school, Industry, Monroe county, N. Y. \$600 to \$720 and maintenance. Open to men only at least 20 years of age.

Orderly, Erie county home and hospital. \$800 and maintenance. The duties are those of male nurse. Open to men only, preferably between 23 and 40 years of age.

Assistant physician, regular or homeopathic. Salary in the State hospitals \$1,200 to \$1,600, with maintenance.

Application forms should be filed on or before April 16, 1919. For detailed circular and application form, address: State civil service commission, Albany, N. Y.

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James J. Smith, 101 Dana ave., Albany.....	90.73
Edward C. Harper, 244 Catherine st., Albany.....	88.07
M. E. Casey, 264 Clinton ave., Albany.....	87.13
Archibald Campbell, 586 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.	86.53
A. J. Garrison, 30 Gansevoort st., Albany.....	85.87
D. A. Houlihan, 1168 Broadway, Albany.....	85.87
Peter Thiele, New York city.....	85.87
L. E. Wells, Gloversville, N. Y.....	85.80
Francis O'Keefe, New York city.....	85.33
Joseph E. Judge, 109 South st., Utica.....	84.13
Charles L. Perry, New York city.....	84.07
M. A. Byron, 348 Maure ave., Richmond Hill.....	83.73
Frank O'Donnell, 294 Dean st., Brooklyn.....	83.40
John J. Lorigan, New York city.....	83.33
James T. Gaffney, 24½ Sheridan ave., Albany.....	82.27
R. P. Farley, 113 Green st., Albany.....	82.07
A. E. Sanders, 827 E. 223d st., New York city.....	81.80
Theodore Weiss, Astoria.....	81.67
William J. Brennan, 26 South Hawk st., Albany....	81.67
F. F. Stone, New York city.....	81.00
Thomas A. Gitlen, New York city.....	81.00
G. Seufft, 301 Potomac ave., Buffalo.....	80.93
M. Garretson, Brooklyn.....	80.73
George F. Gleason, 510 W. 19th st., New York city.	76.87
A. F. Bertrand, Troy.....	75.87
Frank Stowell, 7124 Fifth ave., Brooklyn.....	75.67
John Laut, 67 Elm st., Albany.....	75.47
I. Aronowitz, 106 Monroe st., New York city.....	75.40
H. C. Safford, 73 Eagle st., Albany.....	75.40
P. Mullon, 13 Ten Broeck st., Albany.....	75.00
M. J. Ryan, 849 Orange st., Albany.....	75.00

INTERPRETER — NEW YORK OFFICE, STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Held February 1, 1919. Established February 10, 1919. Salary, \$1,200.

Moris Caesar, 359 Clifton pl., Brooklyn.....	88.75
Abram Mendell, New York city.....	83.33
Solomon B. Gross, 700 E. 161st st., New York city.	77.50
Max Goodman, New York city.....	75.42
Jules Berg, 441 Ashford st., Brooklyn.....	75.00

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for Construction Work — Sterile Rooms, Media Hood, Refrigerator, Cupboards and Shelvings, Electric Dumb Waiters and Electric Clock System, Laboratory Building, Division of Laboratories, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y., will be received by Dr. H. M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y., until 11 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, March 15, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bonds in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 3195, 3173 and 3175. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, 1715 Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated: February 24, 1919.



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Henry R. Diamond, 842 Sumner ave., Syracuse...	98.50
Elias Kransdorf, 180 Avenue C, New York city...	88.75
Edward A. Kelly, 28 Jefferson st., Albany...	81.13
Mrs. Esther K. Bender, 27 So. Hawk st., Albany...	80.63
Louis Deitchman, 2314 Second ave., New York city...	75.13

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (CIVIL) — STATE ENGINEER AND HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Held January 25, 1919. Established February 11, 1919.
Salary, \$720 to \$1,080.

Arthur Rablen, 150 Central ave., Albany...	93.70
Ray Comrie, Amsterdam...	92.30
R. R. Williams, Fort Edward...	90.55
Samuel Nelson, 63 Canal st., New York city...	86.50
H. M. DeLano, East Rochester...	84.20
William F. Stephens, Yonkers...	81.10
S. R. Lowe, 94 Russell st., Rochester...	78.00
H. S. W. MacFarlin, 37 Phelps ave., Rochester...	77.30
John F. Hotaling, 420 W. 129th st., New York city...	75.00

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF OF PUBLICATION — STATE CONSER- VATION COMMISSION

Held January, 1919. Established February 7, 1919.
Salary, \$1,500.

H. H. Cleaves, 142 Hudson ave., Albany...	92.30
John B. Ferris, 1490 Second ave., New York city...	84.80
G. E. Fisher, 16 Lincoln ave., Albany...	76.30
John E. Boos, 20 Dudley Heights, Albany...	75.30

ORGANIZER OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS — STATE FOOD COMMISSION

Held January 25, 1919. Established February 21, 1919.
Salary, \$2,400.

F. E. Bonsteel, Ashville...	99.80
George C. Porter, Upper Lisle...	84.80
W. J. Birdsall, Otego...	81.60
H. O. Palen, Highland...	75.20

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR — BUREAU OF MARKETS, STORAGE DEPARTMENT OF FARMS AND MARKETS

Held January 25, 1919. Established February 25, 1919.
Salary, \$2,500.

A. M. Loomis, 544 Madison ave., Albany...	94.00
S. G. Hilton, Altamont...	77.00
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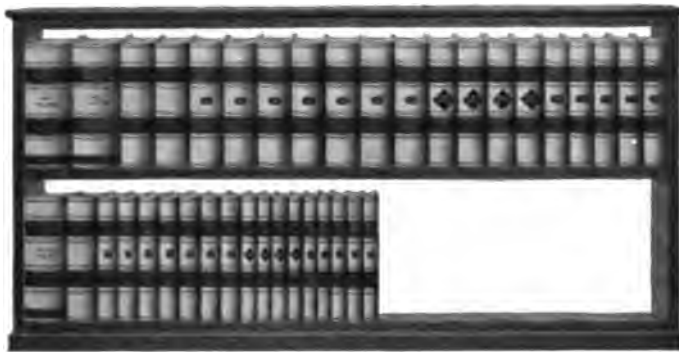
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GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND ITS AFFAIRS

VOLUME III

APRIL, 1919

NUMBER 4

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VOLUME III

APRIL, 1919

NUMBER 4

ARE RAILROADS UNDERMINING CANAL?

One writer presents facts which indicate to him this is true — Tells why the federal government during the war failed to make the waterway available

By ALBERT LEE

WITH the transportation horizon of the nation obscured by the dark clouds of government ownership and the shadow of uncertainty hanging over us, it would seem that the war between the railroads and waterways would have been brought to a conclusion or that, at least, an armistice would have been declared. This is not the case and while the theorists have for long dwelt upon the ideal assumption that there is freight enough for both rail and water carriers the theory has failed to bear fruit and the old rivalry between carriers threatens to break out anew. This was clearly demonstrated last summer when the barge canal, completed at an expenditure of over \$150,000,000, was thrown open, offered to and accepted by the government and then failed to carry as much freight as had been moved on the waterways in 1917 when the new channel was incomplete.

It is not hard to determine what brought about this condition if one pauses to consider the facts. It is, however, strange that such a situation could exist at a time when the military exigencies demanded that every means of transportation should be used for

the movement of our war freight. Was it the first gun fired in the renewal of the old fight between carriers? Can the railroads, once more, defeat the cause of the inland waterway?

Official records show that clearly in 1917 the direct statement was made that New York State would open its new canal system in the early spring of 1918. At this time it was also pointed out that war conditions made it extremely doubtful if private interests would construct and operate barges on the channel. To remedy this it was suggested that the United States authorities assist those interested in canal navigation. In fact, the New York State waterways association met on August 1, 1917, and in a resolution urged that the United States government take immediate steps to assure the construction and operation of barges. Nothing tending to assist the canal was accomplished in Washington, however, and becoming fearful that the waterway would be idle, the State authorities again, in January, 1918, asked that the United States take cognizance of the fact that a new route between the Great Lakes and Atlantic seaboard was available and would afford an important addition to the nation's transportation system.

To bring this more forcibly to the attention of the federal officials, State Engineer Frank M. Williams, Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert of New York city and others went to Washington to press the cause of the barge canal. Mr. Williams personally appeared before the United States senate committee on commerce and told them that New York's canal would be available but that an operating company and barges were lacking. He emphasized the fact that the new channel lay on the direct route that war traffic must follow and that failure to utilize it would, under the prevailing conditions, rest with the federal authorities.

Following this there was another period of apparent inactivity at Washington but in April Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo announced that the government authorities had decided to operate barges on the New York State canal system. This seemed to forecast a bright future for the new waterway. Anticipation, however, exceeded realization for while it is true that the United States in assuming the operating of the railroads had to give certain financial guarantees as to the payment of dividends and the upkeep of the system, no such guarantee was furnished the people of the State of New York. In fact, the government did not have to expend one cent for the operation or maintenance of the canal which, under the constitution of the State of New York, is free to all desiring to operate boat lines upon it. The United States, however, was more than a mere transportation company. The federal officials had the power, under authority from congress, to not alone commandeer any available craft but to fix canal rates and direct the operation of boats not commandeered as well.

The government authorities immediately proceeded to exert this power by commandeering most of the available floating equipment, consisting of a few of the antiquated type of boats and by letting contracts

for the construction of a number of modern steel and concrete barges. This action was followed by the announcement that the canal and railroad rates would be identical.

This latter course brought forth a storm of protest. First, because this arbitrary fixing of canal rates violated every principle upon which the canals have been constructed. Second, for the reason that it was, by no means, based upon operating cost nor any other element. As a result of these protestations, the director general of railroads countermanded his first order and proceeded to fix a canal rate which was from 10 to 20 per cent less than the rail rate. This was much too high; as experience has shown that a barge can operate at from 40 to 60 per cent less than the rail rate and earn a handsome profit. Nevertheless, the rates fixed by the director general stood and, to this is attributed the great lack of interest shown toward the canal by shippers.

The government operation of the barge lines, however, was not the only difficulty against which the canal adherents had to battle as a campaign of misrepresentation was started which tended to discredit the canal. This became apparent when it was rumored that private individuals and corporations, operating boats on the channel, could not continue to do so. The charge was denied by the State authorities who pointed out that under the constitution of the State the canal was free to all users and that the federal government had no authority to determine who should or should not operate on the waterway.

The denial had no sooner received publicity than it was declared, from the same mysterious source, that the channel was not open and that no boat with a draft of more than 6 feet could navigate upon it. This was also declared to be false. Nevertheless, the story persisted despite repeated assertions that the canal was available. Tangible evidence that it was available was afforded



Barge canal terminals at piers 5 and 6, E. R., New York. Pier 6, East river, being repaired and widened. Pier 5, seen at the right, has also been acquired by the State. This is the most important barge canal terminal in New York city, being close to the downtown business district

when two steel trawlers, each drawing $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, passed through the entire line of the canal without difficulty.

The truth that the channel was available for any boat or barge, for which it was intended, was demonstrated on many occasions. Two trawlers and four barges, each having a draft of 10 feet, were in operation for the private ore carrying corporation line, while another barge with a draft of 11 feet passed through the canal from Oswego on Lake Ontario to the Hudson River.

Despite the availability of the channel no new boats appeared for the government line until the last days of the navigation season. Furthermore, there was constant delay in the receiving of goods shipped on

the government line while, on occasion, boats were withdrawn from the canal without warning and goods were left at the terminals. Shipments were also lost while enroute and at no time were there boats enough available to assure an efficient service or to test the capacity of the channel.

In explanation of these failures it was said that the waterway was so far incomplete that boats loaded to a draft of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet were unable to navigate with safety. In view of the fact that there was no barge on the government line which could be loaded to a draft of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet it is wondered where this information was obtained. One thing is known, however, and that is that barges with a much greater draft did navigate upon the canal without trouble.

It was also said that the terminals provided by the State were not ready or were unavailable. Nevertheless, out of the fifty-five terminals provided for under the barge canal terminal act, fifty were ready. Furthermore, the State had, despite the shortage of materials, provided twenty-seven temporary freight sheds, three permanent storage warehouses, nineteen auto cranes, for use in loading and unloading barges as well as six heavy steel derricks, twenty-three wooden derricks and one package freight conveyor. This is by no means all the equipment to be provided and while much additional terminal machinery would have been in use last year, it was lacking because of the government's failure to grant the State necessary priority orders.

The situation at New York city gave rise to many false rumors. It was said that there were no terminal facilities at this port. In reply to this it need only be pointed out that the following terminals were, to some extent, available:

At Gowanus Bay the State had a bulkhead wall 870 feet long while one pier 150 feet by 1,200 feet was under construction. Moreover, a 35-foot depth of water had been provided with the exception of that space immediately adjacent to the bulkhead where the depth was from 12 to 15 feet. This terminal could not be used, however, as the navy department had, early in 1918, commandeered most of the available space for use by coaling barges.

At pier 5, the State had a pier 550 feet by 70 feet available; as well as two auto cranes and one portable conveyor. At pier 6, the existing pier had been enlarged to 563 by 85 feet.

The terminal at Mott Haven had a bulkhead wall and a graded area ready while, at Long Island City the State had a bulkhead wall 675 feet long available.

At Greenpoint the State's pier which is 320 feet long and 26 feet wide could be used; as

well as a new pier 410 feet by 90 feet and a bulkhead wall which is 300 feet long.

It has been said that the United States had to construct temporary terminals at Albany, Troy and Buffalo. This is not true. No such temporary works were built. The fact is that the terminal act provides for two terminals at Troy and Buffalo and for one at Albany. The Albany terminal which is 1,510 feet long was ready and had been provided with a permanent freight house, a 12-ton steel derrick, pavement and railroad tracks connecting with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

The lower terminal at Troy was available. This has a dockwall 960 feet long and an area graded and partly paved, while a freight shed, two 3-ton steam operated derricks and one 2-ton auto crane, as well as railroad tracks connecting it with the New York Central and Boston and Maine Railroads, had been provided. The work on the upper terminal, it is true, had not been started. Why? Because the United States authorities refused to grant the State the necessary priority orders.

The situation at Buffalo was somewhat similar to that at Troy. Here the State had the Erie basin terminal under construction. This, while uncompleted, afforded two piers one 600 by 150 feet and the other 420 by 150 feet. These had been equipped with a warehouse and an auto crane. The Ohio basin terminal was under construction but not available and was, as usual, delayed because of the government's neglect to grant the necessary priority orders.

The truth of the matter is that while the barge canal failed to fulfill its mission as a carrier it did so because the federal officials charged with transportation matters neglected to take the canal seriously and for the further reason that the government barge line did not render the shipper an efficient service. The barge canal was ready. The federal authorities were not.

The upshot of the whole matter is that the railroads, after one season in which the State's canal system was available, continue to overshadow the channel as a carrier. New York State hoped to protect its waterway from this very thing and its legislature enacted laws which would accomplish this result. First, it provided public terminals. Second, it has established a traffic bureau which is to give shippers the same financial facilities as are afforded by the railroads. Third, the public service commissions law was amended in such a manner, in 1917, that the following is provided:

First, it is unlawful for any carrier to charge any greater compensation, in the aggregate, for transportation for a shorter than a longer distance over the same route in the same direction.

Second, wherever the rail carrier is in competition with the water route and reduces its rates, it cannot increase these rates until it has proved that the proposed increase rests on other conditions than the elimination of water competition.

Third, it gives the shipper the privilege of designating over which of two or more competitive routes, either rail

or water, his goods shall go and makes it the duty of the initial carrier to route the shipment and issue a through bill of lading as directed by the shipper and also to transport the goods over its own line and deliver them to the connecting carrier.

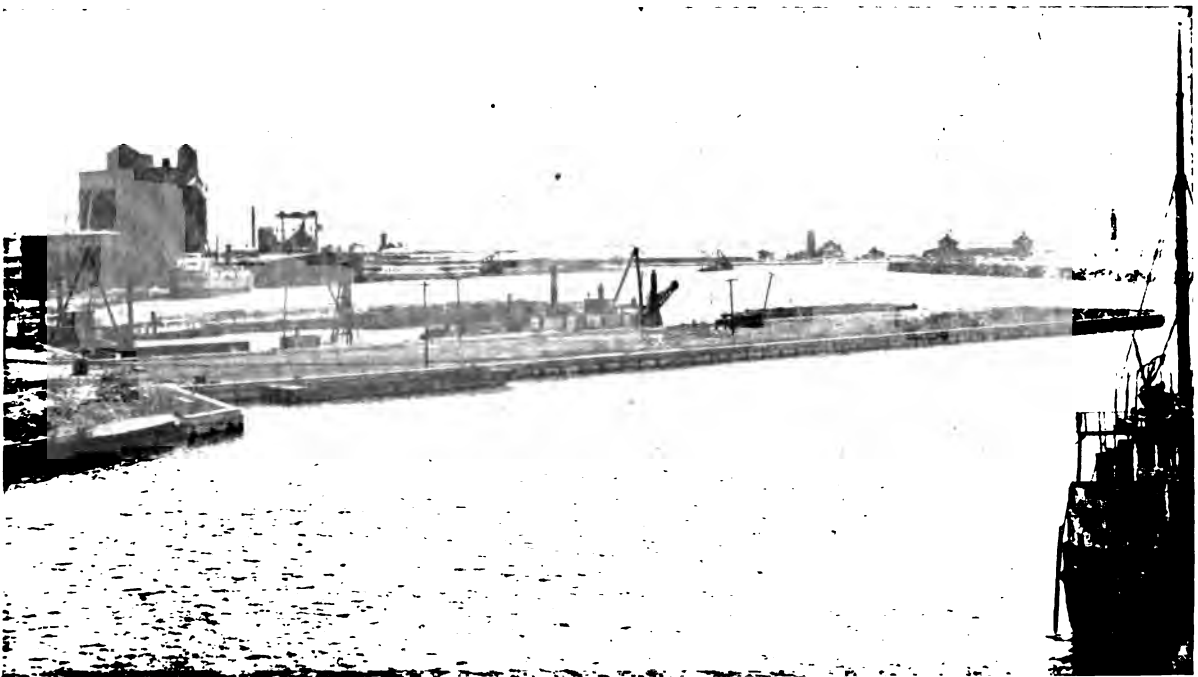
Fourth, the public service commission has the power to order the two carriers to establish through rates and joint rates.

Fifth, the public service commission also has the power to establish physical connection between the lines of the rail carrier and the terminal of the water carrier by directing the railroad to make such connection.

Sixth, the commission is empowered to establish through routes and maximum joint rates between the rail and water lines.

Seventh, no railroad shall own or have an interest either directly or indirectly in any water carrier with which it competes.

The war, however, changed these plans and the State had no authority to fix the rates between the railroads and canals. The federal government had such authority and used it in a manner which hindered, rather than assisted, the waterway. It is quite true that the government line afforded the financial accommodations planned by the



Barge canal terminal at Buffalo. The two new piers and the three new slips of the terminal at Erie basin appear in the foreground. In the middle distance are the old and new Buffalo breakwaters and the lighthouse, between the inner and outer harbors. The Federal breakwater is seen in the background, protecting the outer harbor from Lake Erie



Barge canal terminal at Albany. Two sea-going schooners and several canal boats are seen lying alongside the dockwall

State but, it is needless to say, this did not compensate for the lack of barges or the poor service afforded at increased rates.

The barge canal must, if it is to be successful, be properly developed. To do this boats must be provided and the rates must be lowered. Those government barges, contracted for last summer will, it is hoped, be available this year. These are of standard dimensions each being 150 feet long, $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and having a draft, when loaded, of from 9 to 10 feet. These will move in fleets of four, each boat carrying between 500 and 600 tons and one being self-propelled. These are, however, not numerous enough to enable the canal to carry anything like its maximum capacity of more than 15,000,000 tons per season.

The United States authorities, however, have recently decided to relinquish their control over the rates and operations of independent boat lines but will continue to operate the government line. This tends to clear the atmosphere somewhat and before

one condemns the barge canal it would be well to give it a chance to prove its value. Nobody should be permitted to divert the canal from its position as a commercial route and it is the duty of all, who believe in a fair and open attitude, to bring to an end the insidious propaganda of those who seek to discredit one of the most modern and efficient canal systems in the world. It rests with those who should utilize the waterway to do this and it is the duty of the federal government as well as the State to assist them.

ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN

Friday, Feb. 19, 1864 * * * As I went into the cabinet meeting, a fair plump lady came forward and insisted she must see the President only for a moment — wanted nothing. I made her request known to the President, who directed that she be admitted. She said her name was Holmes, that she belonged in Dubuque, Ia., was passing East and came from Baltimore expressly to have a look at President Lincoln. "Well, in the matter of looking at one another," said the President, laughing, "I have altogether the advantage."

Diary of Gideon Wells

WOMEN WANT MORE LIGHT ON CANDIDATES

They advocate the Oregon plan of sending pre-primary and pre-election pamphlets to all the voters to inform them on candidates and the measures they stand for

BY MRS. E. JEAN NELSON PENFIELD

Of the New York bar

STARTING with the fundamental proposition that the greatest need of a democratic government is an informed and thinking electorate, it would seem that all who are truly patriotic, would lend their support to any feasible plan, the object of which was to place reliable political information concerning men and measures to be voted for in the hands of every voter.

This is what the campaign pamphlet bill proposes to do, introduced by Assemblyman Fertig and Senator Graves.

Briefly sketched, the bill proposes that before each election the secretary of State shall mail to every registered voter a printed pamphlet containing a copy of every constitutional amendment, question, or proposition to be submitted to the vote of the people, and giving essential facts concerning political parties, and all candidates for office. By the plan of the bill, the matter for publication is furnished to the secretary of State by each candidate over his own signature, and by each political party over the signatures of duly accredited officials, while each candidate or political party pays a stated sum for the definitely limited space allowed. The important point is that facts concerning *all* parties and candidates (for and against), are printed in *one* pamphlet, and sent to *every* voter. That there be no unnecessary printing, it is provided that each assembly district have its own pamphlet — presenting men and measures before the voters of that district. A similar plan for cities of the first and second class is also provided. The bill further provides that before primaries, a similar pamphlet be issued for each political

party, giving the opportunity to individuals and political parties to publish facts, for and against, the candidates for nomination — such pamphlets to be sent to the enrolled voters of each party, Republican pamphlets to Republicans, Democratic pamphlets to Democrats, etc. In both the primary and election pamphlets, individuals and organizations may also give reasons why candidate should Not be elected. Such opposition statements must be printed over responsible signatures, and on the same terms upon which space is allowed to candidates.

Before indorsing such a measure, we should first assure ourselves that it would be of benefit to both the State and to the voter, and then we should examine its effect upon political parties and candidates. If, as we who advocate the proposed law believe, such a law would secure, as no other plan has ever done, a square deal to all concerned, there can be no reason for delay in its passage.

Keeping the interests of the State, the voter, the political party and the candidate in mind, I desire to consider the bill under three heads, viz.:

1. The immediate need for such a bill.
2. The advantages to be gained by the enactment of the law as proposed.
3. The operating cost to the State.

First. As to the immediate need for such a bill. It might as well be frankly stated at the outstart, that the first outspoken demand for the pending campaign pamphlet bill came from the newly enfranchised women of the State, because they felt themselves handicapped by not being able

to obtain adequate information concerning men and measures without too great an expenditure of time, energy and money. Since the introduction of the bill, it has received the indorsement of prominent men's organizations.

I shall speak here of the demand of the women simply because it furnishes me with a practical illustration of the need. The male electorate was and is under the same handicap which the women found themselves to be under, and what aids one class of voters will aid all; the unusual influx into the electorate of over a million and a half new voters, has but served to emphasize the immediate importance of attending to an old problem, now vastly enlarged.

The reason why the attention of women has been especially centered upon the particular problems here involved, is readily understood. When I come into a dimly lighted room, I am more liable to stumble over the chair directly in my path, than is the person who has been in the room for some time, and whose eyes are accustomed to the half light. He will go around the chair perhaps, while I will stumble over it and cry loudly for more light. When the women of New York entered the enveloping twilight of the political world, figuratively speaking, we stubbed our newly enfranchised toes and bumped our political noses, and wasted our valuable time, in such fruitless search after facts which would enable us to cast an intelligent ballot, that we called for light on the situation. Naturally women who had worked for the ballot for so many years and had stood for its high value to the citizen, desired to use it in such a way as to render the highest and best service to the State of which they were capable. When women found, therefore, that in spite of the large sums apparently expended by candidates and political parties on publicity, adequate information in regard to men and measures for which they were to vote could

only be obtained by going from one political headquarters to another, at great cost of time and energy (time and energy which few voters can or will give), they realized that if the interests of the State, the voter, and the candidate were to be conserved, a more efficient method of disseminating political information than is now in operation must be devised.

The question was seen at once to be one of business efficiency. No State can afford to have its voters handicapped in the discharge of their duty as citizens. It must be made possible for the voter to cast an intelligent vote at the least expenditure of time and energy, both for the sake of the voter and for the welfare of the State. Candidates and political parties must be enabled to get the essential facts of their merits, or the demerits of their opponents, to the voters at a minimum cost. To meet such requirements the present campaign pamphlet bill was drafted. First proposed by the woman's practical law association after a study of the problems facing the new women voters, the bill was then endorsed by the New York State federation of women's clubs, the woman suffrage party of both the State and Greater New York, the women lawyers' association, the woman's plenty food league, the woman's municipal league, the citizen's union and many other organizations. It has been introduced by Assemblyman Fertig in the assembly, who introduced a similar bill some two years ago, and by Senator Graves in the senate.

Second. As to the advantages to be gained by the enactment of the law as proposed.

All testimony available from the State of Oregon, where a similar law has been in successful operation since 1909, gives evidence of the value of such a law. As a letter received by the writer from the chairman of the legislative committee of the Oregon federation of women's clubs is typical, I will give it here in full.

My dear Mrs. Penfield: I have written the office of the secretary of State for copies of the voter's pamphlet as per your request of February 27th, and will send them to you immediately upon their receipt.

Now as to your questions. It is considered one of the most valuable methods of educating the voter, both as to candidates and measures to be voted on, that we have in our direct legislative system.

As to your second question: "Is it generally considered satisfactory?" The only adverse opinion one hears is from professional politicians. I can think of no more positive answer than that. As to its financial advantages from the standpoint of the state, county and voter there is no question.

As to the candidate, would not this be determined by his success or defeat? I have known one or two instances of a candidate being defeated because the names signed to his petition appearing in the pamphlet were those of people for whom little respect was felt by the general public.

In general the only argument against such a bill as you are considering comes from the professional politician. I am hoping most sincerely you will be successful.

MILLIE R. TRUMBULL.

PORTLAND, OREGON, *March 5, 1919.*

In addition to the fact that such legislation is so basic and fundamentally constructive, the natural result in all departments of our political life, following its enactment, must be toward wiser and more just political conclusions. I wish to suggest two special points of contact, at which we may look for immediate and beneficial results from the enactment of the proposed law.

The first point of contact is with our primary election. The present primary law, widely condemned and largely inoperative, has never had a fighting chance to function normally as the channel of an informed electorate, simply because the electorate was not informed. It may possibly be that the present primary law needs amendment, but so long as a primary law of any description exists, unless some adequate method is adopted whereby voters may know whom they are nominating, it will be a farce. With a law in operation that will send the voter to the primary informed as to his party's candidates, we may hope for the elimination of the unfit, to a large extent, and for the nomination of the best.

The second point of contact is with our Americanization work, and I simply wish to suggest that the proposed law would offer one of the most natural and effective avenues of approach toward that intelligent and patriotic interest in the affairs of State, which it is the aim of both our State and federal governments to inspire in our foreign born citizens.

Third. As to the operating cost to the State. What are the prospects for financial outlay and income? We shall not seek to avoid the fact that such a service by and for the State involves large expense. How is it to be met? Will the returns justify the cost? If we speak of "returns" in the sense of gain to the State in an informed and vitalized electorate, no sum could scarcely be too great for the State to pay; but when, in addition to such considerations, we realize that the actual financial returns to the State will probably balance all outlay, and besides this, that each county will be saved the expense now involved printing the constitutional amendments, distributed on registration day, while candidates and political parties will secure superior advertising for less money than at present, what is there to be said against the bill?

To the taxpayer who doubts, the following figures are submitted. The estimates are on the basis of service to three million voters, when in reality we have nearly two hundred thousand less than three million. No attempt has been made to minimize the cost. The returns have been estimated on the basis of four candidates to an office: often there are more candidates, frequently less; independent candidates might make the total income even larger. In examining the figures, the fact must be kept in mind that to avoid printing and postage, and in order to place before each voter only such candidates as he is privileged to vote for, 150 varieties of pamphlets would have to be printed, or one for each assembly district. This will account for the expense item "changes," as only candidates

for State offices would find their way into all pamphlets.

3,000,000 pamphlets, averaging 160 pages each (full year).

Income from candidates for 465 offices,
political parties, etc. \$292,780 00

Expenses:

2065 pages composition, at \$3.00	\$6,195 00
Plates and changes	8,000 00
Press work	45,000 00
Binding	25,000 00
Paper	45,000 00
Addressing, at \$2.50 M.	7,500 00
Postage, 3 cents	90,000 00
Mailing, at \$2.00 M.	6,000 00
Envelopes, at \$2.00 M.	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	238,695 00

Left for administration
expenses \$54,085 00

3,000,000 pamphlets, averaging 128 pages each (off year).

Income from candidates for 362 offices,
political parties, etc. \$217,740 00

Expenses:

1660 pages composition, at \$3.00	\$4,980 00
Plates and changes	4,000 00
Press work	27,000 00
Binding	15,000 00
Paper	27,000 00
Addressing, at \$2.50 M.	7,500 00
Postage, 3 cents	90,000 00
Mailing, at \$2.00 M.	6,000 00
Envelopes, at \$2.00 M.	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	167,480 00

Left for administration
expenses \$50,260 00

It may be noted that for the primaries, the cost of composition, binding, etc., would probably be larger than the figures given, but postage would be greatly reduced.

In the light of these facts and figures, can our legislators afford to delay favorable action on this non-partisan, all-around-fair, common-sense, tried-and-found-workable measure?

THE nation depends not on the wisdom of its senators, not on the vigilance of its police, not on the strong arms of its standing armies; but on the loyalty of a united people. — PARKE GOODWIN.

CARL SCHURZ A GREAT AMERICAN

Carl Schurz, born in Germany, was driven from his native land in the revolution of 1848. A young man and full of political ardor, unpopular with the ruling class in Germany, he came to the United States where he soon proved himself one of the great national figures preceding the civil war. In a speech delivered at Faneuil Hall, Boston, April 18, 1859, he said:

"I, born in a foreign land, pay my tribute to Americanism? Yes; for to me the word 'Americanism,' true Americanism comprehends the noblest ideas which ever swelled a human heart with noble pride.

"I looked up from my schoolbooks into the stir and bustle of the world, and the trumpet tones of struggling humanity struck my ear and thrilled my heart, and I saw my nation shake her chains in order to burst them, and I heard a gigantic, universal shout for liberty rising to the skies; and at last, after having struggled manfully and drenched the earth of fatherland with the blood of thousands of noble beings, I saw that nation crushed down again, not only by overwhelming armies, but by the dead weight of customs and institutions, and notions and prejudices which past centuries had heaped upon them, and which a moment of enthusiasm, however sublime, could not destroy; then I consoled an almost despondent heart with the idea of a youthful people and of original institutions clearing the way of an untrammelled development of the ideal nature of man. Then I turned my eyes instinctively across the Atlantic ocean, and America and Americanism, as I fancied them, appeared to me as the last depositories of the hopes of all true friends of humanity.

"In the colony of free humanity, whose mother country is the world, they establish the republic of equal rights, where the title of manhood is the title to citizenship. My friends, if I had a thousand tongues and a voice strong as the thunder of heaven, they would not be sufficient to impress upon your minds forcibly enough the greatness of this idea, the overshadowing glory of this result. This was the dream of the truest friends of man from the beginning; for this the noblest blood of martyrs has been shed; for this mankind waded through seas of blood and tears. There it is now; there it stands, the noble fabric in all the splendor of reality."

On another occasion, he said:

"Sir, if you want to bestow a high praise upon a man, you are apt to say he is an old Roman. But I know a higher epithet of praise; it is, He is a true American! "

Addressing particularly those who had taken the oath of allegiance to our government, he said:

"As American citizens, having sworn allegiance to the United States, not one of them should ever forget that this republic has a right to expect all of its adopted citizens as to their attitude toward public affairs, especially questions of peace or war, the loyal and complete subordination of the interests of their native country to the rights of the United States."

* * *

HAPPINESS depends on the mind, not on external circumstances.—Bartlett.

LEGISLATORS ATTEND MILITARY PARADE

*As guests of Rodman Wanamaker they see the historic procession
of the 27th division heroes in New York city, March 25th*

THE 201 members of the State legislature — 51 senators and 150 assemblymen — with their wives and friends; also State officials, heads of departments and newspaper correspondents, making a party of more than 600, were the guests of Rodman Wanamaker on the day of the great military parade of the 27th division in New York city, March 25. The homecoming of these 26,000 New York State boys, made up of the State national guard, had been looked forward to for months. The 27th division won undying fame in France in helping to break the Hindenburg

line and bringing the war to an end. Nearly 2,000 members of the division lie in graves in France bearing testimony to its heroic part in the great struggle for human liberty.

Mr. Wanamaker, as a member of Mayor Hylan's committee, New York city, chose this method of making it easy and comfortable for the members of the legislature and their friends to witness the parade of New York State's great fighting division. Two special trains of Pullman coaches were engaged on the New York Central which left Albany about midnight of the 24th, arriving in New York city in the early morning.



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A section of the 27th division, New York State's fighting men, parading on Fifth avenue, New York city, March 25. Major-General John F. O'Ryan led 26,000 men in this parade, the greatest military spectacle ever seen in the metropolis

The party was conveyed by automobile from the Grand Central depot to the Waldorf-Astoria where the legislators and other guests had breakfast. Thence they were taken by automobile to the grandstand on Fifth avenue at 82nd street. Here they saw the 26,000 men pass amid the cheers of the multitude. Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan and other State officials occupied the reviewing stand at this point.

For three and one-half hours the men tramped past garbed in all the equipment of war, including metal helmets, rifles with bayonets fixed and the heavy accoutrements of battle. From Washington square, far down on Manhattan Island, these heroes marched up Fifth avenue, which was gorgeously decorated, and through the great new Victory arch which spans the avenue at Madison square.

Never before in the history of New York city parades had there been such an assemblage of spectators banked on either side of the avenue to cheer the marching men. It is estimated that between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 people were thus assembled to see these heroes of the great war return.

In the van of the parade came the caisson banked with flowers as a memorial to the heroic dead of the division. Its progress up the many miles of the avenue was a mournful reminder of the 2,000 soldiers of the 27th who had given up their lives to the cause of liberty. This was followed by an immense banner bearing a golden star for each of the men who had made the supreme sacrifice.

Hundreds of automobiles came next carrying those of the wounded soldiers able thus to participate in the parade. Some of them waved their crutches at the crowd and all seemed happy to take part in the great celebration. Still others of the wounded were provided seats in a special section of the many miles of grandstand erected for the spectators. Thousands of wounded men

from the army hospitals occupied these seats.

There was an interregnum between the last automobile containing the wounded soldiers and first of the marching men headed by Major-General John F. O'Ryan on horseback. General O'Ryan was easily recognized by the millions of spectators and given an ovation from one end of the avenue to the other. Regiment after regiment of infantry, machine gun battalions and artillery companies marched past for more than three hours. It was a thrilling sight to all who were fortunate enough to see these men who had been in the forefront of the terrible war only a few months ago.

On the reviewing stand were Governor Alfred E. Smith, Mayor John F. Hylan, Acting Secretary of war Benedict Crowell, and Acting Secretary of the navy Franklin D. Roosevelt.

At 110th street, General O'Ryan, surrounded by his staff reviewed his fighting men for the last time. The commander seated on his horse like a statue betrayed signs of grief on his face at the thought of parting with the heroes who had been his army comrades for two years and written their names on the scroll of fame.

THE SOLDIER

BY RUPERT BROOKE

Rupert Brooke was killed in action, a soldier in the British army. This poem is rated as one of the best inspired by the great war.

"If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer chest concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam
A body of England's, breathing English air;
Washed by the rivers, blest by the suns of home.
And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less,
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given,
For sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, heard of friends, and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an heaven."

NEW YORK CITIES UNDER PROHIBITION

*Claim is made that crime has decreased in dry municipalities
and that business has improved in the twenty prohibition cities*

BY MRS. ROSE WESTON BULL

Of the Anti-Saloon league publicity bureau

Whether we are in favor of prohibition or not the fact remains that the country is steadily going dry and that on January 16, 1920, the federal prohibition law will go into effect. It is interesting, therefore, to know from those who are taking an interest in the subject what the effect has been of prohibition of the liquor traffic in localities in this State. Mrs. Bull of the Anti-Saloon league has collected certain facts all over the State, showing the effect of prohibition in cities since it went into effect October 1, 1918.—EDITOR.

“**B**UT what shall we do for a jail?” queried the residents of St. Lawrence county, New York, when the county was swept by local option, and all that remained of its former wetness was one spot known on the map as Ogdensburg.

The people of the county had planned for a perfectly brand new jail, with all modern improvements. It was to be paid for, of course, with funds raised by taxation; the county's tax money was derived partly from the liquor business. Now that this had been abolished, how could the county pay for its jail?

Something akin to horror spread throughout St. Lawrence county. It had been robbed of its jail, which would have been, no doubt, a model jail, topping the landscape with majestic turrets, and symbolizing the wealth of the community, and at the same time issuing a warning to malefactors.

The excitement of going dry, however, and adjusting themselves to the new conditions may have absorbed the interest of St. Lawrence residents, for the jail was not heard of for some time. Its memory was revived, however, by a report from Mial H. Pierce, prison commissioner last December

in which he assured the people that they didn't need a new jail. Strange to relate, there was room enough in the old penal institution for all the criminals committed by the courts. The number of arrests had decreased, and St. Lawrence taxpayers need not worry about the income lost to them by reason of the closing of saloons!

Mr. Pierce drew the perfectly natural conclusion that the decrease in crime was due to the closing of the saloons, and that while the county's income from liquor taxes was curtailed, its output for the care of victims of the traffic and criminals it encouraged and created was also cut down. The dry wave had worked out to everybody's advantage, including the prospective criminals who would have been housed in the new jail!

This is not a fable, but a fact, and one which at the present writing should be of interest to residents of New York State, who are fearing that the commonwealth will be plunged into bankruptcy next July when the entire country goes dry.

It may also be interesting to state here that St. Lawrence county, which is the largest county in point of area in the State, nearly as large as the State of Rhode Island, “points with pride” to the fact that there is an automobile for every 16 persons in the county, and that is going some, as we measure wealth and prosperity in these days!

New York State should be fairly well prepared for the bone-dry condition will come with national prohibition, for it has been making ready for just this emergency for many years. As a matter of fact there

are nine dry counties in the State today: Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Orleans, Schoharie, Schuyler, Tioga, Tompkins and Yates, with a total population of 293,460.

Five cities with a population of 25,000 or more are in the dry column; there are 11 dry cities with a population of 10,000; 12 dry cities with a population of 5,000; 121 dry municipalities with a population of 1,000 or more; and 172 with a population of less than 1,000.

The "wet" and "dry" map of New York State is like a patchwork quilt of black and white, with white or "dry" territory predominating.

In a special local option campaign in April, 1918, twenty cities went dry under the city local option law after one of the most exciting, enlightening and well-conducted local option campaigns that has ever been carried on in the State.

These cities with their populations are Auburn, 32,468; Batavia, 13,278; Binghams, 53,668; Canandaigua, 7,501; Cortland, 12,367; Corning, 13,459; Elmira, 40,093; Fulton, 11,138; Gloversville, 21,178; Hornell, 14,352; Ithaca, 16,750; Jamestown, 37,780; Johnstown, 10,687; Middletown, 16,381; Norwich, 8,342; Oneida, 9,461; Oneonta, 10,474; Plattsburg, 10,134; Salamanca, 8,370; Watertown, 26,895.

The area under no-license is 31,000 square miles or 65 per cent of the total area of the State. The area under license is 16,654 square miles or 35 per cent of the total area of the State. Eighty-one and seven tenths per cent of the population live in the license territory and 18.3 per cent in no license territory.

Those who are evincing surprise at the "suddenness" with which the prohibition wave struck the country have apparently not realized that the State has gradually been putting itself in the dry column, and that every city outside of New York has the right, under the city local option law passed in May, 1917, to vote on a petition signed by

25 per cent of its voters to abolish the liquor traffic.

It was under this law that 20 cities came into the dry lists last April and at one fell swoop abolished 900 licenses of all sorts. The drastic tax laws and a further restriction measure also helped to cut down the number of drinking places, so that during the past year about 5,000 additional saloons were closed in New York State!

So much for the old laws, which have become ancient history in the light of the adoption by 45 states of the union including New York, of the resolution ratifying the federal prohibition amendment and making the entire United States dry territory!

Those who are prognosticating dire and evil days with the advent of prohibition, and who *will not* look outside their own State and hearken to the encouraging reports coming from bone-dry territory in the South and West, showing that business has boomed, property increased in value, taxes taken care of themselves, and human beings been given a new lease on life under prohibition, will perhaps extract a few grains of comfort from conditions in some of these newly "dry" cities of New York.

One of the most encouraging reports comes from Oneonta in Otsego county, whose mayor, Andrew E. Ceperley is enthusiastic over the new era. In February, Mayor Ceperley wrote to the Anti-Saloon league as follows:

I have talked with bankers and they see only good results. With few exceptions prohibition has increased legitimate lines of business and collections have been easier. I am enclosing a few signed statements to verify what I say. There is no question in my mind but that the act is beneficial both in a moral and business way. Our city loses its liquor tax revenue but we will have no trouble in adjusting ourselves to the situation. I see many good results with but little loss from its adoption.

Chief of Police, Thomas W. Blizzard gives the following statement and table of arrests:

It is my opinion that the less serious crimes such as assault, third degree, disturbing the peace, and such crimes

which are directly traceable to the use or abuse of liquor are on the decrease, and will continue to decrease; also the more serious crimes most of which are directly or indirectly traceable to the abuse of strong drink will continue to decrease. The comparatively short period that no-license has been in effect, so far as the number of arrests compared with the corresponding period for the year previous, certainly indicates an improvement as follows:

Licenses, 1917	Number of arrests
October.....	35
November.....	37
December.....	20
No license, 1918	
October.....	14
November.....	9
December.....	13

Several merchants of the city were quoted by the mayor as saying that business is booming, collections are better, more money is spent for necessities as well as luxuries and a general air of contentment and prosperity pervades the town. One business man, I. J. Bookhout, proprietor of a house furnishing store told of an increase in cash business and a falling off of business in the credit department. He wrote:

The day after the saloons were closed a man we never saw in our store before brought his wife in, and said: "Now instead of paying my money for drinks, I am going to buy a Hoosier kitchen cabinet" and he did. Picked out the best one we had.

Among those heard from were wholesale grocers, boot and shoe concerns, a dry cleaning establishment and the owner of a department store.

The Plattsburgh *Daily Press* of January 31st writes:

The records of the public department are the best means of determining what effect the abolition of the sale of liquor in this city has had upon the morals of the place. These records give little comfort to the advocates of the sale of liquor, because they prove conclusively that there have been fewer arrests and less drunkenness in the city during the past four months than any corresponding period of the city during which the sale of liquor was permitted by law.

Members of the police department state that there have been fewer calls for their services during the past three months than during any corresponding period while they have been members of the force.

John H. Booth, an attorney of Plattsburgh contributes this letter which reflects the consensus of opinion of Plattsburgh residents—outside the liquor ring, of course—

I think Plattsburgh is deserving of a special mention, as it is the home of the famous Plattsburgh idea of preparedness and the home of the training camps which sent out so many of our best officers in the late war. The name is world wide, and the people of the community have done everything they could to make the city clean and a proper place for the training of the young men of the country.

Two years ago we had about forty saloons. You will recall we had a bill passed in the legislature which cleaned up all those places opposite the military post and this last spring carried the city by an overwhelming majority of 750.

We have had a large military hospital here since last fall. Have a fine soldiers' club in the new city hall, where the men from the post are entertained, and have done everything possible to make Plattsburgh a suitable place for these hospital patients from over-seas and for the training of the young men. It is hoped a permanent training camp may be established here, where the location and all conditions are ideal.

Prohibition has not been in effect long enough in this city to really show its benefits, outside of the decrease in crime. Many of the saloon properties have already been remodeled and are being converted into places of regular business. Merchants say that business has never been better, and there is no doubt the people who were formerly spending their money for drink are now spending it for the good of their families.

Corning offers proof that prohibition does prohibit, in the police department's record of arrests for intoxication—and for all causes. The following table was taken from the reports of the chief of police, filed in the city clerk's office:

	Arrests for intoxication	Total arrests for all causes
Wet, 1918		
July.....	20	67
August.....	17	57
September.....	38	69
Dry, 1918		
October.....	7	22
November.....	7	18
December.....	3	25

As Elmira is one of the largest dry cities of the State and was formerly one of the wettest, the report of E. D. Weaver, chief of police, for arrests for intoxication during the

last three months of license and the first three months of no-license may be of interest.

License, 1918		No license, 1918	
July.....	113	October.....	10
August.....	125	November.....	22
September.....	145	December.....	38

Similar reports of a decided decrease in the number of arrests have come from Gloversville, Ithaca, Binghamton, Auburn, Cortland and other dry cities.

Gloversville is one of the New York towns that has so rejoiced being dry itself, that it aches to have dry neighbors, and its citizens league of 1,000 members has announced the intention of persuading Amsterdam to join the fold, and of increasing its local membership to 5,000.

The brewery inspired "no beer, no work" movement which purports to represent labor regarded by prohibitionists to have as little weight and substance as the foam on beer. In one part of the State, at least, it has been utterly discredited by working men. Johnson City, Union and Endicott, the three towns which house the Endicott-Johnson shoe factories are bone-dry, and glad of it. Union had been dry for a number of years under local option when the wets succeeded two years ago, in forcing a fight. The result

was that the people of the city, mostly of the "working class" outvoted the wets at the polls about five to one, in a determined effort to keep their town free from the influence of liquor.

The recent arrival of the dry era in Binghamton which is five miles west of Johnson City has still further added to the peace and prosperity of this big manufacturing settlement. Binghamton was one of the twenty cities which voted to close its saloons last April. It is rather early to forecast the results of this move in Binghamton, but many business men who were dubious at first admit willingly now that ruin does not follow in the wake of prohibition.

The Binghamton *Republican-Herald* of Saturday morning December 14, 1918, printed a story to the effect that dry Binghamton plus dry Broome county was working wonders with the poorer families of the city and surrounding towns. It quoted the Salvation Army and the superintendent of the poor, showing that applications for charity had decreased, and that a marked improvement was noticeable in the condition and appearance of the poor. Fewer applied for admission to the poor house, which was practically boycotted early in the winter!

SENATORS HAVE THEIR APRIL FOOL JOKE

Have fun with Henry M. Sage for half an hour when one of his big bills was put on the toboggan slide by Senator Walker

THE senate on April 1 does not often relax into April fool pranks, but this year at the expense of Senator Henry M. Sage a successful stunt was enacted led by Senator James J. Walker, one of the comedians of the senate.

Senator Sage is very much interested in important bills introduced in the legislature, one of them providing for money to complete the terminals on the barge canal. It origi-

nated in the State engineer's office and Mr. Sage introduced it. When the session was under way April 1 Senator Walker arose and in the most serious manner said:

"Mr. President, I move to recommit this bill. I understood it was reported out without a full and proper hearing and it ought to go back to the committee on finance for the kind of a hearing that this kind of a bill deserves. I move to recommit."

It should be understood that at this stage of the legislature to recommit a bill means to kill it for the session. Senator Sage was thoroughly alarmed when his colleague made the motion and inquired: "May I find out what the reason is?" Senator Walker without the trace of a smile on his face solemnly replied: "I have stated the reason, Mr. President — that kind of hearing which this bill deserves was not had." Senator Sage showed plainly that the situation had become threatening and stood up to ask:

"Does the Senator know what this bill provides for — the purpose of the bill? It comes from the State engineer's office and means just this, that the terminals which they are building now, on account of the war and on account of the increased cost of material, cannot be finished without a subsequent appropriation. This refers merely to those which are now in course of completion."

Senator Walker, however, was not only obdurate but grew very mysterious. He said: "I want to state there will be certain reasons given to the committee why it should not become a law. I insist on my motion that the bill be recommitted."

At this point another April fool player came onto the stage. Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, one of the Republican members from Brooklyn and chairman of the judiciary committee, startled Senator Sage by saying: "I don't know what the purpose of the bill is, but I have had one or two requests for a hearing on this bill. I haven't had an opportunity to study the bill."

Mr. Sage gasped as he exclaimed: "I have never even heard of a request for a hearing."

Senator James A. Foley, Democratic leader, in order to impress Senator Sage with the gravity of the situation, butted in at this point by declaring: "I have had several people who wanted to find out why all the money for terminals was taken away from Manhattan. I don't know that the committee on finance has given any hearings."

To this the Albany man protested while the whole senate, which had been let in on the joke, could hardly suppress their smiles. "Oh, yes," he said, "we have had several hearings, but there was no request for any hearing on this bill. This bill comes from the State engineer's office and is here because there is not enough money of the referendum moneys to finish these particular terminals."

Senator Julius Miller, a new member of the senate, wanted to know how Senator Sage had arrived at these figures, to which the senator replied with trembling voice, "The figures were arrived at in the State engineer's office." Thereupon Senator Walker demanded that his motion be pressed, and the presiding officer put the usual motion: "The question is on the motion of the senator from the 12th to recommit the bill."

As a last resort to save his bill from annihilation, Senator Sage summoned courage enough to ask: "I will ask for a roll call on that motion."

Senator Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland who represents the Binghamton district, where the people hear little of canals and never see them, made it evident that he too demanded that there should be a hearing on the bill. "As I understand it," said he, "there has never been a dollar of the money spent in my district on any of these canal terminals and I never saw this bill until it came out here. I have had some requests in connection with this bill and I think the point is well taken. I think the bill ought to be recommitted."

When the president of the senate requested the clerk to call the roll. Senator Sage sat paralyzed and wondered what was going to happen. The roll call was started by the clerk and when half through Senator Walker arose and asked that the motion be withdrawn. Roars of laughter followed the motion when Senator Sage, realizing that his colleagues had had fun with him for nearly half an hour, rose and bowing said: "I forgot that it was the first of April."

STORY OF McKINLEY'S ASSASSINATION

Told by a State official who served with him in congress and was at the Buffalo exposition the day of the crime — Was a witness at the assassin's execution

By DR. CHARLES R. SKINNER

Librarian of the legislative library

PRESIDENT William McKinley won his proud place in American history by virtue of his noble qualities of ability, loyalty and manhood. Every one whose privilege it was to know him, was irresistibly drawn toward him by his companionable qualities. They never left him. He was a true American who loved and served his country. Born in 1843, at the age of 18 he enlisted in the Civil war, leaving the army as a major. At 26 he was prosecuting attorney of Stark county, Ohio, in which he made his home at Canton. At 34 he became a representative in congress, in which he served nearly twelve years. At 48 he was elected governor of Ohio, serving four years. At 53 he was elected president of the United States, at 57 was re-elected, and at 58 was brutally assassinated. He was the third president of the United States to be murdered.

It may interest the readers of STATE SERVICE to know that President McKinley was not a stranger to New York State, especially to the capital city. Directly after his return from the Civil war, he began the study of law at his home in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio. In 1866, at the age of 23, he came to Albany, and entered the Albany law school, graduating in 1867. In the words of General Amasa J. Parker, who always held him in grateful remembrance, he was the law school's "most distinguished graduate." As a law student he exhibited those qualities of industry and application for study which marked his whole career.

The law school, for many years, at its commencement exercises has made special

reference to President McKinley, often including an address by some prominent speaker. On May 29, 1912, the address was given by George F. Arrel, a counsellor-at-law of Youngstown, Ohio, who was a classmate of the president, in the law school. In that address, he made the following reference to the president as a law student:

At the opening of the term, by common consent, the hour to retire was fixed at ten o'clock, but before the close of the term it was no uncommon occurrence to see him hard at work after the clock in the church steeple had tolled the hour of midnight. He frequently took active part in the discussion of legal questions in moot court, conducted either by one of the teachers or by the students themselves. His personal presence then was, as always afterwards, attractive, and his voice quite musical. These important features of a successful public speaker became more fully developed later in life, and remained with him to the end. In his room and at the dining table in his boarding house at No. 36 Jay street his demeanor was faultless, and in all these closer relations of student life his companionship was most charming, and the whole is now a sacred memory.

On Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, 1895, the president addressed the Unconditional club of Albany. There are many who recall this incident with interest and pleasure. On May 29, 1901, the law school, at the semi-centennial exercises, anticipated the attendance of the president, but he was unable to attend. At this time, the school organized an alumni association and elected President McKinley the first honorary president. On the same occasion, President Raymond of Union university, with which the law school is connected, announced that "the board of trustees in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary, and as a recognition of the fact that the president of the United States is a graduate of the school, has resolved to

confer the degree of LL.D. upon William McKinley, president of the United States."

It was my privilege to know him in the 47th and 48th congress, 1881-5, and my good fortune to be seated near him. He was always ready to advise a new member. In this respect he differed from other members. When one went to him for advice he would always say "Sit down, young man, and we'll talk it over." Then he would direct the inquirer to the right book or document in the library, and he always had a smile. I was a member of the committee on post offices and post roads, and he would often come to my seat and make inquiry about some bill, saying "I'm going to take your word for it." When he was president, years afterward, I called upon him, and his first greeting was: "Well, Skinner, how's the special delivery stamp?"

I enjoyed a long talk with him at his Canton home during the campaign of 1896. I urged him to address the National Educational Association at Milwaukee, but I did not obtain his consent.

His seat was contested in the 48th congress, and as that congress was democratic, the committee on contested elections, after many months and many hearings, awarded his seat to his competitor, in May, 1884. He was unseated by a very narrow majority, and many democrats are known to have confessed that they voted to unseat him under protest. He was recognized as such an able adviser, that he was not disturbed until the close of the long session in 1884.

I happened to attend the Pan American exposition at Buffalo, on the day he was shot, September 6, 1901. A cloud of grief overspread the great multitude which gathered at Music Hall at a reception in his honor. On September 5th he had delivered a speech on reciprocity which proved to be his last. There was some comfort in the hope that was entertained that the wound of the assassin would not prove fatal. He was

removed to the home of John G. Milburn on Delaware avenue, Buffalo. For a few days hope was strong, but it was blasted by his death September 14. It has never seemed to



President McKinley at the stadium, Pan-American exposition, the day before he was assassinated. General Samuel M. Welch, Buffalo, accompanies him

me that he was properly guarded on that fatal day. The president had such absolute confidence in the affections of the people that he disregarded many of the precautions for safety constantly urged by his intimate friends. He insisted upon taking long morning walks about Washington, unattended, and freely and frequently indulged in carriage rides. He removed some of the safeguards provided by his predecessors, notably a sentry box erected on the White House grounds.

The miserable assassin, Czolgosz, was nearly put to death on the spot after his deed was done. He fired two shots at the president, and was prevented from firing

again by a colored man named Parker, who would have been glad to finish him then and there. Czolgosz was carried to the jail at once, promptly indicted for murder, and after a short trial was condemned to die in the electric chair. There is no doubt that he was an uneducated, misguided fanatic. He had listened to many socialistic speeches which aroused his murderous spirit. During his trial, he was examined by two eminent physicians as to his sanity. They reported him sane, but mean, and responsible for his act.

After his conviction, he was taken at once to Auburn prison. He was afraid of being killed by a mob and reached the prison weak and trembling.

If notoriety was his object, the assassin did not secure it. When he entered the prison, to all intents and purposes he entered his tomb. State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins kept the public absolutely away from him. Thousands of letters, books and express packages reached the prison for him, some of them containing flowers, (shame be it said) but he was never allowed to see any of them, or to know they had been received. He was denied even tobacco, which other prisoners received. Never for a moment was he out of human sight.

Superintendent Collins had a long conversation with him, for the purpose of ascertaining if he had accomplices, but he went to his death insisting that he alone was responsible for his crime. Other prisoners would have torn him to pieces if they had been given the opportunity. As he was taken through the corridor by Superintendent Collins, inmates of the cells which he passed, shook their fists at him, and bitterly consigned him to eternal punishment. He was sentenced to die during the week beginning October 28. He was not notified of the day or hour until the very last. The public was not advised of the names of the witnesses

until the day of the electrocution. These included several State officials, two physicians, officers of the prison, and selected citizens. I was at that time State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The statutes of 1888 and 1892 provided that it is the duty of the agent and warden of the prison to be present at the execution, and to invite the presence of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the district attorney and the sheriff of the county, two physicians and twelve reputable citizens. The law provides that the criminal may be attended by a clergyman, but Czolgosz made no request and was unattended.

On the 22d of October, 1901, I received the following:

"Office of J. Warren Mead, Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison:"

"In accordance with the statutes above quoted, you are hereby invited to be present as a witness at the execution by electricity, of Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, which will occur at this prison, Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, 1901. The hour of 7 has been designated by me for such execution, and you will arrange to be at my office not later than 6:50 A. M.

I would thank you to treat this communication as confidential, and advise me immediately upon its receipt of your acceptance or otherwise, that I may make my arrangements accordingly.

Under no circumstances is this invitation transferable.

Signed,

J. WARREN MEAD,
Agent and Warden."

It is fair to say here, that in a conversation with Superintendent Collins, I had said to him that I would attend the execution, if I received an invitation. In 1882 when living in Washington, I received an invitation to witness the execution of Guiteau July 2, 1882, the murderer of President Garfield. I should have accepted, but for the fatal illness of a daughter.

I attended the Czolgosz execution, reaching Auburn on the evening of October 28, stopping at the Osborn House, and spending the evening with friends. A request to be called at 6 a. m. was heeded. The morning of

the 29th was just such a morning as the event typified—dark, cloudy and gloomy. I reached the prison at the appointed time. At the warden's office were gathered the following witnesses besides Warden Mead and Sheriff Samuel Caldwell: John P. Jaeckel, Ashley W. Cole, W. H. Pender, George Weston, O. L. Ingalls, Henry Oliver Ely, Charles R. Huntley, Wm. A. Howe, R. G. Trowbridge, W. O. Wolf, M. D., John A. Sleicher, Carlos F. MacDonald, M. D., John Gerin, M. D.

At the appointed moment the witnesses were escorted by Warden Mead, along the corridors to the death chamber, and given seats. The room was small and bare. The chair reserved for the criminal was surrounded by electric wires and appliances. It did not look very comfortable to an outsider. Very soon after we were seated, there was a movement in the corridor, a clicking of a latch, the door opened and Czolgosz entered the room between two officers. He was at once seated in the chair, the electric caps placed over his shaved crown and upon his knees, which were made bare through openings. The many straps were fastened very quickly.

He began to talk as soon as he entered the room. Evidently he was anxious to talk. For once I was an embryo stenographer, and taking from my pocket an envelope, made note of what he said. Talking very rapidly he said:

"The reason I killed the president was because he was an enemy of the good people—for the benefit of the working man. That's all there is about it—I am awful sorry I couldn't see my father. I am not sorry for my crime."

When he spoke the last words all thoughts of pity left us. Any one of the witnesses would have been willing to be the executioner.

Warden Mead, standing by the fatal chair, lifted his right hand, there was the click of an electric switch, a slight shudder of the criminal's shoulders, and all was over. One

of the worst crimes in the history of the Republic was expiated, so far as a worthless life would do it. There was not the slightest terror in the sight, no more than to see a cat catch a rat. A black cap covered



Elihu Root (left) and John Hay (right) at the time that President McKinley lay fatally injured nearby. Mr. Root was secretary of war and Mr. Hay secretary of state, in the McKinley cabinet

the criminal's face. We all thought of the great crime against our country, and nothing of the poor form in the chair.

The room was soon cleared, the victim was left alone with his Maker, until an autopsy could be made, and his body deposited in quick lime which constituted his tomb. The witnesses returned to the warden's office and signed a certificate that the law in this case had been complied with. Doctors MacDonald and Gerin also made affidavit that they had performed an autopsy on the body, and that the law had been fully carried out.

On March 4, 1902, the legislature held memorial exercises in the assembly chamber. Dr. Charles E. Fitch delivered the memorial address.

On Feb. 27, 1902, memorial exercises were held at the capitol in Washington.

The great address was delivered by John Hay, who was secretary of state under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. In Mr. Hay's tribute he said:

Not one of our murdered presidents had an enemy in the world. * * * I spent a day with him shortly before he started on his fateful journey to Buffalo. Never had I seen him higher in hope and patriotic confidence. * * * He saw in the immense evolution of American trade the fulfillment of all his dreams, the reward of all his labors * * * He regarded reciprocity as the bulwark of protection. * * * In that mood of high hope, of generous expectations, he went to Buffalo, and there, on the threshold of eternity, he delivered that memorable speech, worthy, for its loftiness of tone, its blameless morality, its breadth of view to be regarded as his testament to the nation.

I cannot resist the impulse to add the closing words of the president's last address, at Buffalo, September 5, 1901:

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought by this exposition! Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors and like blessing to all the peoples and powers of earth.

SENATORS DEBATE SALARY OF JUDGES

Somewhat heated and humorous discussion on the subject of whether the judges of the court of appeals should receive \$17,500 instead of \$10,000

UNDER an amendment to the State constitution, which the people will vote upon at the November election this year, it is proposed to increase the salary of the judges of the court of appeals from \$10,000 to \$17,500, the amount paid the justices of the supreme court in New York city. When the amendment came up in the State senate a few weeks ago a long and interesting debate ensued. Some of the senators contended that the judges of the court of appeals received enough compensation for the amount of work they did. The majority, however, believed that as members of the highest court in the State they should receive at least as much as the justices of the supreme court of inferior jurisdiction. Senator J. S. Fowler, of Jamestown, while not opposing an increase for the judges, protested against the method by which it is proposed to bring it about.

The following is an excerpt from the debate which has its humorous aspects:

Senator Fowler: Mr. Chairman: In

raising this discussion and moving to strike out, I don't want to be understood as objecting, so far as I am concerned, to the increase in salaries of the judges of the court of appeals, but I am absolutely opposed to amending the constitution, to turn over to some political subdivision of the State the authority to pass absolutely upon the salaries of the State officers. That authority should reside in the legislature of the State and nowhere else, and I am opposed to that principle, and if last year I permitted something of that kind to go through without opposition to it, I want to apologize and insofar as I am able to correct any error made on my part at that time. I am not in favor of this legislation.

Senator George F. Thompson: Mr. Chairman: The court of appeals of this State is a great big court. They have my respect as a lawyer and more so, if possible, than any other court in the State or the United States. Now, there is such a thing as court of appeals politics. There is such a thing as the

lawyers in New York, these great big one hundred and two hundred thousand dollar lawyers that interest themselves every time there is going to be a court of appeals judge made. They interest themselves through the State bar association and through this meeting and the other meeting and they want to have it publicly known in New York that they had something to do with the creation of the judge of the court of appeals. Are you going to give them more power by this amendment, through their influence in the city of New York, to affect the salaries of the judges of the court of appeals, as well? If you do that, aren't you going to reduce to some extent the standing of the court of appeals of this State? You talk about the salaries being commensurate and all that. With very, very few exceptions, they are. There isn't a practicing lawyer that his sole and consuming ambition is not to be a judge of the supreme court or court of appeals. I don't care what his income is. That ambition doesn't apply in relation to his becoming a member of the legislature, but pretty nearly every lawyer; in fact, I think I can say every lawyer in Niagara county except me, has an ambition to be a judge of the supreme court or of the United States district court, and the judges of the United States district court only receive five thousand or six thousand.

Senator Walters: Ten thousand dollars.

Senator Thompson: And every lawyer in the city of Buffalo would lay down his practice, whatever it is, and get his wife and first cousin and his aunt to help him get that place, because it carries with it not so much money, but honor, and the salary is big so he will live and live well.

Senator Walters: Doesn't the senator realize the difference between the supreme court judge and the federal court judge? One has it for life and the other seventeen years or he serves until seventy. So when you are once appointed a federal district

judge the wolves are forever chased from the door.

Senator Thompson: I don't know about that. I understand this legislation proceeds on the theory that the poor judge doesn't get enough. It is a question of starvation or annoyance, and you say that these men have to come here and work their heads off, and do it for next to nothing.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the way I see it and I think the court of appeals itself—I have the greatest respect for them—but I think if this was put up to them on an argument that they would reverse this thing.

Senator Graves: I have never disputed the fact that the judges of the court of appeals, many of them, or, at least some of them, are able to earn large sums of money, larger perhaps than they are earning in the court at the present time. But what I am contending is that as long as the temper of the courts is what it is today, very largely, I am opposed to any raise and there is scarcely a lawyer around this circle who dares to say the things that he knows. Here only a few days ago the railway company up our way came down and dug up a judge from the backwoods who rendered a decision that they had to go into the public service commission after the city had withdrawn its case. That is the kind of work you are getting. I realize that the corporation influence is very intimate with the courts. There is not enough human sympathy in the courts and you know it, and there is nobody in this State that knows it better than you do.

Now, here we have back in Buffalo a young man who showed in his early days a political instinct very marked. People took him up; they gave him a nice job and finally made him district attorney. Then they elevated him to the supreme court. He fed out of the public crib all his life and stayed on the bench of the supreme court long enough to capitalize his title of judge and

then jumped off the bench right into the arms of the corporation and stayed there ever since. His case is typical of many others and you know that, and I know the temper of the courts toward the people is not what it ought to be and as long as it continues what it has, I am opposed to any raises. There are thousands of people walking the streets looking for work, men wearing the uniform of the army and navy of the United States, and they are the people who have got to pay this increase for these men on the court of appeals.

Senator Walton: I would like to ask the senator if his objections to this bill are based against the personnel of the court or against the merits of the bill itself.

Senator Graves: I am against the bill itself because it accomplishes, it will accomplish, or looks to the accomplishment of that which I think is unfair.

Senator Walton: You are a great champion of the people. Are you afraid to leave this question to the people, whether or not the judges should have an increased salary?

Senator Graves: No, I am never afraid to leave any question to the people.

Senator Walton: That is what this does.

Senator Graves: I am not afraid to leave any question to the people as long as you can get the facts to the people.

Senator Walton: I think the senator from the forty-eighth and the senator from the forty-seventh (Senator Thompson) fail to comprehend the real meaning of this amendment. I think the purpose of it is that the court of appeals, the highest court in the State, shall receive a greater salary than an inferior court. I don't want to let this amendment pass without protesting against the remarks of the senator from the forty-eighth (Senator Graves). I am surprised at his lack of knowledge and information in the statements made today regarding the courts. He little knows, from his own speech, the amount of work they perform.

He has an idea the only thing they do is to hear arguments; he little realizes the time spent in deliberation and preparing opinions.

Senator Graves: Mr. President, I am not contesting with the senator in regard to the quantity of the work as much as the quality.

Senator Walton: They are elective officers and the people by the ballot at any time can change the personnel of the court of appeals, but it is the greatest court, as has been said, in the United States today, equal to the supreme court of the United States, and it ill becomes anyone in this State, particularly an official of the State, to deprive them of the credit due them.

Senator Downing: I hold no brief for the court of appeals or its personnel and I might agree with the senator that perhaps they are well paid; but the objections he has urged to the pending constitutional amendment are so absurd as to make it ridiculous, except that it will furnish admirable reading in the *Buffalo Express*. I don't believe the *Courier* reaches the people so intimately as the *Express*. I don't believe its opinions are digested by the people so well, but this noble Christian man tells us he is afraid of the constitutional amendment that must be ratified by the people of the State, including Buffalo.

Senator Graves: It is always a matter of great pleasure for us to have my humorous friend inject his facetious remarks but when he talks with the hope of sneering all good intent out of countenance, that is another question. It is a very old trick and it deceives nobody.

We are discussing this in a serious way because it is a serious question, and when you inject your alleged humor into these things it is entirely misplaced.

Now, you know these conditions as well as I know them. Of course, you are not connected with the courts and are not so dependent upon the courts as some of these lawyers are, but there is nobody around

here that knows better the things that are going on in the courts. And I want to tell you right now in reply to this question as to whether I trust the people. I do, when the facts can be brought before the people. But this is a case before them practically with the sanction of the legislature and nobody, not one of the men who appears in the courts would dare to oppose it in any way, and to whom will it be left to furnish the facts to the people? When I made a plea for a little more humanity and justice, I merely quoted the words of the leader of your party.

Senator Downing: Which one?

Senator Graves: The spokesman of the world, Mr. Woodrow Wilson. He is the man that is crying for more humanity and justice, and in that respect he is right; you cannot get it, however, by raising the salaries of judges.

Senator Downing: He is right in that respect, is he? In no other?

Senator Graves: Did I say no other? Why do you ask me that question?

Senator Downing: You limited his being right to only this. He is to be congratulated that Graves agrees with him. The world will look on with great applause.

Senator Graves: I suppose that is true.

Senator Thompson: That provokes a question from me to the senator from the fourteenth. Does the senator from the fourteenth agree with Wilson?

Senator Downing: In everything; all things; all the time; everywhere, in New York; in Washington, and in Paris, where his work is destined to revolutionize the whole world according to lines of character, social justice and absolute and permanent freedom of all the peoples of the world.

Senator Graves: Yes, peace without victory.

Senator Downing: We are going to have both, Mr. President — peace and victory, and that victory * * *

Senator Graves: Yes, we are too proud to fight.

Senator Downing: I thought you agreed with President Wilson.

Senator Graves: In some respects.

Senator Downing: Only in one thing?

Senator Graves: When he agrees with me.

Senator Downing: Ah! poor Wilson. Oh death where is thy sting; oh, Graves, where is thy victory!

THE BIRDMAN

Dedicated to the first aviator to make the flight across the Atlantic, in the long contemplated "wings across the sea."

Over field and tree, over land and sea,

I rise, I rise into the skies,

As the bird at dawning upward hies

To greet the sun's resplendent rise;

On wings more strong

Than to winds belong,

With speed I lift

Than the birds more swift,

And the waters from beneath me fly,

And the clouds above came calmly nigh.

To the west I see where meet sun and sea;

Always my flight is toward the night,

As the bird wings with unwearied might

To meet a day of newer light;

On wings more strong

Than to winds belong,

With speed I lift

Than the birds more swift,

And the islands rushing come and go,

And the palace ships like glowworms show.

Into day and night is my tireless flight!

At length, at length with unspent strength,

As a bird comes to its chosen rest,

The birdman hails his goal with zest;

On wings more strong

Than to winds belong,

With speed I lift

Than the birds more swift,

On the utmost shores of the measured seas

From the shoreless blue I glide at ease.

* * *

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye please, sir," was the answer, "Oi'm coasting."—

Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

DEMAND FOR WOMAN'S LAND ARMY IN 1919

*Thirty camps already asked for in different parts of the State —
Farmers eager for the assistance of women where they worked last year*

BY MRS. OTTO R. EICHEL

Executive director New York State woman's land army



Mrs. Otto R. Eichel

THE question has been frequently asked during the past winter, since that eventful day on November 11th, when the armistice was signed,—“Why is the woman's land army continuing its activities?” It is a question which rightfully can be asked if one considers the organization merely as a war emergency undertaking. In the beginning when the land army was started it was merely a war emergency. Camps were placed wherever there was a demand for labor and wherever houses could be obtained in which to place a unit. The requests for these units came hurriedly, and very hurriedly the camps were put out, but the girls who went into them did the work and did it successfully, and if the war had continued the land army was planning to place not less than 200 camps in the State.

The day the armistice was signed there was a general letting down on war activities all over the country. Various Red Cross headquarters received, before the noise of the whistles, the ringing of bells and the other echoes of the peace day had faded out, inquiries as to whether it was necessary to continue knitting socks. Whether the bandages that were not rolled should be rolled, and whether the local chapters should not be closed down immediately? The united war drive was in full swing—many of its

workers stopped their activities the moment the first peace bell rang, and so it went on with the different war organizations. But the woman's land army never for one moment ceased its efforts. Steadfastly, and to many people it appeared stubbornly, it continued its work. In the meantime a great deal was being said about the returning soldier and sailor going on to the land. Secretary Lane was agitating for his famous land bill for the returning soldiers. The general opinion was prevalent that farm labor was going to flood the country, and that the women should go back to their homes and forget the freedom and happiness on the farms.

The woman's land army all the time was listening and saying little, but it knew of certain definite facts, among others, that before we entered the war the country was short of one million farm laborers, and the planting of agricultural acreage was decreasing year by year, making food scarcer and food prices higher. They knew also, that before the close of the war the United States was feeding France, Belgium, England and Italy, with their aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five million people, and that, furthermore, the feeding of these people must continue as well as that of some of the smaller nations which had been under German oppression—Servia, Roumania, Greece, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, and several others. There was also Russia, regarding whose food situation so much has already been said, that its gravity must be familiar to everyone.

There was also the fact being remembered by the land army that all of the men who

went to war were not returning, some had given their lives in the service of their country, others are remaining in the army of occupation, and still others are planning to remain in Europe indefinitely.

In its apparently stubborn determination, however, to continue its work, the land army was considering particularly the results of what had been accomplished during the season of 1918 by the organization, not only the actual work accomplished by the girls employed in land army camps, but more particularly in its development of the *unit* system, the foundation and fundamental principle of its work.

It was quite evident, that during the season of 1918, the woman's land army assisted materially in meeting the war shortage of labor, helping effectively in the increasing of food production, and was therefore an important factor in the winning of the war. It furthermore provided a solution of the long time labor problem of supplying short time labor during the summer months.

The work was most gratefully received by the farmer's family, more particularly the farmer's wife, as it relieved her of the responsibility of feeding and housing the farm help, leaving the family by itself without the annoying presence of a stranger in their midst, such as has been necessary when the farm hands,— who were often only tramps — sat at their table and lived their lives with them. Very grateful appreciation of this latter feature has been brought to our attention by the wives of farmers during the past winter.

The value of the life in the open both physically and mentally to the girl who worked in the land army camp, was limitless, as well as the value of the closer relationship between the city and country dweller, each profiting by the association one with the other.

It seemed therefore, when the war was

over, that the possibilities of developing the woman's land army into a permanent organization were innumerable, offering as it does a solution not only of our rural or country life problems, but of those of the city as well. The most apparent of these are, the solving of the pre-war shortage of farm labor, which will make intensive cultivation of the land possible this year and for many years to come: the advantage that can be gained by the young women from the city through the life in the country during the summer months, thereby relieving considerably the congestion in the city and creating a factor in the improving of public health; the supplying of a healthy occupation to girls in seasonal trades, who have in the past been without work during most of the summer. In relieving this situation a great deal is done to offset the tendency toward economic and social unrest, and to prevent the opportunity for the spreading of Bolshevik propaganda.

In addition there is the opportunity during the season of 1919 of giving employment to the great number of women who have been thrown out of work from war jobs through the return of the soldiers or discontinuing of the particular work in which they were engaged. There is, furthermore, the possibility of encouraging eventually, young men recruited from the same walks of life as the young women to form land army camps under the unit system. Taking care in this way also of the vacation and seasonal trade element among both sexes.

It is hoped too, that the land army camp will be developed on such a sound economic basis that with all its various activities it may become absolutely self-supporting.

In the establishing of training camps for land army workers the organization hopes to give to the farmer a worker who has at least had some preliminary training in the handling of farm implements, and other facts regarding the work of a farm laborer,

which last year the farmer himself was obliged to teach the girls. These camps, of which we are planning to establish three this season, will in no way conflict with the



Four farmerettes at Camp Fairview, North Collins, near Buffalo

agricultural courses in the colleges, which are of a much more scientific nature.

The land army also aims to study the various problems of the farmer, not only as they pertain to labor shortage but also to market and transportation facilities, assisting him to improve conditions, so he can increase his acreage under cultivation and by so doing produce and distribute the amount of food really needed, at a greater financial profit to himself and a lower price to the consumer.

One of the most important features of the land army program, if not the most important, is the developing of the land army camp into a rural community centre. Last year when the land army began its war emergency work, its program did not include a development such as this, in fact, slight if any thought was given to the permanency of the camps, but generally throughout the State they were looked upon favorably and sociably by the communities in which they were located, and in one county a plan of Saturday evening entertainment was inaugurated by

the local committee, with the idea primarily of supplying amusement for the girls in the land army, just as our men in the army camps were being provided with entertainment and amusement.

Within a few weeks, the request was made by the young women from these camps that they be allowed to invite the farmers and their families to these entertainments. The result was, that before the end of the season all of the farmers in the vicinity gathered with their families at these two camps each Saturday night. The first step toward the development of the land army camp into a rural community centre was already under way. It had succeeded where many other agencies had failed, because it was accomplished through the informal relationship of one group of people with another, and a heartfelt, spontaneous invitation on the part of the girls to the people for whom they worked. It was doing much to meet the isolation of the country life. The land army community centre offers moving picture shows, lectures, dances, community sings, and other attractions.

As a result of the experiment at these two camps the land army decided to adopt this system for all camps under its direction. During the winter months, however, in studying the possibilities of this departure from the original plan, it appeared as if the land army community centre should not rest alone with the amusement feature, though it may be impossible this year, because of lack of funds to develop it further.

The ultimate aim of the land army is to establish eventually at least one permanent land army camp in each agricultural county, but not to attempt to do this during the season of 1919. The goal of the land army this year is to be the quality of the camps and their effectiveness, not the number; to make the sanitation of each camp as perfect as possible; to equip all camps simply but attractively, and to provide in each one

accommodations for an assembly room, a circulating library, a community canning kitchen, and a de-hydrating plant: to provide the short time labor for the community as was originally planned by the land army camp: to create a domestic science department with girls recruited especially for this type of work, who would go out to the farms under the same system as those working on the land; to arrange for camps also to be kept open during the winter months in order that the buildings may still be used as Community Centres.

For several months before the signing of the armistice arrangements were under consideration for an affiliation between the federal government and the woman's land army, and shortly after the armistice this affiliation was completed and a woman's land army division of the U. S. employment service in the U. S. department of labor was formed, and the land army received instructions that it was to function both as a private organization and as a division of the federal department. The instructions further stated that all money for the initial equipment of camps or development of camps should be raised by the private organizations, but that certain salaries and administrative expenses would be paid for from Washington. As is well known, congress adjourned on Tuesday, March 4th, without passing the deficiency bill which carried the U. S. employment appropriation. Any financial assistance from the government was therefore out of the question, although the federal agreement still stands.

The board of directors of the New York State woman's land army consists of Mrs. Florence Ferguson, of Westchester county, president; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Suffolk county, and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Jr. of Herkimer county, vice-presidents; Mrs. William Sporborg, Westchester county, Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. P. Hinton, New York city, treasurer; Mrs. Otto R.

Eichel, Albany executive director, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York city, Mrs. John Booth, Clinton county, Mrs. Henry Burden, Madison county, Mrs. George Nordstrum, Warren county, Mrs. Benjamin Mann, Albany county, Mrs. H. G. Parker, Erie county, Mrs. Robert Hill, Suffolk County, and Mrs. Helen Leavitt, New York city.

The headquarters of the organization are at 303 Fifth avenue. As local county committees develop offices are opened in central locations in each county where recruiting and other activities are carried on. During the past winter agricultural surveys of the counties as they relate to farm labor have been made by the county committees with the help of the farm bureau managers, with an idea of locating camps only where the need exists this year. Up to the present time there is a demand for 30 camps, and the need is steadily increasing because, as the spring advances, it has been found that the tendency of the returning soldier is not as great to go onto the land as it was believed would be the case. Hundreds of girls, craving for the life in the open, many of whom were with the land army last year, some of them anxious to take up farming as a profession, are coming daily to the offices of the organization and enlisting for service in land army camps. A new and distinctive occupation for young women is opening up through the activities of this organization, an occupation which bids fair to be of tremendous value in solving not only many of the problems which have confronted us for years in the rural part of the country but in the city districts as well, bringing with it freedom, happiness, and good health.

The land army had undoubtedly come to stay, but in New York State belief in its permanency is based solely on the value of the unit system, where the worker, instead of being placed in the home of the farmer, is established in a centrally located camp,

with her co-workers, where companionship, simple comforts, amusements, recreation and the care and protection of the supervisor of the camp, help to make her life happy and contented when the day's work is over and playtime begins.

Already some of the State departments are giving this organization splendid co-operation. The first endorsement given to any movement or organization by Governor Smith after he became the State chief executive was given by him to the land army. Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, Acting Commissioner

of Education Thomas E. Finegan, Senator J. Henry Walters and many other prominent officials have also given their emphatic approval and endorsement of the work.

The State department of health has assigned one sanitary engineer to investigate all water supplies of the land army camps and to recommend sanitary improvements. The State library will also assist in the developing of the camps into rural county centres by supplying traveling libraries for the circulating libraries in connection with the camps.

SENATE INVESTIGATES BRIBERY CHARGE

*Newspaper articles inspired by Senator George F. Thompson causes the Senate to act —
He charges that big interests attempted to influence him in favor of trolley fare bill*

THE judiciary committee of the senate, with Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., chairman, investigated the charge of Senator George F. Thompson that certain persons had attempted to influence him in favor of the Carson-Martin bill which would permit the public service commission to increase street car fares notwithstanding franchise provisions to the contrary. The investigation was ordered on account of newspaper stories which had been given by Senator Thompson to legislative correspondents at the capitol. Thompson said his purpose in doing this was to bring about the defeat of the bill. In substance the Thompson charges, as subsequently given more in detail by him before the committee, were that one Richard H. Burke, a salesman for the Federal Signal company had called on Senator Thompson at the Republican club, New York city, and urged him to be for the bill, declaring it would make him governor. On the stand Burke admitted that he had called on Thompson but denied the statements with reference to the governorship. According to Thompson, Burke had men-

tioned that a campaign fund of \$500,000 or more would be available to make him governor.

Former Governor Whitman was named in Thompson's testimony as another man who had spoken to him about the desirability of being for the bill. According to Senator Thompson, Mr. Whitman said that if he (Thompson) used his influence to get the bill through the legislature it would make a big man of him in the State and help to make him governor next year. The former governor said that he and Thompson had luncheon together but denied that the governorship question was mentioned. According to Senator Thompson's testimony Governor Whitman told him that he (Whitman) had been asked by Theodore P. Shonts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit railroad to induce Thompson to vote for the fare bill, but that Mr. Whitman told the witness that he had not been retained by Shonts.

Senator Thompson had testified that he was asked by Burke to call on John B. Stanchfield, a well known lawyer in New York city, who was the Democratic candidate

for governor in 1900; on Nicholas F. Brady of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company and James L. Quackenbush, general counsel of the Interborough railroad. The senator did call on these men who discussed with him the subject of the Carson-Martin bill.

In reply to a question as to whether he considered that Mr. Whitman had made any improper propositions to him Senator Thompson said that this would depend upon whether Burke and Whitman had been sent to him by the same man or interests. He did not attempt to place any interpretation upon the offers of Whitman or Burke. Senator Thompson said that he had told Burke, Whitman, Stanchfield and Brady that he was opposed to the Carson-Martin bill as it stood.

When it was proposed by a resolution of Senator Dodge of New York city to investigate the alleged lobby activities of William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, Senator Thompson offered to support the resolution if it would include all lobbyists for the last two or three years. He particularly mentioned at that time the lobbyists who were in favor of increasing the street railway fares. This was about two weeks before the investigation began concerning the newspaper article charging that a \$500,000 bribe had been made by the traction interests.

It had also been charged by Senator Thompson that C. G. M. Thomas of the Consolidated Gas company had offered him \$100,000 to establish a trust company in Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Thomas on the stand denied that he had ever made such an offer.

The investigation is likely to continue after the adjournment of the legislature. Chairman Burlingame in reply to a question from Senator Cotillo, one of the members of the Committee, said it was the purpose of the committee to continue the investigation until all the facts were brought into the light.

SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI

Educational facilities and conditions throughout the rural districts of Missouri are severely criticized in a report submitted to the legislature by U. W. Lamkin, State superintendent of schools, who was ordered to make a survey of the situation. The report states that the conditions found are responsible for keeping Missouri thirty-second in rank as compared with the educational showing of other states.

In the 9,000 schools surveyed it was found that 2,700 buildings had open foundations; 4,500 stoves wrongly placed; the same number had unjacketed stoves; 3,000 were without window shades; 1,000 had seats facing the windows; 5,500 with seats too high or too low; 1,000 without toilets; 6,000 with uncleaned toilets; 1,800 without a supply of drinking water; 6,300 with uncleaned wells and 1,600 wells with impure water.

The average length of the school year in the country was found to be 135 days. The towns have invested in school property and equipment \$123 for each child enrolled, while the country has but \$26 invested per child.

It was found that 78 per cent of the country teachers had the equivalent of a four-year high-school course; 60 per cent have had some normal training and 21 per cent of the rural teachers were entirely inexperienced.

It was found that but 5 per cent of the rural teachers held normal-school certificates and but 2 per cent had completed the four-year course and received a diploma. Only 10 per cent had studied rural economics and 13 per cent rural sociology; 50 per cent had no training in rural school methods and management, and 16 per cent no training in any of the subjects mentioned. But 10 per cent have done any work in forming boys' and girls' clubs, and 43 per cent spend but five days of the week in their district.

T. J. Walker, who for four years has been connected with the State department of public schools, said: "We have belittled the biggest job in Missouri, which is the education of the country children. We have a 'little' country school district, the average being less than six square miles. We have a 'little' valuation, the average being less than \$90,000 and some running less than \$10,000. We have a 'little' levy, the average for all purposes being 62 cents against the town's \$1.20. We send children to a 'little' schoolhouse, on the average about 20 by 30 feet, most of them mere shacks. The school site is a 'little' place, hardly more than an acre. We keep them in a 'little' term or less than seven months; in 57 districts less than four months, and in 630 districts less than six months. The attendance is 'little'; in 2,000 country schools the average attendance is less than 15 pupils. We employ a 'little' teacher and pay her a 'little' salary, there being nearly 2,500 who are getting less than \$300 a year. The country school has many flatterers, but few friends."

The bureau of information of the woman's council of national defense for Missouri has sent out a letter to the 3,000 members of the committee asking them to advocate better schooling facilities at the next session of the legislature.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

RENT PROBLEM SERIOUS IN NEW YORK CITY

High cost of materials and scarcity of dwellings make the lot of the tenant a hard one—Sub-letting to agents make the condition worse

BY ASSEMBLYMAN JOSEPH V. McKEE

of Bronx County

For several years past and ever since the beginning of the war, there has been a serious condition existing between the landlord and tenant in many sections of New York city. Bills have been introduced in the legislature intended to relieve tenants of what is considered oppression on the part of the landlord. Assemblyman McKee who comes from a Bronx district, where the rent problem is acute, is endeavoring to find a remedy in legislation. He knows what the tenants in New York city are suffering from high rents and scarcity of apartments.—EDITOR.



Joseph E. McKee.

IN the cities of the State there has been marked development in transit facilities which has resulted in a shift of the population from the center of the city to the nearby outlying skirts. In New York city the expansion of the subway system has been

a tremendous influence in shifting the congested areas. The opening of the new divisions giving swift access to the business and financial sections induced the clerk, the salesman and those other subordinates, receiving moderate salaries to seek a home in more pleasant surroundings than those of the congested districts of the immediate city. Within the past five years the population of the Bronx, Queens, and the other outlying districts has doubled itself and instead of sparsely settled sections they have become highly developed communities of apartment house dwellers. The old frame house which sheltered the single family has passed out and gives place to the ten, twenty and thirty family apartment dwellings.

This trend from the city proper has been

in force for some time and is still at its peak. People have learned to shun the depressing atmosphere of the lower east side. No longer are they satisfied with the houses of the old tenement type. The result of this movement caused by the expansion of transit facilities and a desire on the part of the people for the new "all improvements" apartment has been that the supply has fallen greatly below the demand until at present there are no apartments to be had. A tenant, therefore, has to submit to any and all increases in rent for he knows that he has no choice in the matter, that he cannot move for there are no vacant places to move to. If for any reason he should give up his apartment, it would be rented again before he could remove his furniture. In fact some landlords have "waiting lists" containing many names of those desiring rentals of apartments. As in other commodities when the demand greatly exceeds the supply the price always advances proportionately. In the case of houses, there has been no difference. The landlords have been making the most of an unfortunate economic condition. They have been getting high rents because they know that the tenant is powerless to do anything but submit.

It is true that the landlord is justified in increasing the rents of his apartments. The cost of labor and materials has increased for him as well as everybody else. He pays a tax that is almost confiscatory. In a great number of cases he must raise his rents or lose his equity in the property. The problem arises not so much from the action of the honest owner, who looks also at

the tenant's side of things. Such a landlord needs encouragement rather than censure. It is the other type whose activities should be curbed, the type of unscrupulous owner or lessee who takes advantage of the economic situation to gouge the tenant and make enormous profits out of the necessities of the people. And there are many people at present using these methods.

The practise is not uncommon to obtain the lease of a house tenanted with twenty or thirty families. If such a house is paying the owner five thousand dollars a year rent, the person seeking the lease purchases it for that amount or more. He thereupon becomes the lessee landlord and as such has no interest in the house except so far as he can increase the revenue from it. If his lease costs him five thousand dollars a year on taking possession he immediately raises the rent so as to meet this obligation and makes a handsome profit on the investment.

It is not unusual in the city of New York for a tenant to have his rent raised twenty-five to fifty per cent within six months. Smarting under this injustice and realizing that the increase is due solely to the greed of the unscrupulous lessee, he feels the tyranny of it more bitterly when the lessee landlord refuses to heat the apartment and cuts off, if he gives any, the supply of hot water during most of the day.

If the tenant refuses to submit to this unjust and unwarranted action and declines to pay his rent until conditions are improved, he soon receives notice to vacate the premises. If the matter is taken to the courts, the tenant is told to pay his rent or move. He cannot move because there are no vacancies. As a result he finds himself ground down between the upper and nether millstone. In an actual case a woman whose child was ill with influenza had a complaint sent to the board of health about the lack of heat. The owner was fined fifty dollars. The following month every tenant in the house

except the complainant was raised two dollars a month in rent. She was raised four dollars. So completely is the tenant the victim of present circumstances that even concerted action on the part of his fellow tenants results only in misery to himself and his family. In one instance some thirty families decided to resist the unjustifiable demands of the landlord. Within a short time they found themselves and all their belongings placed on the sidewalk. This occurred during a period of cold weather and the children of the striking tenants were subjected to great physical discomforts. It is needless to say that the strike was futile, as there were any number of people willing to move immediately into the apartments from which the striking tenants had been ejected.

This roughly outlines the situation as it exists today. There have been many attempts made at the solution of this problem. Under and running through it there is always the fundamental and inviolate right of a man to make a contract. Therefore, any attempt by legislation to disturb this right would be clearly unconstitutional and thereby inoperative. Any general law would also react against the honest conscientious landlord who is doing his bit to satisfy his tenant even at the risk of losing his investment. His burden in carrying taxation is a heavy enough one now, without adding to it. The solution cannot be found in any general punitive measure. To be effective such a law must be comprehensive and consequently would work injury to the innocent holder of property, who must under the pressure of circumstances increase the rents of his tenants.

It has also been suggested that some kind of administrator be appointed with authority to review the acts of the landlord pertaining to any increase in rentals. This suggestion is based upon the fact that there has been regulation by the federal government in

other matters pertaining to the necessities of life. However, there is no parity between the control of foodstuffs and their price and the rents of apartments because there enters into the latter many elements which do not exist in the sale of foodstuffs. The nature of the house, the service that it renders, the nature of the locality, the investment of the landlord — all these are determining factors which would make the control of rents a different problem. There could be no universal rule that would work justice both to the tenant and the landlord. Each particular case would have to stand by itself and be determined solely on the judgment of the administrator. All such attempts to solve the problem would merely touch the effect and not reach the cause. The basis of the whole question, as has been stated, is the general principle of the law of supply and demand and any adequate and permanent cure must recognize that law. Conditions can be remedied only by increasing the supply. Consequently, outside of some minor regulatory provisions there will not be and cannot be any satisfactory remedy, until there is begun and completed buildings suitable for dwellings.

At present there is no inducement for the investor to build. In order to obtain money, he has to pay a high percentage of interest and even then cannot obtain terms that are conducive. The cost of materials and labor is so great today that he cannot build a house and compete in rentals with houses built under pre-war conditions. If he plans a house that before the war cost sixty thousand dollars he will find that he must pay close to one hundred thousand dollars for the same building. Therefore, to get a return on his investment, he must bring up his rents in proportion to the added cost of erecting the building. Even should prices go down within the next five or ten years, he will still have to maintain his rents and thus will be unable to compete with the houses that are built

subsequent to his and at cheaper prices. Thus, he would have the two-fold disadvantage of maintaining a house that cost more than an older or a newer building. Under these conditions, therefore, there is small probability that building operations will soon be started. Money will not flow into the erection of dwellings until such investment is made attractive. This can be done by using artificial means to induce investors to build.

If any building put up at the present time is exempted from taxation for a period long enough to equalize the higher cost of erection with the lower cost of pre-war and post-war building there would be some attraction for people to invest their money in this way. It might be arranged, that the city allow a five or ten year exemption from taxation on all dwellings begun during the coming year. Thus, in some measure at least the builder would be relieved from the heavy burdens that make construction work impossible now.

A still further and more radical solution of the difficulties would be building by the State of apartment houses, along the lines suggested for the housing of soldiers. In England, the commission appointed to consider the housing problems of soldiers took up the question of providing dwellings and there is some probability that the government will take an active part in stimulating construction of dwellings and if necessary in building itself.

Whatever the solution may be and it is not the writer's intention to place forward any solution as his own, it can not be denied that the problem is a serious one, which should receive the immediate attention of the legislature. While the unrest continues neither the landlord nor the tenant is benefited and another great factor is added to the causes bringing social unrest.

Here on one hand we have not merely a diminution in the supply of dwelling houses

but also an absolute cessation of all building operations. The necessities of war called our man power from peaceful pursuits to fulfill the more urgent demands of war. In the same degree the things which man uses in his normal life were absorbed completely in providing for the successful prosecution of the war. Consequently there was a double flow of men and materials from the things of peace to the needs of war. In addition to this the federal government prohibited

the manufacture or use of any materials which might be of use in furthering wartime preparations, or which might deflect the nation's energies from the single object before it. During the past two years, as a consequence of these conditions, there have been no buildings of any kind erected. Not even could permission be obtained to build sorely-needed school houses. Thus it was that the supply touched an absolute zero which of course had the effect of increasing rents.

NEW PLAN FOR TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT

State senator calls attention to large number of afflicted persons outside of institutions — He would provide for them in rural boarding houses

BY SENATOR JULIUS MILLER

New York city



Julius Miller

ON January 1, 1918, there were recorded in the New York city health department, 33,877 persons in this city who were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. On December 31, the end of that year, there were still 32,048 cases, in

spite of the fact that many of military age, who ordinarily furnish the largest number of recruits to the ranks of the tuberculous, were out of the city on military duty, and that many industrial workers had gone to munition factories and other war industries out of town.

The hospital accommodations for individuals resident in the city of New York, and this holds true with equal force of residents of many other cities were limited approximately to 5,000 persons of those registered as tuberculous, who found shelter in the city

institutions, about 2,700 tuberculous residents of this city went to board in various country places out of town or to a sanatorium up State.

It is thus seen that a large number of the tuberculous population of the city are not provided with hospital facilities where they may recover their health and their usefulness to the community.

It is to be borne in mind that the tuberculous population of a community are the industrial workers who have sacrificed their health as industrial soldiers, working in the interest of the community. Poor housing conditions, low wages, improper and dangerous conditions in the factory environment, all play their part in the production of this disease.

Every tuberculous individual is logically entitled to an opportunity to be restored to health so that his life may be prolonged and so that he may be of service rather than a handicap to the community. It is horrible, when one bears in mind that the registered number of tuberculous individuals in a community are usually less than 75 per cent of the

total number of persons who are suffering from tuberculosis, that there should be such inadequate hospital facilities for the care of these sufferers. By our failure to give each one of these individuals a good fighting chance, the community is practically condemning to an untimely grave, all those whom it fails to assist properly.

I am not concerned for the moment with the basic necessity for the prevention of the disease. We must face the fact that for many decades tuberculosis will claim a large number of victims. The trouble in the past has been that we erect costly hospitals and sanatoria which require a definite overhead expense for maintenance, but which cannot be expanded so as to confer their curative benefits upon all those who may, with justice, look to the city and State for relief. In my opinion, institutions for the care of the sick should be provided only for advanced cases in which there is little hope of reclaiming the individual to health and usefulness. All other individuals suffering from tuberculosis should and could be accommodated, if we abandoned the traditional idea that the only place in which they can be helped is an institution. It is manifestly impossible to build enough institutions to take care of each and every patient without incurring frightful waste. Moreover testimony of some of the best witnesses in the country is on record to show that the moment institutions are erected, they inevitably require the labor of the patient to keep them in running order.

An investigation of sanatoria and hospitals will show in the majority of instances that patients who have entered the institutions in the hope of a cure have been set to do most laborious and energy-sapping labors. The laundry work, kitchen work, scrubbing and numerous other menial labors are devolved upon these poor victims, not in accordance with their strength, or any other scientific measure of their capacity, but in accordance with the needs of the institution.

Testimony could be gotten from thousands of patients who have entered these institutions, who after a very brief stay, refuse to continue to labor in an institution when they have been assured by scientists that what they needed was the best of food, fresh air, and freedom from physical exertion.

Because of these existing conditions, I am suggesting a method which has been tried out in another field of public welfare work with excellent results.

Orphans have been taken out of institutions and placed in homes which have been investigated and found to comply with certain essential conditions — these children have been the recipients of the care and benefit which were denied them when they were confined to institutions.

Children are farmed out to families even beyond the confines of the city of New York for a nominal sum of money and those who, like Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, president of the child welfare board, are most familiar with this phase of work, will, I am sure, testify that they would not go back to the old institutionalism which cramped and marred the lives of numberless children.

Likewise, therefore the field supervisors of the State health department could be augmented in number and through proper advertising, the owners of sanitary, well conducted and approved types of country boarding and farm houses could be induced to accept a contract from the city or State for the care of tuberculosis individuals under a strict system of sanitary and medical supervision by field supervisors.

It should be borne in mind that tuberculous individuals living in the city who have the means secure, without difficulty, board and lodging in numerous country homes. Under the present system the owners of these country homes are not protected and advised by experts.

If, as in child welfare work, all those who desire to keep boarders suffering from tuber-

culosis in a curable stage were to make application to the city or State health officers, their place could be investigated, and if found to conform to the essential requirements as to space, ventilation, cleanliness, facilities for comfort and adequate food, they would receive a certificate and could be assigned tuberculous boarders paid for by the municipalities of the State. These places could be under the surveillance of health officers whose business it would be to see that sanitary conditions and proper food are provided such as are necessary to the tuberculous boarders; advise the families with whom such boarders live, to guard their health; advise and treat, so far as necessary, the patients, etc.

To realize the significance of this suggestive remedy which I am outlining in the crudest and most fragmentary fashion, one must visualize what is happening at the present time. Against 32,000 tuberculous persons registered in the City of New York, we have erected barriers and by a process of discrimination, which is unavoidable under the present system, we confer the opportunity for a cure upon a selected few who are admitted to a sanatorium or hospital and deny this rescuing hand to the great multitude of sufferers.

What answer can we make to the family, which is disrupted as a result of the loss of the bread winner, to whom we have failed to extend every opportunity for restoration to health? May not the accusing finger of mothers and wives and other dependents be pointed at the community so long as this condition continues to exist? Moreover those few who are favored with refuge in a sanatorium or other institution find the conditions necessitating hard labor on their part, unbearable.

The boarding out of every tuberculous patient in sanitary, and licensed boarding houses in mountain and country districts at public expense is the remedy I suggest. It

does away with a fixed overhead expense, eliminates hard work and the other evils of institutionalism, is capable of expansion or contraction to any proportions desired, and is ultimately much cheaper or at least as cheap per capita as the present scheme of institutional care. Many tuberculous patients who have not the means to seek climatic care, etc., would rather court the dangers of remaining at home than enter the sanatorium or hospital; this plan would appeal to these and be a progressive step in the direction of social justice.

The remedy which I have suggested and which I believe the State could authorize as an accepted and ideal method of giving sanatorium care to its tuberculous citizens, is, I believe, necessary and would reflect creditably upon humanity and the wisdom of a community which gave it sanction.

"WHEN DO WE EAT?"

"When do we eat?" the first question fired at the American people by her returning heroes as the first big troopship steamed up the North river bearing the van load of our brave lads from "over there," may not be as inspiring as some of the lofty utterances brought forth by the war, but it is so typically boyish and human that it will long be remembered.

And who answered that question?

Individual mothers could not give the first greeting to their loved ones, but "the Greatest Mother in the World" was waiting in their place and provided every possible comfort, including "the eats."

The Red Cross canteen workers were the only people allowed on the pier, with the exception of the official committee, and they made good their welcome to the boys with thousands of sandwiches, sugar buns, coffee or chocolate and cigarettes.

"When do we eat?"

The boys eat whenever the Red Cross canteen meets them.

* * *

THAT THE WORLD MAY BE CLEAN

That the world may be clean. That is the way I view the great task of the Red Cross workers of the world. Clean physically, mentally and morally — I can think of no more inspiring or practical gospel for humanity than that. And the Red Cross is the evangelist.— BY MAJOR GENERAL MERRITTE W. IRELAND, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE BATTLE AGAINST NARCOTIC DRUGS

*New State department begins war to stamp out growing menace—
Will be treated as a disease—More than 200,000 addicts in State*

BY SENATOR WILLIAM A. CARSON

Forty-third district

Senator Carson was for twenty years a druggist in his home county of Yates. Since his election to the senate he has been interested in the study of legislation which would effectively control the sale and use of narcotics. He has great faith that the new narcotic drug department will be able to bring about in time a cure for a growing evil.—EDITOR.



William A. Carson

COMplete elimination of narcotics, manufacture and sale under State supervision, or with the assistance of local clinics for the treatment of drug users, is not expected by the State department of narcotic drug control. The administering of opium and its alkaloids will continue, but, nevertheless, the continuance will be definitely controlled by honorable physicians and legitimate pharmacists. This will mark, and signally so, a reduction in the number of drug addicts, or what are known in common terminology as "dope fiends," which is primarily just that for which the commission was organized by statute under the laws of the State of New York.

Its use is an insidious attack on our physical and moral well-being, and the establishment of the department was actuated by those who, after research and diligent inquiry, were convinced that the great State of New York faced a moral responsibility and was confronted with the imperative call to take such legal steps as would place the distribution of the drug within the province of State jurisdiction. The battle against the traffic —

the lowest form of vice — has been waged for twenty years, but with mandatory provisions the legitimate physician and pharmacist see the dawn of a new era which foretells an indisputable moral and physical advance.

Just what a narcotic is may be interesting: A narcotic drug is one which will subdue pain and impel sleep. There are a number of such sedatives, the most important and the more generally used being opium or its derivatives, morphine and heroin. The medical profession has known opium for centuries, knowledge of it dating back to Diagaras, who is accepted by some as a contemporary of Hippocrates.

To the laity it may not be commonly known, but opium is the juice of the *papaver somniferum*, obtained by incising the unripe capsules, and can be produced in any country with proper climatic conditions. Most of that which is used commercially is imported from Turkey and Smyrna in Asia Minor, and in a gum containing about 9 per cent of morphine.

Opium, aside from the anesthetic drug, is the most powerful pain relieving drug known to medicine. Its continued use, as an abuse or habit, undermines health and morals, and is ascribed even by the police as a copartner of crime and white slavery. Those who have directed thought and attention to the use, or rather the abuse, of narcotics avow that if distribution is not checked time will see the very foundation of our social life pregnated.

Just now we are approaching July first, a crucial period, when the sale of liquor will cease. Having this in mind there are those who contend that prohibition will cause a

material increase in the sale and use of these drugs, and the surmise is upheld by statistics which depict that in the Far East opium is freely used by natives as a stimulant rather than alcohol.

Because of the conspicuous place in medicine which opium and its derivatives occupy, the elimination of their use would be disastrous to the medical profession. It is safe to say that of all emergency medications opiates would be the last to be surrendered, as there is no substitute, clinically or therapeutically, for the opium group.

With the data available it is not possible to give accurate information as to the number addicted to habit forming drugs. However, it is not an exaggeration to place the estimate at many thousands. The records of the department of narcotic drug control would indicate that there are 100,000 in New York city alone, and it is within reason to assume that there are as many, if not more, outside of the metropolis.

In an analysis of the subject it must be stated that drug addiction is not confined to any one class of society. It stalks about in all walks of life, the rich and the poor, in all professions and vocations, the doctor, the lawyer, and even the clergyman. Some have acquired addiction by long use of the drug under prescription for some physical ailment, others through the carelessness or ignorance of the physician, and a few by association or curiosity.

Surprising as it may seem, until a comparatively short time since, narcotic drugs were on sale without restriction. They were dispensed by the physician and sold over the counter by the druggist as readily and as freely as sugar in the corner grocery. It is almost beyond words to adequately picture the crime, the misery, the suffering and degradation to which the use of the drug is chargeable. In effect upon the individual, alcohol with its train of evils pales into insignificance.

Due to the depravity and crime caused by indiscriminate distribution, the State was forced to establish some method of control and regulation to provide for its honest and legitimate use.

For some years the federal and State governments have been wrestling with the problem of narcotic drug control, hoping by legislation to cure the situation. The theory was that if a person could not obtain the drug of his or her addiction he would perforce be cured. The purpose and intent of the legislation was honest, but it failed, and there was an increase rather than a decrease; and a decided increase in illegal sales caused by fear and refusal on the part of the pharmacist and physician to do what they were legally allowed to do. After an exhaustive investigation by a legislative committee the State narcotic law was enacted on the conclusion that drug addiction was not a crime but a disease, and should be so treated. This does not mean that there are not criminal addicts, for as has already been stated, drug addiction is found in all strata of society.

The narcotic law authorizes for a department of narcotic drug control a commissioner and three deputies and a secretary. It is one of the broadest and the most comprehensive laws ever put on the statute books. Most unusual authority is given to the commissioner to make rulings and regulations to carry out the intent and purposes of the chapter.

For efficient administration, Commissioner Richardson divided the State into three districts, the metropolitan, the middle and the western, and has appointed a deputy in charge of each district. All persons or corporations handling cocaine or opium in any form must register with the department. Through a system of triplicate order blanks and triplicate prescription blanks an accurate account is made and filed with the department of all drugs purchased, sold and dispensed by the jobber, the physician, the drug-

gist, the dentist or veterinarian, or any person authorized to deal in narcotic drugs. A record must be filed with the department by the physician of all addicts treated. Thus, at Albany is a complete record of all transactions in narcotics, which gives the State possession of the facts as to the amount of drugs coming into the State, the disposition of the same and the number of addicted persons.

To master the situation the commissioner is establishing narcotic clinics to take out of the hands of unscrupulous physicians and druggists who are peddling narcotic drugs, the sale and distribution of these drugs and provide treatment and advice by qualified medical men. Under these clinics its sale will be centralized in the hands of the local authorities under competent physicians. So, under the supervision of the State commission the market for the drug trafficker, whether the peddler on the street or the physician or druggist, will be destroyed. At the same time the legitimate, honest physician and druggist will not suffer interference in the practice of their profession. The narcotic clinic will give an opportunity for a scientific study of the disease and the treatment of the addicted persons, and prepare the path for what must eventually come — scientific treatment in an institution equipped for the handling of drug addicts.

It may not be that this State can be made one of total abstainers, but the clinics and the cooperation of local authorities and of those legally charged with the distribution of drugs will assure absolute control.

Drug addiction being conceded by the medical profession to be a disease rather than a habit, the remedy is largely one of medical education and treatment. If the physician — the man of the medical profession — will do his part, assume the responsibility, and the State make provision for institutional treatment, a long step will be taken to remedy a situation the cause of

which is ignorance, the result of which is misery, the remedy for which is education, and restore to full usefulness as citizens many of the unfortunate.

THE EMPIRE STATE

A SONG BY "H. C. ANGLICAN"

Inscribed to H. M. E.

I

From the Adirondacks, soaring
Eastward of the mighty lakes
Over wild Niagara roaring:
Where the Catskill chain awakes:
Down the noble Hudson rolling
In its beauty to the sea:
Empire State! thy sons extolling,
Raise their song in praise of thee.

CHORUS

Leader of our peerless Nation!
Portal of the Western World!
Loud we sing in exultation,
As thy banner is unfurled,
Excelsior! *

II

Where impearled, enthroned, commanding,
Fair cathedral towers are seen;
Whence, through faith and understanding,
Wisdom glows in radiant sheen;
There, grand halls of Education
All thy stately thought refine;
Albany, throughout the nation
Spreads the light of truth divine.

III

Valley, forest, hill and mountain,
Echo to the lofty strain;
River, lake and stream and fountain,
Ever chant the glad refrain;
Land, in harvest wealth abounding;
Village, town and city free:
Sing aloud in song resounding,
Empire State! their praise of thee!

IV

Mighty ships from every ocean,
Trains converging, onward crowd
With perpetual commotion
In and out thy seagate proud;
Where Manhattan famed in story
On her golden isle, elate,
Stands with Liberty in glory,
Crowning thee — the Empire State.

* "Excelsior" is the motto of New York State.
This song may be sung to the strain of Haydn's "Austria."
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FALLACIES AS SEEN BY WILLIAM BARNES

Albany Republican leader discusses direct nominations and other election laws which he regards as undue interference with party freedom

WESLEY McCORMICK *in the New York World*

“THERE is nothing vitally wrong in the American ideal of government, but in its process there is much that is wrong. This is recognized by almost everybody. Our free institutions are not serving the purposes for which they were created. We have hedged them about with all sorts of precautions, but the more we hedge the less they seem to work. Time was when we feared that congress might run amuck. Now our only fear is that it won't run at all. In spite of reforms, our courts continue to stall. They are so choked with procedure that they can't proceed. Very much the same thing is the matter with our politics. We tried to purify politics by formula. In a sense we succeeded. We sterilized our political parties; but the disinfectant killed most of the germs—good and bad—and neither of the parties has functioned in any very lively way since. In politics and government both we have aimed at democracy and bagged a lot of formula. We ordered government by the people and received an overwhelming supply of red tape. Now we are complaining because our govern-

ment is too rigid. It surely is, but what else could be expected? To keep it from going wrong we tied it down. To get it to go at all we must now cut some of the strings.”

This from a master politician who assisted at the tying. It was William Barnes, Republican leader and long chairman of the New York State committee, whose interest in politics is just as keen today as it was when he was universally called “Boss” Barnes.

Mr. Barnes had been reading an interview with S. Stanwood Menken, recently published, demanding that the political parties

be restored to the people. Mr. Menken declared that both parties could be controlled today by a hand-picked committee on resolutions, and blamed this situation for the political bankruptcy of congress.

“I don't know how far I might agree with Mr. Menken's programme,” said Mr. Barnes, “but I am certain that much of our trouble today is due to this very confusion of mind regarding what constitutes a political party. Menken and I both seem to agree that the political parties



William Barnes

as they stand today do not stand for any concrete political ideas. But political parties are not the people, and to hope to make them stand for such ideas through further public regulation of their methods seems to me fundamental error.

"Normally, political parties gather around ideas. It is unscientific, to say the least, to hope that ideas will gather around political parties. Today both the Republican and Democratic parties are organizations but not organisms. Who shall constitute their membership is determined by law. How their government shall be formed is also a matter of statute. There must be a State committee, organized in such and such a way, ostensibly to keep any group, representing some concrete political principle, from 'control' of the organization. We forget that it is really no concern of the people as a whole who controls any particular political group. What the people are interested in is the triumph or defeat of the idea advanced.

" 'The people should make the nominations' has been the cry of a certain school of reformers. No, the members of the party acting through their agents should make them. In order to find out whom the people want it is absolutely necessary to do the nominating first by groups. The only alternative is nomination by acclamation of all our citizens, and that surely cannot be compelled.

"The people do the electing. Any one who can get the floor should have the right to make a nomination. It is up to the people to make their rules of order and thus determine who shall get the floor. But the members of any one political party are not the people. Each party should be permitted to make its own rules.

"Suppose a political party should try to function on the principle that all motions and nominations should be made by the whole party membership. Within a party the party members are the units, and it is absolutely

necessary that the conflicting units shall take the initiative before the voice of the whole party can be determined. In a national election the various political parties are the units, and it is absolutely necessary that these groups shall get their motions and their nominations before the people in order that the people may make any choice at all.

"This misuse of the word 'people' is very largely responsible for the political and governmental bankruptcy today. For, while our so-called ballot reform has not accomplished the impossible, and brought about 'nominations by the people,' it has made it possible for exceptionally wilful minorities to control our politics.

"In a convention, for instance, where one-fifth of the delegates desperately stand out for some principle which the other four-fifths mildly oppose, every one familiar with present day politics knows what frequently happens. The minority threatens to bolt and the majority gives in. The four-fifths, in order not to jeopardize the election, commit themselves to a political programme which they do not sincerely advocate and which may be positively obnoxious. That is what comes of trying to make ideas gather around parties rather than following the laws of nature and letting parties gather around ideas.

"The anti-saloon league is a real political party today, while the Republican and Democratic organizations are simply organizations. Whatever we may think of the league, it has stood for a certain definite political principle and put it over on the rest of us. It has done what it set out to do, and no one accuses it of lethargy or lack of leadership. It has done this largely because it has not been controlled either by the privileges or the handicaps which bind our legally recognized political organizations. Some people are suggesting today that the anti-saloon league should be brought under the restrictions that govern other political

parties. I think it would be better to give the other parties all the liberties that the league enjoys.

In 1915, at the New York State constitutional convention, Mr. Barnes worked for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the legislature from regulating the operations of political parties, except as against the commission of fraud. The operation of our ballot reforms, he said, from the Saxton law down, had only intrenched the evils which they were intended to eradicate. From the time that political parties polling over 10,000 votes at a previous election were granted a place upon the official ballot the tendency had been to make of them mere mechanisms instead of agencies of thought.

"I supported the Saxton law," he told me, "in 1895, and it seemed to me to have almost the unanimous sanction of the people of the State. Governor Hill, however, bitterly opposed it. I have since become convinced that Governor Hill was right and that I was wrong. Mr. Ivins, who was a prime mover in this so-called reform, also became convinced before his death to the same effect.

"In 1906 and 1907 the agitation for direct nominations began. Under the convention system, it was claimed, party bosses were able to control the parties and the people felt that they were left unrepresented. But if they had gone deep enough into the subject they would have discovered that the evil lay not in the convention system, but in the special privileges accorded by law to the decisions of the convention. Take away those privileges, allow every group, whether regulars, bolters or independents, an equal chance to appeal to the electorate of the State, and the people won't care who controls any particular convention.

"This is not a difficult principle to understand. If some one makes a foolish motion in a meeting of your club, a motion which the great majority of the members recognize as impractical, does any one care whether or not

the maker of the motion has made it on his own initiative or on the initiative of his 'boss?' Of course not. They simply vote down the motion and that ends it.

"What difference would it make to the people, then, who controls the Republican or Democratic parties if the control of those parties did not carry with it some special privilege? What would they care if one faction throws another faction out? What would they care if some 'boss' throws everybody out? That is a matter over which the 'boss' may well be concerned; but all the people want is an honest chance to express their real wishes at the ballot box.

"That is the whole point at issue. Secure equality on the ballot, and political groups will naturally gravitate about certain political ideas. Then, at the general elections, the people may freely choose between these groupings. But with the inequalities that exist today, inequalities seriously intended to do away with inequality, the official political parties find themselves not grouping about certain definite political concepts but actually held up by some minority which threatens to bolt the ticket if its demands are not conceded.

"From such a situation is it reasonable to expect constructive government? From such a situation is it reasonable to expect a lively interest in political affairs? Might we not more logically look for a lack of conviction in the halls of legislation; weak leadership and general failure to measure up to the demands of the day? And on the part of the people, might we not expect considerable apathy toward political affairs, a feeling that politics is not vitally related to their lives and that politicians constitute a very low order of human beings? And whether we are prepared to expect such a result or not isn't that exactly what has resulted?"

Mr. Barnes has not been known as an advocate of direct legislation. The propositions for the extension of the referendum

and recall have found him cold, as he believes that the people will generally prefer to choose specially qualified representatives to work out most of their governmental problems than to be continually harassed with the decision of questions to which they have not been able to give exhaustive study.

"But I sincerely believe," he told me in parting, "that if the initiative and referendum were in full swing, if all laws were initiated by the people, and put on the statute books by popular vote, we would have better laws and more competent government than we have today. The attempts to democratize our political parties have resulted in anything but democracy.

"To me the remedy seems simple. It is to unshackle our political life; to allow for the natural grouping of citizens about political concepts; offering no special favors to any group because it may have inherited a name or a physical organization; laying down no laws which will prevent any party from evolving in its own accepted way; stifling no initiative, but insuring for the newest and most startling innovation in political ideas exactly the same consideration that may be vouchsafed to the oldest and most orthodox group, and trusting in the good judgment and common sense of the people as a whole to render their verdict at the ballot box."

CASUALTIES IN THE GREAT WAR

George S. Trevor, formerly a lieutenant in the history section of the United States army, has submitted the accompanying tables with a note in which he says: "In view of the public interest in casualty lists, as evidenced by the great number of more or less official statistics which are being printed daily, I am sending you what I believe to be the most complete and accurate casualty figures which have so far appeared."

CASUALTIES OF THE COMBATANTS

(Corrected to November, 1918; no record of prisoners included)

Power	*Killed and died of wounds	Wounded	Total casualties
Germany.....	2,045,000	5,300,000	7,345,000
Russia.....	1,350,000	3,450,000	4,800,000
Austria.....	1,100,000	3,220,000	4,320,000
France.....	1,180,000	2,910,000	4,090,000
Britain.....	658,000	2,000,000	2,658,000
Italy.....	460,000	1,250,000	1,710,000
Turkey.....	225,000	560,000	785,000
Serbia.....	100,000	300,000	400,000
Belgium.....	†73,000	200,000	273,000
Bulgaria.....	46,000	160,000	206,000
Rumania.....	52,000	145,000	197,000
Greece.....	8,000	20,000	28,000

* Killed include men died of wounds — but not of disease. At least 60 per cent (maybe 70 per cent) of the wounded returned to duty in some capacity. The wounded column includes many men hit more than once. Very slight wounds not catalogued. No prisoners are included in these totals. Russia lost tremendously in prisoners, and of course this would increase her total of fighting men put out of action. Most British lists of dead are larger by reason of including deaths from disease. No accurate United States figures may yet be given.

† Belgian losses are inaccurate — positive information on them not obtained.

COMPARISON OF LOSSES IN CAMPAIGNS

Alpine Theatre — Italian-Austrian Campaigns

	Killed	Wounded
Italy.....	440,000	1,200,000
Austria.....	420,000	1,200,000

Galician Theatre — Austro-Russian Campaign

Austria.....	530,000	1,570,000
Russia.....	750,000	2,000,000

German-Russian Campaigns

(All operations where German troops formed 80 per cent of force on Teutonic side)

Germany.....	300,000	650,000
Russia.....	500,000	1,200,000

The West Front — France-Flanders to Alsace

Germany.....	1,725,000	4,600,000
France.....	1,150,000	2,800,000
Britain.....	560,000	1,800,000
Belgium.....	73,000	200,000
United States.....	†40,000	†150,000

Total, Allies.....	†1,823,000	†4,950,000
Australian.....	57,000	180,000
Canadian.....	55,000	154,000
Indian.....	33,000	60,000

† Approximate.

Caucasian Front — Turkish-Russian Campaign

Turkey.....	105,000	295,000
Russia.....	100,000	250,000

Dardanelles cost Britain 32,000 killed, 38,000 wounded.

Palestine cost Britain 16,000 killed, 78,000 wounded.

Mesopotamia cost Britain 31,000 killed, 50,000 wounded.

— *New York Times*.

BOTH SIDES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PACT

*Important excerpts from debate between Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
and President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university last month*

THE great debate on the league of nations between United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard university, has attracted attention throughout the United States and Europe.

The debate took place in Symphony Hall, Boston, before an audience of 3000 people, March 19. Calvin Coolidge, governor of Massachusetts, presiding, introduced the speakers.

Senator Lodge made the opening address and was given some time for rebuttal. The *STATE SERVICE* magazine reprints, from a verbatim report, important paragraphs from both speeches.

The following are excerpts from the opening address of Senator Lodge:

Wars between nations come from contacts. A nation with which we have no contact is a nation with which we should never fight. But contacts, foreign relations between nations, are necessary and inevitable, and the object of all diplomacy and statesmanship is to make these contacts and relations as harmonious as possible, because in these contacts is found the origin of all war.

One objection, as it seems to me, which runs all through the treaty — and that is that there are so many places where it says that the executive council — which is the real seat of authority — the executive council shall recommend, or advise, or propose measures, and it fails to say by what vote they shall do it. There are one or two places where it is stated there shall be a two-thirds vote; another case where it shall be unanimous; but in most cases it is not stated.

Now, either there should be a clause in there saying "where not otherwise stated, the decision of the executive council shall be by a majority vote," or else it ought to be expressed in every article where they are called upon to make a recommendation, or a proposal, or a decision of any kind.

I now come to what seems to me a very vital point indeed, and that is the Monroe doctrine. I shall not undertake to trace the history of the doctrine or of its development since

Mr. Monroe first declared it. But in its essence it rests upon this proposition of separating the Americans from Europe in all matters political. It rests on the differentiation of the American hemisphere from Europe, and therefore I have found it difficult to understand an argument first advanced with more confidence, perhaps, than it is now, that we preserve the Monroe doctrine by extending it. The Monroe doctrine was the invisible line that we drew around the American hemisphere. It was the fence that we put around to exclude other nations from meddling in American affairs, and I have never been able to get it through my head how you can preserve a fence by taking it down.

Human nature, you may say, has changed. When you study the history of the past as far as we have a history there is a curious similarity in it at all stages. But one thing is certain — not even the wisest and most optimistic of reformers can change the geography of the globe. They say communication has quickened enormously. The Atlantic ocean is not what it was as a barrier, or the Pacific either, I suppose. But do not forget that even under modern conditions the silver street, the little channel only 20 miles wide, was England's bulwark and defense in this last war. Do not underrate the 3,000 miles of Atlantic. It was on that that the Monroe doctrine, the corollary of Washington's policy, rested.

This treaty is indissoluble. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days — very old days — they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship — which made them last no longer. That has been given up. In modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are thrown back on denunciation or abrogation by one nation.

Then comes Article X. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider, take it to their homes and their firesides, discuss it, think of it. If they commend it the treaty will be ratified and proclaimed with that in it. But think of it first, think well. That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is, every nation of the earth. We ask no guarantees; we have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation practically in the world — it will be when the league is complete. As it is today, we guar-



Senator Henry Cabot Lodge

antee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British empire.

Now mark! A guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guaranteed one country in South America alone, we were the only guarantor, and we guaranteed but one country, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with army and navy. We, under that clause of that treaty — it is one of the few that is perfectly clear — under that clause of the treaty we have got to take our army and our navy and go to war with any country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league.

The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in Article 21. I think we ought to settle our own import duties. They say it is a domestic question. So it is, so is immigration, but they are domestic questions with international relations.

Excerpts from President Lowell's address are given below:

There are few Americans who believe that war is in itself a good thing. We have had German writers before this war who said so. I doubt if there will be any German writers to say so now. But few Americans have ever thought that war in itself was good. Moreover, I think it is safe to say that most Americans believe that a league

to prevent war would be worth some inconvenience to ourselves. But we must remember this always, that if you try to draw a League of Nations, no two people will at first agree in exactly what they will put into it. We shall raise at once differences of opinion, naturally and obviously. Those people who have ever thought upon the matter will find, when a league is presented to them, a plan within it much they had not expected and with which they do not agree. And those who have never thought — and there are lots of them — will be very much surprised at the things which they have to concede in order to get the good that lies in it. On everything human we must expect something in the way of a compromise, we must be ready to forego some of our preconceived opinions, provided that the good is greater than the evil.

I think every one would agree that it must contain some arrangement by which nations should be obliged to submit their differences to arbitration before they resorted to arms. That I think would be universally conceded.

The days have passed when we can say that we can rely upon the good feeling of people to do such things. Oh, no. We are trying to prevent war, not on the part of nations that have neither design nor intent to go to war — for it is not necessary to do anything to prevent them — we are trying to prevent war on the part of the nation that intends to go to war and intends to get, to use a common phrase, the "jump" on its neighbor in doing it.

In other words, the league must bind itself together to do such things to the nation that violates that covenant that she will never think of running the risk. In other words, the nation that goes to war without submitting to arbitration must be considered as a criminal against the world and treated as an outlaw, and that is the only way in which you can stop it.

Such a compulsion to go to arbitration will not stop every war. There are differences between men — such differences have existed that can be cut only with the sword. But it will diminish enormously the horrors that the world has suffered hitherto. It will make wars rare, and the prevention of any war is a blessing to mankind that you can hardly calculate.

If in order to avoid points of friction we must isolate the nation, why not isolate every individual? Points whereby men get together are not points of friction. The more men can get together, on the whole, the less they disagree. It is the lone traveler, it is the lone brigand, it is the lone man out on the plains who carries a rifle across his saddle-bow and his pistol in his holster, who is likely to fight another man when he comes in contact with him; not the man in the great city.

I assume that of course this thing will be re-drafted. It is issued in a purely transient state. It is issued unfin-

ished. If it was not so, why should it be issued at all until it was prepared for ratification? If it was considered a finished and unalterable document it would not have been made public to the world until it was presented for ratification. This thing was issued for the purpose of obtaining criticism, it was issued in an incomplete state. It is the only case I know of in history where there has been an attempt at which might be called open diplomacy. It may not be a wise thing to do. It may be very unwise to issue a document in an incomplete state of that kind. But this is an experiment in open diplomacy to get the criticism of the world, and it has got the criticism.

We hear the dread expressed, "Are we to send our sons abroad?" But if we make an agreement of that sort and the nation who violates has got to go to war with the whole world, there is no danger of it whatever. There is no more danger than there is of a rough attacking a body of a dozen policemen. It doesn't happen, it can't happen, it won't happen. It is just like this question of our being called out to defend the British empire. Dear me! If any small state attacks the British empire the British empire can look out for itself and we need do nothing about it. If any big nation attacks the British empire — well, it happened this time, and we went in whether we had a treaty or not.

Now, you will observe what I said, and that is that these bodies, these representative bodies, have practically no power; that the agreement is an agreement by the members of the league to do and not to do certain things, either continuously, such as not to go to war, or, on the happening of certain events, such as when somebody declares war on a member of the league, that they shall instantly boycott them.

The agreements are direct. People say to me sometimes, "But if the representative bodies of the league have so little power, what is the good of the league?" Let me point out to you that there are two possible ways of forming a league. One is the one which is included in this Covenant of Paris, and which was the plan proposed by the League to Enforce Peace. And, mind you, let me say here, that I am not in the least concerned with and take no interest in the question of whose plan this is. I do not care a rush whether this plan is a plan brought up by a citizen of the United States or by England or by France or by Spain or by Japan or by Italy, or anyone else. The question is, Is it a good plan for us to adopt? I think that we merely befog the issue and raise passion by asking whose plan it was.

People say: "Look, England has six votes in this body of delegates and we have one." Well, if the body of delegates has only power to talk, what great difference does it make whether it has six members or one? In the second place, do you suppose that England can control the votes of those self-governing colonies? If England today were to propose that Asiatic immigration should be

allowed, every one of her colonies would vote against her instantly. And moreover — "Tell it not in Gath" — but who except the United States, at the present moment would control the votes of Panama, Nicaragua, Hayti, San Domingo? He can't say that, but I can.

One never gets very far in this argument without hearing from the Farewell Address. Don't laugh at the Farewell Address. That Farewell Address was one of the greatest documents ever made in its day — and so were the Ten Commandments. But some things are no longer adapted to new conditions. I have never heard the opinions of Washington or the very great and wise men of his day quoted on the subject of Prohibition or Woman Suffrage. I suspect that Senator Lodge and I on those points agree more with Washington than with our contemporaries. Again, he can't say that, but I can.

Senator Lodge tells us that we should be very cautious how we depart from the principles laid down by Washington. And he is right, perfectly right; we should be very cautious, of course we should. But Senator Lodge would be the last person in the world to say that if he were convinced that any particular policy was right, that if he were convinced that we had outgrown the principles of the Farewell Address, that nevertheless, in spite of it we ought to vote against a new plan because Washington said so.



President A. Lawrence Lowell

Not at all! He would be the last to urge that. He is right in saying we must be very cautious. It comes down to this, that the burden of proof lies upon anyone who urges an innovation, anyone who wants to depart from a traditional policy. Why, the Monroe Doctrine was a departure from an existing policy. Washington never urged the Monroe doctrine. Washington, it is true, said that we had different relations in Europe. But if his attention had been attracted to South America he would have doubtless said the same thing.

Why, dear me, did not Washington depart from the whole history of our people up to that time? Up to that time our people had been ruled by England and the English King, and George Washington departed from all the good old customs which had existed previously — much against the objection of many of his neighbors. And you know very well that all the land on Beacon Hill, and various other places, was confiscated because it belonged to those who did not agree with George Washington and went back under the good old custom to England.

Senator Lodge's rebuttal contained the following:

President Lowell asked why I did not draw up amendments that I thought necessary and send them to Paris. I happen to be a Senator of the United States. I cannot speak with the authority of the Senate. The Senate under the Constitution has the right to advise and consent. If the President of the United States had done what other presidents have done — if he had laid that before the Senate — I am only asking something that has been done by almost all our presidents who have consulted the Senate about entering into negotiations, about the character of negotiations, about awards, about pending negotiations. It was done among other presidents, by Andrew Jackson, the old Indian fighter, victor of New Orleans, arbitrary and imperious; it was done by General Grant, the victor of the great Civil war, who rendered the greatest service to peace that any one president was ever privileged to do, when he carried through the Geneva Convention and saved a war with England. The Senate was consulted prior to negotiations by George Washington, it was consulted prior to negotiations by Abraham Lincoln. And in the path that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have walked there is no man too great to tread.

May I venture a parable? A man is called on an errand of mercy. He springs to his feet and rushes out into the darkness. He does not know the way; he has no light. He falls into a trench, breaks his leg, and the errand of mercy remains unperformed.

I wish to have the American people understand the road they are traveling. I want them to have light, plenty of light — the daylight; not go through a dark tunnel of umbrageous words with nothing to see except, at the end, the dim red light of internationalism. Let us be careful where we tread. You are about to exchange the govern-

ment of Abraham Lincoln, of the people, for the people, by the people for a government of, for and by other people.

I cannot forget America. I want my country to go forth; I want her to be a help to humanity as she has been. I have nothing but the kindest feelings to every race on the face of the earth. I hope peace will reign throughout the world. I want my country to do everything she can to bring about that blessed consummation. She has never proved wanting yet. She threw her sword into the wavering scales and turned the balance in favor of freedom and civilization against autocracy and barbarism. But I cannot but keep her interests in my mind. I do not want the Republic to take any detriment. I do not want dangers heaped upon us that would only cripple us in the good work we seek to do.

I want to keep America as she has been — not isolated, not prevent her from joining other nations for these great purposes — but I wish her to be master of her fate. I am an American — born here, lived here, shall die here. I have never had but one flag, never loved but one flag. I am too old to try and love another, an international flag. I have never had but one allegiance, the allegiance of the United States. Personally I am too old; I cannot divide it now. My first allegiance must stay where it has always been, to the people of the United States, my own people.

I have no doubt that this great country, which has no alliances, which seeks no territory, which desires nothing so much as to keep the peace and save the world from all the horrors it has been enduring — I want her left in a position to do that work and not submit her to a vote of other nations, with no resource except to break a treaty which she wishes to maintain.

The verdict of the people, while it will be in favor of doing everything that this mighty nation can for the preservation of the world's peace, will not allow the United States to be put into a position where she will be in any degree injured, weakened or crippled. I want to see her stand as she always has stood, for the right, for mercy, for help and benefit to all men, to the oppressed and those who struggle for freedom, all alike. Let her go on in her beneficent career, and I want to see her stand as she has always stood, strong and alive, triumphant, free.

An old woman with a peaked black bonnet got aboard a Pennsylvania train. She turned to a boy and, pointing to the brake cord, asked: "What's that?"

"That's the bell cord; it runs into the dining car."

The old woman hooked the end of her parasol over the cord and gave it a vigorous jerk. Instantly the brakes were set and the train came to a stop.

The conductor rushed in and yelled: "Who pulled the cord?"

"I did," calmly replied the old lady.

"Well, what do you want?" shouted the conductor.

"A cup of coffee and a ham sandwich."—Ex.

CONGRESSMAN HILL ON CURRENT ISSUES

Discusses capital and labor, league of nations and other big problems growing out of the war — New relation between employer and employee

BY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. HILL.

former State senator, Binghamton district

Congressman William H. Hill, who recently represented the Binghamton district in the State senate, is regarded as one of the growing men in the Republican party. As he is frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for governor or United States senator, in the near future, his ideas in this article may be interesting to readers of the magazine.— EDITOR.



William H. Hill

I WAS intensely interested to read recently extracts written by one of our New York State boys of the twenty-seventh division, an un-naturalized Italian, who gave his impressions of the army on the eve of the greatest achievement of the war,

the smash through the Hindenburg line. He said:

I wish you could be with the crowd tonight; it is an unusual company to be thrown together away off several thousand miles from home, a strange combination to be fighting side by side for an ideal more hazy and more abstract, and yet more gripping than any in history. He tells of his comrades, men from every walk in life and continues:

Tonight, we are more than brothers, for tomorrow may see things, and we know that shrapnel and bullets are absolutely unconscious of ancestry, creed, occupation or nationality. Among others we have Greek, Slav, Spanish, English, Swiss, the ever-present and irrepressible Irishman, Italian and a descendant of an American Indian. We have Episcopalian, Methodist, Jew, Catholic, etc., but I feel sure we have tonight no atheist — nor will have until this is over.

More than brothers —

Greek, Slav, English, Spanish, Irish, Italian, Methodist, Jew, Episcopal, Catholic, undergoing hardships that you and I will

never know; facing “confusion and torment, and physical horror” for an abstract ideal.

Does their example mean nothing to us here at home? It is for us to say whether they have made the sacrifice, have given their lives, in vain. They have, unless we put into everyday practice our motto, right here at home.

We have been free here from industrial insurrection, because the greatest leaders in our industries are fair with their fellow workers. And our loyal, level-headed workers have guarded against false pretenders, who seek to destroy what human skill and ingenuity have been so long in building up. Oppression breeds anarchy. Human labor is not a commodity. And it is because these fundamental facts are realized by our industrial leaders that there is no place here for those who have anarchy and chaos in their hearts.

I come from an industrial community. A town of strong, able-bodied, home-loving, patriotic wage earners, and I must confess that I feel highly honored when accorded the privilege of representing them, as I often do, before people composing the same kinship and standing for the same great, rugged, honest principles.

The workers or men of toil, though not enjoying so much liberty of action as the men of wealthy leisure, have in many respects, more liberty of thought. The more they are dependent upon labor, the less they are dependent on opinion. As a class, I must say that the workers, with whom I have associated from boyhood, and with

whom I come in contact daily, are truthful, patient and generous; indeed, every day teaches me their virtues are wholly unknown to the world.

In my home town, it is a difficult matter to discover who is the employer and who the employee, so united are we all in our efforts to serve one another. We live for each other. It is not the possession, but the act of acquiring that is valuable in this life. That constitutes the real charm. On the contrary, of all tasks the most irksome, is the task of doing nothing.

Life itself, to the unemployed, is an intolerable burden. The chief interferers of today, are men of indolence. Labor is essential to the healthy development of our physical, intellectual and moral life. God has so constituted us, that we cannot at the same time, be idle and happy. The tendency, nowadays, is toward a betterment of the conditions of the many, rather than of the individual.

The idea seems to be, help the average fellow make a better living, rather than help the big fellow make more profits.

I am not foolish enough to compare conditions in Europe with conditions here, but I do say without fear of contradiction that while the American laborer is the best treated of any on earth, at the same time, he is not receiving what his splendid services entitle him to receive, and what he is going to receive in my judgment, from now on.

This war has been a great leveler. Labor is going to share in the profits of all business. That is not Bolshevism. It is right. Lawlessness follows oppression. That is what we are now witnessing in Europe. It doesn't happen in this country, for labor here has not been oppressed. It has not been denied opportunity. It has not been educated to believe itself a subordinate class, as in Germany, or left without education as has been the fate of the mass of millions in Russia.

But in the massing of great fortunes

here, labor has not been getting a full share of the wealth that the workers have helped to produce. That day is fast passing. Labor will receive her just reward. The Italian boy and the scion of the Fifth avenue family, who shared their iron rations and faced death shoulder to shoulder over there will have a great deal to say about that.

I would rather have the respect and confidence of that great army of shoemakers in my home town than to possess untold wealth. It isn't as popular to be rich as it was once. I am not trying to array class against class. I do not believe in it. I am simply pointing out conditions which business men will be called upon to meet. That will be part of the reconstruction. My efforts in congress will be devoted in that direction.

America is now the barometer of the world. Our influence for good or evil is touching every part of the globe. An American tinge is coloring the age. Old maxims are rejected. Eternal truth will gain the supremacy. War is not popular in our country and it won't be throughout the world if we do our part in bringing about the establishment of a League of Nations.

Consider the aftermath of the war. The nations of the world are animated by conflicting ambitions. We went into the war to establish an ideal. In England some men believe that their country suffered the agonies of the struggle — torments that are almost beyond the imagination of us in America — for a principle, to make good their treaty obligations to Belgium. Others who express the ideas of what must be an important number of our English friends have been able to see nothing in the struggle but a war for commercial supremacy.

France is congealed in a cold determination that Germany must forfeit important lands. The Italian and the Jugo-Slavs are in dispute over territories on the Adriatic. The Poles, the Czecho-Slavs and the Ukrain-

ians are in arms over questions of territorial advantages. Japan seeks greater national recognition.

The Armenians must be set up as a nation and protected from the horrible atrocities which they have suffered. The Jews look to Palestine as a haven, but they realize that they must have the protection of a strong power to aid them to adjust their affairs. The list might be lengthened.

How are these questions to be solved? Shall we continue to settle international disputes as Germany set out to settle them? Shall the strong beat the weak into subjection? If that is the program, then the war is not over, and we had best not demobilize our armies. We had better hurry the appropriations for a navy that will be the greatest in the world.

It is inconceivable that these questions which concern the peace of the world will be left to the settlement of individual nations on a basis of brute strength. They must be settled by a League of Nations competent to require justice of all disputants.

If you have a line fence dispute with your neighbor, you don't beat him up and he doesn't beat you. You arbitrate and if that will not lead to an agreement, you have recourse to the courts and arrive at a settlement based in justice and consideration of the rights of both parties.

It is such a foundation for the settlement of the disputes of nations that the peace conference is seeking to build in the League of Nations, and it seems to me that it is necessary to arrive at a system of settling such disputes before we consider the merits of the contentions of the disputing nations.

I do not, and you do not, believe that the covenant of the League of Nations will "hit it right" the first time. Our own constitution has been amended repeatedly. But I am willing to believe that the great leaders who are struggling with the problem in Paris are honestly seeking a basis with no

other thought than establishing international justice.

Among our great national leaders who are discussing this problem, I find none who does not favor a league, even those who have most sharply criticised the first draft proposed. And there are evidences in the news dispatches from the other side that the criticisms which have been made by the press and on the public rostrum have been helpful. The one thing that we must guard against is the suspicion that this great fundamental question is being made a football of politics.

You all doubtless saw the cartoon that recently was published in the *New York Tribune*. The scene is a battlefield, with shells bursting all around. Wilson and congress, in khaki and steel helmets have sought shelter in a shell hole labeled the League of Nations. Congress remarks, "This is a helluva hole," and Wilson retorts, "If you know of a better hole, go to it."

We must have among the nations of the world, as we have among the States of our Union, a constitution, a fundamental basis of law, designed to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

My Republicanism is often questioned. It generally comes from those who believe our country is bordering on socialism. They fear they are going to lose something they possess — most of which they inherited. They are pessimists. They cannot see anything good in anything new. They tell you about things that happened when they were boys.

I knew a member of the State legislature, and he did not come so very far from this district at that. He was opposed to the eight-hour a day law, for the reason that he had to work on a farm fifteen hours a day, when he was a boy and he had

prospered. The chief opponents of progressive measures today, are men of this type.

During the campaign last fall a big manufacturer opposed me for congress on the ground that I was a friend of George F. Johnson. He said I was unsafe to represent the people, as Mr. Johnson was a menace to the industrial welfare of the country, and he might influence me. Well, he has influenced me. He has shown me how easy it is for a big business man and an employer of labor, to be fair with the working man. He stands for the under dog, and he is my kind of a man. I wish I were big enough to represent some of his ideas in congress.

I have not lost faith in the Republican party. I love its achievements. I like to look back over the past and say, "Yes, my party — the party of Webster and Clay, of Lincoln and Grant, of Blaine and McKinley, men whose names conspicuously represent the greatness of our nation, and exhibit the type of manhood that this country is able to produce."

I believe the hope of our nation today lies in the Republican party. But, we are not living in the past; we are living in the present, and looking forward into the future. We cannot hope to base our party's future on its past. We must keep abreast of the times. Give the poor fellow down here a chance. Help him along.

That is socialism, you say. Well, call it by any name you will, it is right isn't it? Since the war, we have already started in to bring the practical aspects of Christ's teachings, which we have been studying for centuries, to a focus.

We must conquer organized hatred, if brotherhood is to have a place in the world. God is in the fight with those who battle for righteousness. There must be no angry jealousies. Men will fight to protect what they have. They will also fight to get what they have not. That condition must change, and it is you and I who must change it, by putting into our daily lives a little more of the spirit of service before self.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S SPECIAL MESSAGES

He makes plain his ideas on military training, minimum wages for women and children and changes in State agricultural department

GOVERNOR Alfred E. Smith sent to the legislature recently special messages on important subjects included in his legislative program announced early in the year. These messages indicate clearly what the governor wants the legislature to do on some questions of State-wide importance.

Among the subjects on which the governor addressed the legislature, in special messages, were:

Reorganization of the farms and markets council.

Abandonment of the system of compulsory military training.

Minimum wages for women and children in industry.

After holding conferences with prominent farmers and representatives of agricultural organizations in the State, the governor sent to the legislature a message urging the reorganization of the department of farms and markets. The governor would change the department, vesting its powers in a commissioner to be known as the commissioner of farms and markets with absolute jurisdiction over the two divisions of the department. The proposed commissioner of farms and markets would be named by the council and would be responsible to it.

Another change advocated by Governor Smith, upon recommendation of the reconstruction commission, is the abandonment of the system of compulsory military training and substituting in its place a State-wide system of physical training. He recommended an appropriation of \$150,000 for physical training of boys, 16, 17 and 18 years of age, and the establishment of State camps. The governor found, he declares, that the military training reaches less than one-third of the number of boys eligible for it in the State. Governor Smith quotes from the report of the reconstruction commission as follows:

We recommend that the duties discharged by the military training commission be included within the functions of the State department of education.

We have reached the conclusion, after numerous hearings and careful consideration of the subject, that military training of a technical character for boys sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years of age is inadvisable, and we therefore recommend that any features of military training which may continue to be used shall be employed solely for such values as they may have in physical, mental and moral development.

In view of the alarming disclosures of defective physique in connection with the recent draft, and in order that the State may possess citizens of sound body, better enabled to fulfill their duties, whether in peace or in war, we recommend that health instruction and allround physical development, including supervised games, receive the greatest possible attention in the schools of the State, and that whatever appropriations be necessary for this purpose may be generously furnished.

We recommend the establishment of compulsory continuation schools for boys and girls who are at work up to the eighteenth year, and that in the curriculum of such schools a sufficient number of periods each week be set aside for physical culture.

We recommend that as soon as the necessary funds can be supplied State camps be established for boys of the high school age, as a means of inculcating in them habits of self-control, deference to rightful authority, and the democratic attitude toward their fellows."

* * * *

In the governor's message on minimum wages for women and children, he strongly urged the enactment of the bill pending on that subject. He quoted from various authorities as to the need of such legislation. In part he declared:

A minimum or living wage means the minimum standard below which wages should not be allowed to fall in the low-paid industries, and it has generally been defined as the amount necessary to maintain the woman worker in health and decent comfort. Nor does the minimum wage have the effect of compelling the employer to employ the woman at a certain wage, or of compelling a woman to work for that wage. In its essence, the legal or minimum wage is prohibitory, not compulsory in character. The State, in effect, says that to employ women at a wage that is insufficient to sustain them is a public menace, and therefore that danger is prohibited, just as is prohibited the erection of a factory building without proper fire escape exits or sanitary arrangements.

There is a popular impression that in fixing the minimum wage, the legislature passes a law saying that no woman shall be employed at less than a certain sum per day or per week. That is not the kind of minimum wage law contemplated by the pending bill or was it ever recommended by any agency in this State. The minimum wage we have under consideration is the determination by a commission with the assistance of wage boards made up of representatives of employers, employees and the public, of the sum necessary to maintain women and minor workers in health and decent comfort in any given industry in any given locality.

Remove from your mind any idea you may have that this legislation is sought as a matter of favor to any class of people in our State and look at it from the broad viewpoint that its enactment is sought in the interest of the State itself. Wages that are so low as not to enable women to sustain themselves involve danger not only to the women themselves, but to the State, danger to health, danger to moral standards, danger to society and the race.

When less than a living wage is received, how is the difference made up, for made up it must be in some form. The woman worker pays in reduced health. The employer pays in greatly reduced efficiency. The whole working class to which the woman belongs pays as the result of an unfair and below-the-belt competition. The State pays through its public and private charities, its hospitals, reformatories and other eleemosynary institutions. Heredity pays in the form of poorly nurtured and delinquent offspring; and the nation pays in the impairment and impoverishment of its capital resources.

* * * *

On a road in Belgium a German officer met a boy leading a jackass and addressed him in a heavy, jovial fashion as follows:

"That's a fine jackass you have, my son. What do you call it? Albert, I bet!"

"Oh, no, officer," the boy replied quickly. "I think too highly of my king."

The German scowled and returned: "I hope you don't dare call him William."

"Oh, no, officer, I think too highly of my jackass."—
PARIS LIBERTE.

CHASING LOBBYISTS IN STATE SENATE

Resolution of Senator Dodge to investigate William H. Anderson as a lobbyist provokes a long and amusing debate in the State senate

ON March 12, the State senate devoted more than an hour to the activities of William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league. The question was upon a resolution by Senator William C. Dodge of New York city to ascertain whether Mr. Anderson was a paid lobbyist. Senator Dodge in presenting the resolution expressed his indignation that so many of the senators should be controlled or dominated by the State superintendent of the league. He said in part: "I ask now that the spirit of Elsborg, of Grady, of Brackett, of Raines, of Hinman, and yes, of E. R. Brown, descend upon this senate and give us good common sense to assert our rights and declare to the public in general that we will not submit any further to the insinuations and slanders of this would-be dictator of human consciences, and of human liberty."

Senator George F. Thompson took up the cudgels for Mr. Anderson declaring that he was willing to have such a resolution adopted provided it was made broad enough to include all the lobbyists at the capitol. He said that the lobbies were full of them and that some were advising the senators to do worse things for the interests of the people of the State than Mr. Anderson. "I will go as far as Senator Dodge," declared Senator Thompson, "but let's include them all; let's go after all; let's take everybody that acknowledges publicly he has money to

advertise the propaganda, and let's take everybody that advertises that he has money and doesn't advertise what he is going to do with it, but let's go after them all."

Senator Thompson said that he wanted the men investigated who were working for the increase of trolley fares.

Senator Boylan called the attention of Senator Thompson to the fact that Senator Dodge had opened the lists with one name

and that Senator Thompson should produce the other names of "mysterious unknowns."

"Only yesterday," added Senator Boylan, "I proposed an amendment here. There was a certain bill under discussion regulating the fees of Hell-Gate pilots, and I suggested that various lobbyists around these chambers were eligible to membership in that association."

Senator Dowling: You didn't mean pilots, you meant pirates.

Senator Sage said there was no doubt Anderson was a lobbyist and that the ques-

tion was whether he had complied with the law or whether the others had complied with it. He was in favor of putting them all out of the capitol if they had not lived up to the law.

Senator Thompson: What is a lobbyist?

Senator Boylan: What is lobbying? Now, I haven't handy a copy of Webster or the Standard, but I would say, judging from various definitions that I have heard the senator from the forty-seventh (Senator



*William H. Anderson
State Superintendent Anti-saloon League*

Thompson) express, that lobbying is a process of endeavoring to shape the mind of another to take favorable action on something in which he was particularly interested.

Senator Thompson: Another question. Is the editor of every New York newspaper a lobbyist?

Senator Boylan: I don't really know. I think the newspapers of our city and State have a wonderful duty to perform. I believe their responsibility is great. I believe that there is no greater power for good in the world than that of a good newspaper, directed by a good, conscientious newspaper editor.

Senator Downing: Do you suppose that concrete evidence of lobbying might be found in that rose in the coat of the senator from the forty-eighth? (Senator Graves.)

Senator Boylan: It is quite possible that is one of the means taken by the lobbyist. I have never posed here as a dictionary.

Senator Thompson: Is the consumer's league a lobbyist?

Senator Boylan: That depends upon what they consume. There being no further questions, I will take my seat.

Senator Knight: As I understand it, this resolution is directed to require the district attorney of the county to investigate as regards violation of the law. Now, the lack of necessity of the adoption of any such resolution is apparent. The introducer evidently has certain information or claims he has certain information, going to show that a certain individual has been acting as a lobbyist. The presentation of that information to the district attorney on his part with a view to prosecution, if necessary, is all that is required. It is absolutely unnecessary and foolishness, it seems to me, for us to attempt to direct the district attorney of this county to investigate when the same thing can be done by a private interview, or furnishing information by any individual to him.

Senator Walker: While I agree somewhat with the resolution of the senator from the twentieth, personally I do not want to go in the category that the senator from the forty-seventh has pointed out as being thin-skinned.

The gentleman mentioned in the resolution has paid his compliments to me frequently in his own vitriolic way. (You called him a gentleman up to this year — addressing senator from the thirtieth, Senator Sage.) But I have no complaint with him along the theory that sometimes I think the fellow who gets your watch isn't quite so much to blame as you are for letting him get it. He has taken a natural advantage. He has brow-beaten certain men in this body and he has only done that which every man, having a cause, would do if he could. I don't think the fault lies entirely with him. The boys, the Anderson boys, those who have let him drive the show; there isn't a man in this senate today who wouldn't exercise the same absolute authority and jurisdiction over this body if he could, that Anderson does. I have nothing in common with him, but we might as well recognize that. Yes, I had the pleasure of dining with him once, as a matter of accident.

Senator Downing: Anything consumed during the dinner?

Senator Walker: Yes, a lot of talk. It was in the dining car; I think you ought to know that the limited space made it necessary.

Senator Black: Will the senator yield?

Senator Walker: Surely.

Senator Black: You paid for the aforesaid meal?

Senator Walker: It was a regular Philadelphia affair. You knew it couldn't be otherwise; while I would have assumed and accepted it as an honor and pleasure to be able to provide, but he, as usual, was there first — I mean, in the chair.

Now, I don't think, while the man has said unnecessarily unkind things, while his

method of attack has been unfair, and while he is continually hiding behind the flag, the things he has done have been absolutely un-American and unfair. The attacks on men in this body — I said something to the senator from the thirty-eighth (Senator Walters) a minute ago somewhat facetiously, yet it is only fair to him to say that the criticism he has been subject to and the position he has been placed in by this man this year has been even to his political opponents looked upon as unfair. While he has been placed in an embarrassing position, he has not been as unfortunate in the hands of this man as those over whom he exercised absolute control. I am more sorry for the men who do not believe in prohibition down in their hearts, who had no conviction along the line that have been absolutely under his domination, and if he is bigger than you are, and if his character is that much stronger than yours, that, I hope, is not the reason for a resolution that would either investigate or embarrass him. He ought to have a tablet in the Hall of Fame for controlling so many men of the fifty-one in the whole Empire State that sit in this body. After all, there are only fifty-one of us. It is supposed to be a great big honor and the men who have been accorded that honor are supposed to measure up to it and be representative men, and yet we have only been like so many lambs being driven ahead. But that itself is not the criticism. I rather agree with the senator from the twenty-eighth that he has been crowned not leader, not Simon Legree, but the kaiser of the Republican party. It is not his fault. Leaders don't make followers; it is followers that make leaders, and if he wasn't followed he wouldn't be the boss and leader, and the criticism should not be aimed at him, but to those who have been subject to it. I haven't any complaint with those men who felt he was right, but rather the ones who down in their heart do not believe

he was right and do not agree with him on the principle, but for political expediency and on account of shortage of character and cowardice have followed rather than fight. I think he is some man — at least, by comparison. He is bigger than the majority of the majority. But if, as the senator from the twenty-eighth says, if he is a lobbyist — and I have never ventured to give a definition of it and never heard one before — I thought the senator from the forty-seventh ought to know, and every time his committee has a meeting it is a gathering ground for the average lobbyist because that peculiar attractive kind of legislation goes to your committee, but you shouldn't scold the senator from the twentieth for picking out one man. You picked out one man, some kind of a game preserver, to the exclusion of the rest. You picked out one woman in Albion and you shot at her rather ruthlessly. Now, it is the same old story; it depends entirely who is picking. Now the senator from the twentieth is absolutely sincere, he is justified; if this man is a lobbyist and not registered, he should be made to register or leave this building behind him. On the other hand, I do not believe in criticizing the man because he is a big man; I do not believe in criticizing the man because he was successful, but more is the pity for these wonderful, representative men of the Empire State that made him the kaiser of the Republican party.

Senator Thompson: Now, I would be glad to be amused by this little talk we have just heard if it wasn't rather an insult to the constituency I represent. There isn't a man on this side of the house that is actuated in the slightest degree by what Mr. Anderson or Mrs. Boole or anybody who leads one of the societies who have advocated prohibition and came here to this capitol. These men over on this side of the house respect the wishes of their constituents and that is the reason why they

voted as they did and you cannot get away from it by attracting attention to Mr. Anderson or a little investigation or something of that kind, any more than we could fool our people by talking of Mr. Lemuel Quigg or Mr. Bowman of New York, both of whom have accomplished every act in the way of lobbying that Mr. Anderson has on the same subject. They have written letters * * *

Senator Walker: Will the senator yield?

Senator Thompson: Yes.

Senator Walker: You probably are right about obeying the dictates of your constituents, but will you tell me why it was you were not willing to refer the matter back to your constituents?

Senator Thompson: Because it has no binding legal effect and because you might possibly have a referendum in the State of New York and you might carry a majority one way and elect a majority of the legislature the other way and in order to carry out the will of their constituents they would have to vote entirely against the total referendum of the whole State. It has no binding effect.

Senator Walker: Just one question. If it is true that the senator feels he did not require a referendum to find out how his constituents felt, will you please tell me why you forced the senator from the thirty-eighth (Senator Walters) to vote against the wishes of his constituents. You put him in the caucus.

Senator Thompson: I didn't force the senator from the thirty-eighth.

Senator Walker: Somebody did.

Senator Thompson: It was his party, the Republican party that he owes his allegiance to. I don't want to make any mistake about my attitude. I want an investigation open and complete and one that covers everybody and everything and I am going to be really for it. I am going to try to get at it and get it through and if the senator had

appeared in the finance committee, he would have found at least one friend. I will add a couple of names to it. Put in Mr. Lemuel Quigg and John McKee Bowman of New York. Put them in now; let's leave it open so we can take anybody else we want.

Senator Dodge: In answer to the senator from the forty-seventh, if this Divine dictator of our deliberations is not guilty then he should receive a clean bill of health. I simply ask that this body request the district attorney of Albany county, which has jurisdiction over such affairs, to investigate and determine whether in his opinion a crime has been committed. If he is not, then our friend is exempt from any violation of the law, and if he has violated the law then he should take his medicine, the same as he would make you and me take our medicine.

Senator Walters: This debate on this resolution is rather amusing. It strikes me that the resolution of this sort and the debate that has gone on gets more space to advertise Mr. William H. Anderson than any other thing that might be done. Such resolutions as this, and such debate as this means, in my opinion, the dropping of more coin into the basket for his purposes. No man in this chamber ought to feel more chagrined and bear more bitterness to this man than myself. He has lied about me; he has maligned me; he has known what he said was untrue, and yet he hadn't the sense of decency to make an honest retraction, but his retraction was one qualified and couched in terms which would lead one to believe that he was justified nevertheless in having drawn the conclusions which he put forth in his circulars and in his statements.

The Anti-Saloon league has followers who honestly believe in the cause which they espouse and which is apparently led on through the efforts of Mr. Anderson. The only record I have is that the man who stands at the head of the organization and who apparently is leading the cause of the

good people and the cause in which they believe, cannot pursue a policy such as would be pursued by honest, gentlemanly folk, men or women, who desire to secure some effective end, or who desire to secure legislation, or defeat legislation.

I have never even thought of standing in this body and making the statements that I have made because I have felt that I never wanted to be instrumental in answering anything that was said by a gentleman whom I hold in such regard as do I hold this gentleman — using this term generally and perhaps inaccurately.

Now, if there has been any offense committed against the laws of this State, the district attorney of Albany county has had his attention called to this matter by what has taken place here today. I think if the senator were to address a communication to the district attorney of Albany

county, he could present the matter to the next grand jury here. If it is a matter of investigating the lobbyists that are here as to whether they are regular or irregular, or whether or not they have properly registered would open up the subject to a general investigation. We have a lot more to do than to go into that subject matter. We have now wasted substantially three-quarters of an hour when we could have finished our calendars and have gone on with our work which would have been more important than debating the resolution.

The resolution was discussed by several other senators at the end of which it was referred to the committee on finance. Senator Dodge said before the matter was disposed of: "I tell you now, as long as I have a bone in my body to break, I shall not let this go until this senate is put to a vote on the question."

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—THE LAND OF RIP VAN WINKLE



INSURANCE THE MODERN WORLD WONDER

Has become a basic element in society, industry and commerce — Striking growth during the sixty years of the New York insurance department

By CHARLES MAAR, M. A.



Charles Maar

THE seven ancient wonders of the old world have either disappeared or are in ruins. The seven wonders of the middle age are today mostly huge curios, of which the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople alone survives to human use. The seven wonders of the new world are works of nature, like Niagara Falls. The wise men of ancient Greece summarized their wisdom in brief counsels, of which Solon's "Know thyself" is perhaps the greatest; but doubtless if the seven could visit and advise the modern world they would glorify supremely none of our magnificent public constructions or marvelous inventions or natural scenes, as the greatest thing in the world, but would focus our admiration on a certain economic element that lies at the foundation of modern society and forms the solid framework and roof of the superstructure of modern civilization; to wit, insurance; and their unanimous counsel would be, "Insure thyself!"

Insurance has become the first necessity of the material life, since it is the only device that makes secure, in a self-respecting way, the daily bread and shelter against the hazards of accident, illness and death to the breadwinner and that conserves the wealth of society against the hazards of the elements and of human affairs to business enterprises and undertakings. The idea is doubtless one of the noblest fruits of morality and religion, and yet until recent time the people of the

western world, like the Moslems of the east still today, regarded every misfortune as an act of God which it was impious to provide against.

The amazing development of the past hundred years in industry, commerce and human welfare is coincident with the development of insurance as the one supreme economic essential that secures all against the vicissitudes that constantly threaten human activity and life itself.

Ocean commerce among the Romans and through the middle age was protected by a system of partnership by which money lenders shared in the profit or loss of a voyage; but on land property loss through fire or other disaster was mostly irremediable, while sickness and loss of life were meliorated only by public or private charity.

The great London fire of 1666 first aroused human ingenuity to devise means for better security and relief. The idea of contributions to a common fund to provide against the inevitable hazards of fire and death developed nearly together. Slowly the practice spread over western Europe and to the American colonies through the eighteenth century. The growth of cities made fire insurance more and



William Barnes, first superintendent



Jesse S. Phillips, superintendent

more necessary, and the migration of people away from their circles of friends to new and distant lands, made more obvious the field of life insurance. The oldest American life concern, organized in Philadelphia in 1759, is still flourishing and the oldest existing New York fire corporation, organized in 1811, is the Albany Insurance company.

It seems a veritable providence that the practice of insurance was already well begun when the American colonists seized the reins of government and formed the United States. With a broad continent to settle and unlimited resources to develop at great individual risk, property and life insurance met very essential needs and both the science and prac-

tice of insurance have grown with our growth, so that today it is an inseparable part of our national building. Indeed, America is the best insured part of the globe.

For over a century after insurance originated, it was regarded in this country as a luxury and the average man was prone still to take a chance, as was ancient use and wont; but in the first quarter of the nineteenth century fire insurance began to take its place as a business necessity, and in the second quarter of the century life insurance began to receive serious attention as a social factor.

New York city having become the commercial center of the new world at this very time, it was natural that insurance interests should center largely in this State. From the accompanying table it will be seen that a considerable development had already taken place by 1859, when the State insurance department was established to supervise these interests more closely than was possible before while classed as simple monied corporations and, under an act of 1831, making brief yearly statements to the State comptroller.

DEVELOPMENT OF INSURANCE, AS SHOWN BY THE BUSINESS OF COMPANIES AUTHORIZED IN NEW YORK AT THE END OF 1859 AND OF 1917

NUMBER OF COMPANIES		CLASSES OF BUSINESS	AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE		ASSETS		TOTAL INCOME		TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	
1859	1917		1859	1917	1859	1917	1859	1917	1859	1917
144	198	1. Fire — Joint-stock	\$1,498,569,128	\$72,489,999,857	\$52,484,464	\$842,081,466	\$26,040,177	\$472,416,238	\$17,891,448	\$458,048,709
28	53	Mutual	87,310,911	5,906,546,568	5,119,034	54,646,621	272,910	41,437,807	234,148	33,933,478
17	17	Lloyds		704,803,944		11,594,377		8,833,901		7,035,727
...	167	Co-operative		567,516,243		12344,564		2,556,281		2,358,247
			\$1,585,880,039	\$79,668,866,652	\$57,603,498	\$909,667,028	\$26,313,087	\$525,244,228	\$18,125,596	\$501,376,161
42*	†122	2. Marine and inland	\$150,000,000	\$3,226,417,931	\$20,932,067	\$80,877,947	\$13,730,438	\$156,752,821	\$9,446,293	\$91,423,781
17	38	3. Life — Old line	\$149,809,752	\$23,219,477,170	\$26,465,955	\$5,467,600,437	\$5,497,313	\$1,095,403,388	\$2,777,808	\$761,284,266
...	72	Fraternal		6,442,032,422		206,805,027		103,122,276		87,446,243
...	22	Assessment		96,803,599		4,194,489		2,724,936		2,583,566
			\$149,809,752	\$29,758,313,191	\$26,465,955	\$5,678,599,953	\$5,497,313	\$1,201,250,600	\$2,777,808	\$851,314,075
...	77	4. Casualty, fidelity, surety, credit, etc.		\$6,644,429,557		\$282,016,853		\$237,522,170		\$190,702,140
...	12	5. Title and mortgage guaranty				\$114,387,793		\$12,413,727		\$12,575,815
203 (26)	702 (76)									

* Includes 14 marine companies and 28 fire companies.

† Includes 46 marine companies and 76 fire companies.

‡ Estimated.

New York was fortunate in the designation of the first superintendent of insurance, William Barnes, senior, a young attorney who had won attention by work as the examiner of several banks and fire companies. Strongly endorsed by the board of underwriters of New York city, on January 12, 1860, he entered upon the duties of the new office created by an act of April 15, 1859 — just sixty years ago.

Mr. Barnes called to his aid as first deputy James W. Husted of Westchester county, who later served several years in the assembly, was speaker in 1886, and was long a valiant Republican leader under the sobriquet "the bald eagle of Westchester." One of the first clerks was Matthew H. Robertson, who later became chief clerk and second deputy, remaining with the department until his death in 1904.

Superintendent Barnes' task was a heavy one but he proved himself a master in organization and soon made himself master of insurance science and practice. The department speedily became authoritative on insurance questions and commanded the support of the profession and the public. Its repute also went abroad and brought correspondence with the leading actuaries of Great Britain and the continent. Mr. Barnes was continued in office for ten years and made an impress on American insurance supervision that still abides. He saw with clear vision the large things that lay in the future and the immense part insurance was to play in human advancement, and happily lived to see his anticipations realized, even beyond the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the New York department. It is due to him in a large measure that the New York department has always been recognized as the greatest supervisory department of the country. Today its annual report in five volumes is the accepted authority for insurance statistics in both Europe and America.

The table sets in comparison some of Mr. Barnes' first compilations of the business of

insurance transacted by companies authorized in New York, with the same items gathered from the last department reports issued by the present superintendent, Jesse S. Phillips.

The original three lines of fire, marine and life insurance have developed into five principal lines and the miscellaneous or casualty line embraces a variety of risks — personal accident and health, fidelity and surety bonds, steam boiler, credit, employers' liability, plate glass, burglary and theft, vehicle, property damage, livestock and workmen's compensation. Several new divisions have also been added to fire and life insurance, and many fire corporations carry hail and windstorm, sprinkler leakage, tourists' baggage, registered mail, motor vehicle and explosion risks.

The total of 203 companies authorized in 1859 has grown to 702 and is increasing yearly.

As all the large insurance corporations are represented in New York, the aggregate of figures given exhibits closely the growth of the business in the United States.

In less than sixty years the amount of fire protection increased from something over one and one-half billions to nearly eighty billions of dollars; marine, from one hundred and fifty millions to over three billions; life, from one hundred and fifty millions to nearly thirty billions; the more than six and one-half billions of casualty protection is entirely new, while the amount of insur-



*Henry S. Appleton, deputy supt.
with department since 1883*



Thomas F. Behan, chief of the fraternal and assessment bureau with department since 1883

ance in force under title and mortgage guaranty cannot be shown.

Likewise the assets of fire corporations grew from less than fifty-eight millions to nearly nine hundred and ten millions; marine, from less than twenty-one to nearly eighty-one millions;

life, from twenty-six and one-half millions to over five and one-half billions; while the new lines — casualty and guaranty — have the accumulations stated.

The total disbursements for fire lines rose from eighteen millions to over five hundred millions; marine, from nine and one-half to over ninety millions; life from two and three-fourths to over eight hundred and fifty millions; and the new lines are as stated.

The total income from fire lines rose from twenty-six millions to over five hundred and twenty-five millions; marine from less than fourteen to nearly one hundred and fifty-seven millions; life from five and one-half millions to one billion; and the new lines are as stated.

Insurance does not create wealth; but is essentially a co-operative service for the distribution of losses, so that neither human relations or business affairs shall be utterly overborne by untimely death or sudden disaster. The shock of loss, wherever it falls, is instantly so widely distributed by the devise of insurance that it can be a disaster to no one that has placed his affairs under its protection. At the same time, be it well noted, every loss, in particular by fire,

destroys absolutely economic value which insurance may indemnify or replace, but cannot restore; hence a careless or wilful loss is an imposition and may be a crime if saddled on others through the use of insurance.

In the light of the figures given, it requires a most vivid and intelligent imagination to picture adequately the beneficent economic difference it has meant to multitudes of family circles, business interests, and individual fortunes, to have in place of a heap of ashes after a fire, or a pile of ruins after a tornado, or business disaster after some casualty or infidelity, or homes made desolate by illness or death, a sufficient indemnity to rebuild or replace property, replace a crippling loss in resources or maintain the widowed and orphaned in comfort. In fact, insurance is a thoroughly democratic provision and is most congenial to the spirit of co-operation that free government fosters. San Francisco was able to rise like magic from the earthquake and fire of 1906 because against its heavy loss was placed a heavy indemnity, gathered from every part of America and Europe through insurance channels, making the load easy on the locality.

The great war has done a priceless incidental service to the youth of America in placing under the protection of the government war risk insurance nearly four million of them, many of whom would otherwise have carelessly neglected this first great duty of manhood.



Alexander Clarke with department since 1883

Yet, strange as it may seem, while most people have come to realize the absolute necessity of a fire policy to property and of a bond to places of trust and to the performance of large undertakings, millions are still ready to take a chance on living. Youth is sanguine and self-reliant and must be urged against its natural inclination to seek in early life the protection that will sooner or later be most necessary and which may not be available when the need becomes transparent. The day is not far off when even the wooer will have to offer his ring around an insurance policy, if he hopes to succeed with the young woman of his choice.

At the present time there are about twelve million old-line policies in force in the United States, and about thirty-nine million industrial, nine million fraternal and assessment; which, with the four million soldiers' policies, makes a total of sixty-four million, as against fifty thousand in 1859. As many individuals carry two or more policies, it is safe to assert that only one-half of our population is as yet protected by life insurance. Every child is an economic charge to some one and every man and woman has economic value to the community; hence the day should come when all will be protected by insurance as naturally and necessarily as they now expect food, clothing, shelter and education.

In recent years it has become apparent that the better half of fire protection is fire prevention. During the past two hundred years nearly four hundred conflagrations have devastated American cities, causing a direct property loss of one and a half billions of dollars, to say nothing of large indirect loss. The ten largest of these disasters brought losses ranging from ten to three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. For a number of years past the annual loss in the United States and Canada has ranged well above two hundred millions. Since 1875 the annual loss has averaged about one hundred and

fifty millions and the insurance coverage one hundred millions.

It is evident that property may be burned faster than it can be built, and insurance cannot rightly cover carelessness or crime. The idea of responsibility of both owner and occupant for fire damage is developing and will call forth the better construction and habits of living that alone can save a large part of the cost of fire waste to our private purses. Meanwhile, things material considered by themselves, insurance is the greatest thing in the modern world and is the one greatest wonder of all time. Its service is so vast and essential to the advancement and security of life and affairs that its conduct has taken on the highest fiduciary character and participation in it by freeman may well be considered a sacred privilege — akin to the franchise.

TO AN AVIATOR FLYING ABOVE THE CITY

Across the sky's unclouded, pallid blue,
Like some great dragon-fly in startled flight,
He gleamed and glanced and sparkled in the light,
His wings of fire and gold and silver hue.
My prayers went with him — Strange he never knew
That there was one who watched him out of sight
And thanked God there were no more Huns to fight
This splendid thing, as on and on he flew.

What does he see up there so near the stars?
Do they lean down to him across the bars
Of Heaven, our loved ones, calling gayly out
For news of us? Ah, if his answering shout
Can pierce the awful silence of the grave,
How glad they'll be to hear we are so brave!

— *Caroline Russell Bispham.*

* * *

An old colored man was burning dead grass when a "wise guy" stopped and said: "You're foolish to do that, Uncle Eb; it will make the meadow as black as you are."

"Don't worry 'bout dat, sah," responded Uncle Eb. "Dat grass will grow out an' be as green as you is." — *Boston Transcript.*

* * *

Mrs. A. — "Does your husband consider you a necessity or a luxury?"

Mrs. B. — "It depends, my dear, on whether I am cooking his dinner or asking for a new dress." — *Boston Transcript.*

HOW YOUR STATE MONEY IS EXPENDED

Increasing activities of the government in recent years one cause for higher taxation—Where the big amounts are needed

BY SENATOR HENRY M. SAGE

Chairman of senate finance committee

From time immemorial the question of how public money is expended has been the great bone of contention between political parties. Whether sincerely or insincerely, one party continues to accuse the one in power of spending too much money or for useless purposes. Senator Sage, as chairman of the senate finance committee, for the last four years has been diligent in his study of State expenditures. His analysis of the subject in this article reads more like a story than the usual dry exposition of finances. It is as illuminating as it is interesting.—EDITOR.



Henry M. Sage

THE appropriation bill of this year as submitted to the legislature totals \$59,390,811.95, an increase over last year's bill of \$4,523,738.79. This excess is entirely accounted for in extra construction of State buildings, extra support for common schools, difference in pay for State employees in military service and in increase in compensation for State employees of about a half million dollars. Our overhead this year is practically the same as last year. The amount of fifty-nine millions plus in the appropriation bill does not represent by any means the total appropriations which will be made by the legislature. Added to this are \$13,341,000 for debt service, \$575,000 to meet federal aid for highways, maintenance and repair of highways in the State, \$7,650,000; and emergency appropriation due largely to the price of coal and food stuffs in our State institutions, \$1,534,000; the pur-

chase of the two great toll bridges over the Hudson for the highway department, \$1,700,000; additional amount necessary to finish canal terminals, barge canal, \$900,000; appropriation for a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson at the city of New York, \$1,000,000; necessary appropriation for difference in cost to complete highway contracts heretofore awarded, at least \$2,500,000; allowed for special bills, \$1,000,000. These added to the appropriation bill will make the total appropriation this year approximately \$90,000,000. I want to differentiate between appropriations and expenditures. All of the money appropriated each year is by no means spent. There are delays in construction, there are vacancies in the service, and there are many causes which contribute to the return of a large amount of each appropriation to the general fund. Still the amount spent in this coming fiscal year will be larger than the expenditures of any one year in the history of this State. There is very good reason for the people of the State to ask why. It was easy in the past year or two to blame everything on the war, and to a large extent the war was to blame, but now that the war is practically over, now that we are daily abolishing the commissions and activities which the war made necessary, the amount still climbs, and I cannot say to you too strongly that it will continue to climb. The cost of living as you know has not come down to any appreciable extent. The cost of materials (and the State is an enormous purchaser), is almost the same as it was a year ago. Within the last few days in attempting to get bids on a certain bridge

contract the best bids obtainable were at least 20 per cent higher than they were at the end of 1917, when on account of war conditions this particular contract was deferred. Added to all this extra cost of doing things as we have always done them, there come the insistent demands that we shall do them better than we ever did them before. Our standard is higher and a higher standard always means added cost.

It is but right that the people of the State of New York, who in the end have to pay the bills, should know exactly why this money is needed in order that they may approve or disapprove the manner in which the financial affairs of the State are conducted.

As I understand it I am asked to tell the reason for the expenditure of this large amount of money. Figures are not interesting. It is very difficult after listening to a speech bristling with figures and percentages to go home and digest the unpalatable mess and in the end have a very clear idea as to what it all means. I feel, however, that if the business of the State and the way in which appropriations are to-day made were thoroughly understood the people of the State would approve, because this is the greatest State in the Union in population, wealth and resources and it is not only right, but the self-respect of its citizens demands that it should lead the way in every proper improvement which has to do with the welfare of all its citizens.

In approaching this subject I have taken for comparison not the appropriations, but the expenditures of the years 1914 and 1918 because 1914 was the year to which attention is called when appropriations are discussed for political reasons and 1918 is the last year for which expenditures are available. Expenditures in 1914 from the general fund were \$53,563,355 and in 1918 \$73,142,571, an increase in the four years of \$19,579,216 or 36 per cent. A State government can be run with the four great divi-

sions, the executive, legislative, judicial and administrative. In these four years the total expenditures for these four divisions has increased \$507,019, about 8 per cent. only, and this increase is entirely in the judicial division. The increase in that division being \$567,000, which shows an actual decrease in the other three.

However, as the State has progressed it has necessarily established other activities. The so-called regulative activities including the health department, the industrial commission, the public service commissions, tax commission, excise department, superintendent of elections, health officer of the port of New York and other similar commissions, is one of these great groups. The increase in this group is \$634,661, amounting to 19 per cent. in the four years. It is interesting to note that the great increases in this group have been in the department of health and in the industrial commission. The department of health has increased from \$284,676 to \$605,090, an actual increase in expenditure of \$420,414, or about 150 per cent. The industrial commission has increased from \$816,740 to \$1,309,074, an increase of \$492,334, or 60 per cent. The total of the other activities in this group shows a decrease.

The educational group, another great division which includes the department of education, the State support of common schools, the normal schools of the State and those for the blind, deaf and dumb, shows an increase of \$1,001,925 or 11 per cent. and this increase would have been larger were it not for the fact that in 1914 there were certain charges against the construction of the education building and the appropriation for the Panama Pacific exposition.

The agricultural division including the department of agriculture, the State fair commission, Cornell agricultural and veterinary colleges, six secondary agricultural schools and the school of forestry at Syracuse, increased \$591,214 or 23 per cent.

The defensive group, including the national guard, adjutant general's office, naval militia, grand army of the republic, food supply commission, military training commission and the State council of defense, increased \$3,487,500 or 216 per cent.

The penal group, representing the prison department, the commission on prisons, commission on new prisons, the four State prisons, the two hospitals for the criminal insane and provision for beginning construction on the new prison at Wingdale, increased \$644,585 or 38 per cent.

The great curative group, including the hospital commission, and thirteen insane hospitals housing more than thirty-six thousand and patients increased \$3,997,566 or 54 per cent.

The charitable group, including the fiscal supervisor's office, the State Board of charities and eighteen institutions which care for the feeble-minded, the epileptics, those with incipient tuberculosis, the blind in the State school and the crippled and deformed children; also the reformatories (including the farm and industrial school at Industry), the soldiers' and sailors' homes and the Indian schools, increased \$1,121,891, or 34 per cent.

The protective group, including the trustees of public buildings, the public buildings department, the conservation commission, the State police and some small items, increased \$794,608, or 40 per cent. Of this amount \$604,575 is due to a new activity, the State police and \$180,000 is an increase in the conservation commission. This group also includes the following parks: Niagara, Paliades, Saratoga, Watkins Glen, Letchworth and sixteen other small parks and historic houses and monuments which the State deems it its duty to preserve.

The constructive group, including the highway department and maintenance and repair of highways, a part of the State engineer's office, the department of architecture and a part of the department of public works, in-

creased \$2,414,553 or 53 per cent, this entire increase being in repair and maintenance of highways.

The other activities of the State are the banking and insurance departments which show an increase of \$205,309 or 25 per cent. This entire increase is in the insurance department (which the insurance companies themselves really pay), and in compensation insurance for State employees.

Canal maintenance and repairs increased \$677,464 or 42 per cent, this increase being of course due to the practical completion of the barge canal.

Debt service, which is the necessary appropriation each year for interest and sinking funds on the State debt, increased \$3,499,860 or 36 per cent. As you all know almost all of this debt is due to the State activities in building the canal and the highways.

It is very interesting while we are talking figures to note that while the total increase was \$19,579,216 it is almost all accounted for in the following groups:

Penal, curative and charitable.	\$5,764,042
Educational.....	1,001,925
Agricultural.....	591,214
Regulative.....	634,661
Highways.....	2,414,543
Debt service.....	3,499,860
Defensive.....	3,487,500

A total of..... \$17,393,745

or within slightly more than two million dollars of our total increase.

There is no question as to the necessity of any of these increases. We are building a new prison and are entirely remodeling the old prison at Sing Sing which was a disgrace to the State. The care of our insane is a subject which has been studied carefully for the past two years and there is no question but that the State in order to do its full duty will have to spend at least twenty million dollars in adding to old and constructing new institu-

tions so that there may be some possibility of doing away with the fearful overcrowding and a chance may be given for curative work rather than for chronic care. There is no one of our charitable institutions which would not appeal to the heart and the pocketbook of any one of my readers. A largely increased appropriation is needed not only to put those now existing into proper condition but to build new ones as necessity arises. Entirely apart from construction, the food, clothing, coal and compensation for employees have increased in all these institutions in the same way that they have increased in all parts of the State. We need more money for education. No one will grudge one penny of the millions which must be expended each year for the carrying on and improvement of our educational system. The war taught us that we must spend more money on agriculture and that the department must be a help to those throughout the State who desire to increase production by adopting modern and scientific methods. In the regulative group we not only have been taking on new activities by leaps and bounds but we must take on more where it can be shown and proved to us that the public health requires it or that there is necessity for such regulation of industrial conditions as will give both employer and employee a square deal. Our highways, for their maintenance and upkeep will require more and more money every year. The expenditures of 1918 are far behind the necessary expenditures for the coming year. As long as the highway money is spent honestly nobody in the State will complain because of the amount expended. Our debt service is a charge over which we in the legislature have no control — it is a matter of law and the money must be appropriated to maintain the credit of the State. Our last large increase is in defensive which is of course almost entirely due to war conditions. The amount appropriated this year shows a considerable decrease over last year and undoubtedly this

activity will soon become normal and will not show a large increase from year to year unless the State decides to take on activities in addition to those which are not now a matter of law.

This briefly explains the causes for increased expenditures. You would probably like to know in addition what some of these activities represent. Those to which I have just referred you understand but a great many people have no idea whatever as to the multitude of activities which the State has undertaken. Reference has been made to the State parks. Everyone knows of the State reservation at Niagara. Almost everyone realizes that there is a State reservation at Saratoga. The Palisades park, however, has been visited by few except those living near the great city of New York. It is a wonderful place. It gives a chance for hundreds of thousands of people in the summer to leave the hot city and reach a place where mountain and woods and lakes and streams and a river front are all free; where good meals can be obtained; where people can camp, and where there is a possibility for enjoyment by these many thousands at an expense to the State, which considering the advantages given is negligible. We have preserved almost all of the historic spots in the State of New York which are capable of preservation. We have built great institutions for the care of the insane, feeble-minded and other unfortunates very often in the beauty spots of the State. In connection with these institutions the State itself has become the largest farmer in our commonwealth. Did you know that the State runs a training ship, turning out men qualified to enter and become officers in the merchant marine; that we run a school to teach Indians and that that school is run with loving care by the superintendent; that we have a school which teaches ceramics and that experts from that school are ready at any time to analyze clays of the State; that there is no part of the State so far removed

from an agricultural school that its citizens cannot obtain instruction when that is necessary to make them competent farmers; that the State runs a cancer laboratory in Buffalo which for years has been conducting research on cancer with certainly as large success as any other laboratory; that in connection with our health department at Albany we have a State laboratory which as soon as the new building is completed will have every facility for research, analysis and production of needed serums and that that same laboratory during the course of the war has furnished to the United States government thousands and thousands of dollars worth of needed serums, the very best that they could get anywhere? Our conservation department not only cares for the forests and the game which inhabits them, for the streams and the fish in them, but is constantly proceeding with provisions for better fire protection and reforestation on the State lands. At the State hatcheries it is producing not only game fish but food fish and at the game farms is constantly adding to our supply of game. It is caring for such out of the way matters as the protection from erosion of the islands in Lake George. It has established fish ponds in abandoned sections of the Erie canal for the propagation of the coarser kinds of fish and it is constantly engaged in an attempt to preserve the beautiful, unspoiled parts of the State and to restore to their former beauty those which the hand of man has already despoiled.

In addition to the above activities the State is constantly faced with unexpected requests for appropriations, generally in large sums, which have to do with the completion of existing activities, the wearing out of structures or the act, generally considered that of God, of fire and other accident. We have comparatively recently had two armories and one normal school destroyed by fire. The situation at Schenectady where all existing bridges over the Mohawk are totally inade-

quate calls for a large appropriation from the State to make available our chief highway route from east to west. The bridges over the old canals are worn out and unsafe and must to a large extent be replaced, this condition being infinitely more complicated on account of the constantly increasing size and weight of motor trucks. Last year it cost us a million dollars merely to repair the damage done to our State roads by the United States army trucks on their way to the seaboard. Not only is there a demand for the rehabilitation of the older normal schools but there is constant demand for the creation of new ones. Our hospital employees are underpaid; a slight increase in their compensation to approach the salaries paid elsewhere requires an appropriation of almost a million dollars.

With all these drains on the public treasury various bodies having no care for the money it will cost are constantly besieging the legislature and suggesting to it new State activities. Some of these are necessary. Many are desirable and almost all have behind them a large impulse of thought nearly always either charitable or humanitarian but often headed in the wrong direction. I want to instance one of these this year, the health insurance measure. If this was put into effect leaving out of consideration the desirability or undesirability of any such governmental activity it would cost, I am informed to administer it, at least ten million dollars a year and the charge on the State from employers, taxpayers and consumers would yearly amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. We are in a period perhaps the most critical of all time. We are faced with new forces which we do not yet understand. It is a time when everyone should stand with his feet firm on the ground and should use to the best of his ability such intelligence as the Lord has given him. The activities of the State which are now a matter of law comprise almost every form of human endeavor. Do we wish at a time when it is increasingly

difficult to find the necessary means to impose on an already overburdened government new methods of spending money for undigested purposes? I think not. If we don't take up a single new activity we must spend yearly larger and larger sums. The lid is not a comfortable place to sit on. It is already moving. The weight of two men (I speak of those who are held responsible for drawing the financial bills), is not sufficient to keep that lid down much longer and the only possible way that the expenditures of the State can be kept within bounds is by a concerted movement of those who wishing to keep New York in the forefront at the same time realize that too much government is a bad thing and that in the end, no matter how camouflaged, the ultimate consumer pays. I don't think we have yet gone too far. The things for which we are spending money are all desirable.

If one travels anywhere in the State of New York by railroad, or better still, by automobile, he cannot make a day's run without finding an evidence of the State's activity either in a State institution, a park, a massive lock of the canal, an agency for the industrial commission or some other State commission or some other activity and of course every mile he travels on a State road means maintenance and repair for that mile by the State. Government is not government unless it is properly administered. In the expenditure of sixty, seventy, eighty or ninety millions of dollars yearly by the State there is sure to be some waste. From the time that the request is made by any department for an appropriation to the time that the money is paid out by the State treasurer after audit by the comptroller the system for appropriation and expenditure is made as perfect as human ingenuity can make it and yet in the end the question as to whether for every dollar appropriated a dollar's worth of service is given is one entirely of personnel. I cannot say to you that you are getting a dollar's worth for every dollar that you pay directly or indi-

rectly into the State but I do say that notwithstanding the ideas of many to the contrary from the beginning to the end of the line there are men with a high sense of public duty who are doing the best they can to see today that this result is attained. Consequently I believe that the standard of honesty in the State service is higher on the average than in any private business. Incompetency does exist. Waste does exist and to a very slight extent dishonesty, but if you will do as I have done, spend a part of your summer in visiting the institutions of the State, visit the farm and industrial school at Industry or any one of the great hospitals or charitable institutions, or will examine with a critical eye any one of the State's activities which can easily be found you not only will approve of every cent expended but you will have good reason to be proud of your State. You will also find that in the activities of the State there is more of human interest than you ever guessed before, and you will have a new feeling of respect for the army of employees, amounting to more than twenty-two thousand, who are making these things possible and who are very often underpaid and unthanked for the work which they are doing.

THESE THINGS SHALL BE

These things shall be! a loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise,
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.
Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free,
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom, of loftier mould,
And mightier music thrill the skies;
And ev'ry life shall be a song,
When all the earth is Paradise.
There shall be no more sin nor shame,
Tho' pain and passion may not die,
For man shall be at one with God
In bonds of firm necessity.

J. ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

GOVERNOR'S PLAN DEBATED IN ASSEMBLY

*His reconstruction commission defended by a New York city member
— No politics in it he declares — Appropriation is refused*

At the beginning of the year Governor Smith appointed a reconstruction commission to consider the after-war problems and report its findings to him. In a message to the legislature the governor outlined the work projected for this commission and asked for an appropriation of \$75,000, the members to serve without compensation. This amount was afterwards reduced to \$60,000. The legislature, however, after debating the subject, refused to appropriate any money for the work of the commission or recognize it officially.

Those who opposed the plan of Governor Smith argued that the work should be done by a legislative committee directly responsible to the State legislature. There was a spirited debate in the assembly when the subject came up for consideration. The following is an excerpt from the speech of Assemblyman M. Meldwin Fertig, a Democratic member from the Bronx. His speech gives an idea of the position taken by the advocates of the reconstruction commission in the legislature.— EDITOR.



M. Meldwin Fertig.

“IF you will take a microscope and are fairly plausible in your speech you can say something that sounds like an argument, but the fact of the matter, Mr. Speaker, is that legislation has not always been done by legis-

lators. The history of the legislation of this State, the history of the national legislature, the history of the legislatures all over the Union shows that important questions have from time to time been delegated to commissions. Did not this legislature appoint the State factory investigating commission in 1911? Did not this legislature appoint a commission to revise the code of civil procedure; has not this legislature over and over again submitted questions to commissions? I am with the majority leader, Mr. Adler, when he says that these things might well be done by the legislature. But it ill becomes the majority here to say that there is no prece-

dent for this State reconstruction commission. If this legislature did something, if this legislature met the issues that have come as a result of the war, then I should be with Mr. Adler when he says:

Do not let the reconstruction commission do it; we are doing it, we are going to do it, and it is useless to spend this \$60,000.

“But has this legislature given any kind of action? Does this legislature seem to indicate by its action that it knows the world has moved in the last four years?

“I have before me reports of the city club of New York, the Catholic national war council and the speech of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., men of all types, who have gone into these questions seriously and who recommend legislation that you gentlemen sneer at. Let me read to you, for example, just a very brief statement from the report of the national Catholic war council and let me say that these gentlemen are not radically inclined; that this report was gotten up by four bishops, one of them just made archbishop of New York, and this is what they have to say about the legal minimum wage, and I cite this merely as an example:

Turning now from these agencies that have been put in operation during the war to the general subject of labor legislation and problem we are glad to note that there is no longer any serious objection urged by impartial persons against the legal minimum wage.

“Now, what is the trouble with this reconstruction commission? Well, they say it is politics. The chairman of the commission is going to get too much glory out of it. I say to you that while parties are absolutely essential to government, indispensable in government, it is a bad thing to carry partisanship too far and when you say to the people of

this State we are not going to give the commission this money because Mr. Elkus is going to get too much glory out of it you cannot do that without censure and serious disapproval by the people. That time has passed. Are we to vote against a measure because perchance the speaker is to get some credit out of it? Are we to vote against a measure because perchance the Governor is to get some credit for it? Our responsibility is to the people, and it is about time we submerged our minor political prejudices and ambitions and smallnesses for the larger things that the people of this State want. I say to you, gentlemen, that if you have given any attention at all to what thinking men — as Mr. McElligott put it — have been doing all over the country you would not be taking this standpat position on almost everything that comes along.

“Take, for example, the housing situation. I am glad the majority leader, Mr. Adler, concedes that is an important question and it ought to be attended to, but judging by the way the legislature went at it are the people of this State to draw the conclusion that you are very hasty and very anxious about it or are they to draw the conclusion that at least it is the result of constant and consistent pressure of the minority and that the majority finally took heed and very grudgingly acquiesced?

“You are making a tremendous mistake in not reading the signs of the times. This legislature has drifted along idly from day to day. It refuses to take up an eight-hour law; refuses to take up the minimum wage law; very grudgingly acquiesces in things that the people very, very keenly feel, and is it any wonder that the people of the State feel that the legislature is not giving them the consideration and attention they should get?

“Now, another criticism made against the commission is that it has not reported a single thing with reference to housing. Well,

the majority leader well knows they have not handed in a report yet. They have not said anything on this question, but I dare predict when they do hand in their report they will have one hundred times more meat and information and suggestions for constructive action than the legislature ever had on this subject or any other on the question of reconstruction, because those men are specialists, those men are experts, and those men regardless of what you may say about the chairman and his desire for political advancement, those men are anxiously seeking, Republicans, Democrats and Socialists alike, to do something for the people. When they report they will have a constructive report, a report which will be of great value to the public and lead to far reaching reforms.

“Now, there have been a great many other objections raised and I am not going into them. One of them is that the governor of the State wants various organizations and universities to cooperate with the commission. Why not, why not? Why should not these bodies get advice on important questions? Is not all legislation enacted by consultation with the various interests involved, and why should not this reconstruction commission or one of its sub-committees when it sits down to solve a problem, say of rent, why shouldn't it consult with the title companies, the tenants, the landlords, the storekeepers, everybody else, get them around the table, the college professors, and, by the way, you have one college professor that is now an international leader of men — get them all together and then solve that problem? Horrors! This reconstruction commission is going to do a terrible thing! The majority cannot convince the people of this State that they are sincere in their opposition to this reconstruction commission, and I say to you gentlemen of the majority if you defeat this measure and do not substitute some constructive action in its place you will know the public's opinion — this fall.”

NEWSPAPER MEN POKE FUN AT STATESMEN

Annual banquet a rare feast of song, speech and comedy — Governor Smith, legislators and other notables placed on the roasting pan

THE legislative correspondents' association gave its usual annual banquet at the Ten Eyck hotel April 3.

Governor Alfred E. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor Harry C. Walker, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet and Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo delivered addresses. Most of the members of the legislature and heads of department and men from all sections of the State crowded into the large banquet room at the top of the new addition to the hotel. In many respects the dinner was the best ever given by the association. Edward Staats Luther, president of the newspaper men's organization, was attired as a bartender and the banquet room was furnished to resemble a palatial saloon. Nearly all of the stunts had their motive in the coming of prohibition. To make the surroundings more interesting, there were present the leaders of the Anti-Saloon league, including William H. Anderson, as well as the anti-prohibition legislators.

President Luther used a bung starter as a gavel during the evening. Twelve beautiful paintings adorned the walls of the banquet room executed specially for the occasion by David C. Lithgow. Each subject bore the face of a State official or legislator. Speaker Sweet made these paintings the subject of his speech.

One of the members of the association representing Speaker Sweet sang "I am Always Chasing Rainbows." The song is supposed to have described the difficulties which the speaker had met in trying to be governor.

A scene at the executive mansion was portrayed showing Governor Smith, his son Arthur and big dog Caesar. One of Arthur's

eyes was blackened and the governor inquired, "What's the matter with you? Had another scrap?"

"O Pop, a peach," replied Arthur, "I made a guy look like Charlie Whitman."

"I congratulate you, Arthur" declared the proud parent.

"That's more than Whitman did to you," was Arthur's comment.

"Good Bye Booze, We're Through," a parody on "Good Bye Girls I'm Through," was sung by one of the correspondents.

At one stage of the performance the lights were extinguished and when turned on again the saloon had been changed into an ice cream and soda water establishment. Bartender Luther was transformed into an angel with wings and a halo. On the stage were a dozen reformed bartenders who sang a parody on the camp meeting hymn "Whiter Than Snow."

The telephone service under government management was burlesqued in a skit between a blonde and powdered "hello girl" and an angry gentleman, who was trying to connect with different persons of prominence.

A colored soldier, wearing khaki uniform, war cross, Sam Browne belt and telegraph messenger's hat, hobbled across the room on crutches to the president's rostrum with a telegram in his hand, addressed to "The Republican Candidate for Governor." Many voices called out: "That's mine." After a discussion of the different gubernatorial possibilities the soldier said he knew for whom the message was intended and proceeding across the room he handed it to Col. William Hayward, commander of the old fifteenth infantry of the national guard.

Silent toasts were drunk to the memory

of two members of the correspondents' association who had died since the last dinner, Don Martin, of the New York *Herald*, and Joseph L. McEntee, of the New York *Sun*.

Among those who were "slammed" during the evening by the correspondents were Governor Smith, Speaker Sweet, Senator J. Henry Walters, leader of the Republican majority, Senator George F. Thompson, Senator Ross Graves and William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league.

Here are four of the songs:

WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG

1

I come from the days that have gone, Maggie,
The days that we all can recall,
When any old storm of reform, Maggie,
Could never get near our highball!
Oh, where are those days that have gone, Maggie,
Oh, where are those men of mind and tongue,
Who would throw all this bunk in the junk, Maggie,
When you and I were young?

CHORUS

But now that we're aged and gray, Maggie,
The trials of life have begun;
Anderson wouldn't have all this fun, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

2

Let's weep for the days that have gone, Maggie,
The days of the long, long ago,
When Grady and Raines had the brains, Maggie,
To save us from this awful blow.
Oh, where are the black horses, now, Maggie,
Oh, where has the old black bag been flung?
Oh, they knew how to use bunk and booze, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

CHORUS

But now that we're aged and gray, Maggie,
The trials of life begun;
Simple pride makes the dead glad they died, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

I'M SORRY, AL.; SO SORRY, AL

(Being Charley Whitman's lamentation to his Conquering Rival)

(Air: "I'm Sorry I Made You Cry")

1

See in the back ground a figure sad, Whitman stands lone
and blue;
Where was the Prohibition vote? Where were the women
too?

Back to the law now again he turns, back to the tome and
brief;
Greeting he gives his successor now, and thus reveals his
grief:

CHORUS

I'm sorry, Al.; so sorry, Al.; I'm sorry you got the job;
I planned it out, had it all fixed, I can't restrain a sob!
Just two years more, that was my plan, then to the Presi-
dent's chair!
They broke my heart Election Day, they gave it to me for
fair.

2

Dear little girl, Prohibition sweet, I followed at your call;
I thought you sure would treat me right, but where were
you last fall?
I told the voters about you, Al.; thought they would
swallow my bunk,
They simply gave me the shoulder cold, scrapped me like
so much junk.

CHORUS

I'm sorry, boys; so sorry, boys; I'm sorry I had to go;
Good-bye to Wells, Gene Travis, too; Williams and Frank
Hugo.
I can not see why you got by and I lost out in the game,
One of you now will steal my stuff, I hope they treat you
the same.

THE EXECUTIONER

(The sword of the Governor falls slowly, but it chops exceedingly small)

(Air: "Got a Little List" — *The Mikado*)

1

Now, every day it happens
That a victim I must find;
I have a little list,
I have a little list,
Of reputations free from taint
That must be undermined,
They never would be missed,
They never would be missed.
There's Duffey with his highways long
That someone had to mend,
I had to see he got in wrong
And then appoint a friend;
There's Smiling Jimmie Hogan
With his stubby pompadour,
Who always has a little key
That fits a little door;
And all who claim the G. O. P.,
Their necks I'll slowly twist,
I have them on my list,
I have them on my list.

(All)

He has them on his list,
He has them on his list.
They never will be missed,
They never will be missed.

2

A Charley Murphy Governor
 I must be, ev'ry inch,
 I have a little list,
 I have a little list,
 Of ev'ry anti-Democrat
 Now holding down a cinch,
 They never will be missed,
 They never will be missed.
 There's Sidney Ross who always
 lands,
 And other kindred types,
 Who have their sleeves em-
 bellished
 With job-holding service stripes;
 There's noisy Bowen Staley
 Who is there just like a duck;
 His smooth and oily feathers
 I will soon with rapture pluck,
 There's Appleton and Wendell,
 too —
 I think you get my gist,
 I have them on my list,
 I have them on my list.

(All)

He has them on his list,
 He has them on his list, etc.

3

Now, when I think it over,
 I become exceeding wroth,
 I have a little list,
 I have a little list
 Of those who gather twice a
 month
 About the public trough.
 They never would be missed,
 They never would be missed —
 Why there's Ernie Fay from
 Potsdam
 In the office-holding mob
 Who since he shed his pantalets
 Has always held a job;
 There's Michael Quirk, who
 years ago
 Appeared upon the scene,
 Whose job dates back unto the
 ark,
 And likewise Tommy Behan,
 And William Henry Anderson
 Who simply won't desist.
 I have him on my list,
 I have him on my list.

(All)

He has them on his list,
 He has them on his list, etc.

The Bacchanal of 1919

A product of the Capitoline vineyard, staged for the delectation
 of people still on earth by the Legislative Correspondents'
 Association at The Ten Eyck, Albany, the night of April 3, 1919



Front cover of program of the correspondents' dinner, Albany, April 3, 1919

GOOD-BYE, BOOZE

(The lamentation on July 1st of the wet legisla-
 tor who voted dry. All together let's sing
 the praises of chocolate malted milk)

(Air: "Good-Bye, Girls, I'm Through")

1

Woodrow Wilson we have lots of things
 to blame for,
 A lovely League of Nations he de-
 vised,

Then sailed across the ocean and dis-
 cussed his bloomin' notion
 Till he had the French and English
 hypnotized;
 But Congress couldn't see the plan a
 darn bit,
 In fact they said they'd kill it — or do
 worse,
 And so to even up the score he ordered
 The country to go dry July the first.
 And so we all are gathered here
 Now to sing a dirge for booze and beer.

CHORUS

Good-bye, booze, we're through,
 To every drink good-bye;
 Farewell to Haig and Haig,
 Manhattan, Rock and Rye;
 Of Schlitz no more we'll talk or
 Old Crow and Johnny Walker,
 Even cider's in the dust —
 Hot choc'late,
 Nut sundae,
 And Bevo for us!

2

There is not a happy man in all the country,
 A shadow dark oppresses you and me,
 We try to smile but 'tis no use, a vision dire of lemon
 juice
 And ginger pop is all that we can see;

We even can't get soused with any pleasure,
 For sad the thought comes — 'tis the last of rum!
 Oh, Woodrow, tell us how you came to do it —
 You've surely put this country on the bum!
 We'll take your League, if we must choose,
 If you'll give us back our beloved booze!

CHORUS

Good-bye, booze, we're through,
 Now if we rush the pail,
 'Twill be for buttermilk
 Or rare old ginger ale!
 We all will have our fill o'
 "Near beer" and sarsaparilla;
 We have had our last wild fling —
 Now grape juice
 And soda —
 Oh death, where's thy sting?



Main reading room in the State library, Albany

THE PUBLISHER'S AND EDITOR'S CORNER

Senator Charles W. Walton, who has been a subscriber to the magazine since its inception in August, 1917, has this to say about it: "Your magazine ranks among the highest in the United States. It is in the same class with the *National Geographic Magazine* and *World's Work*. It is full of valuable and interesting information, well illustrated and ought to be in the home of every New Yorker if he would know what the State government is doing for him and what may yet be done. I hope it will yet reach into every section of the State and that every citizen may appreciate what it is doing for the people and the State government."

* * *

What Senator Walton says of the magazine is being said daily by many of its readers. Those who agree with him, and the people of his mind are numerous, cannot do better than to bring to the attention of their friends a copy of any recent issue.

* * *

Another testimonial comes in the form of a letter written on the letterhead of the American commission to negotiate peace in Paris, France. Captain Howard Osterhout, who is associated with that commission, writes as follows: "After a month's absence from Paris, in which I had an exciting trip to Rome and Constantinople, and return, I am back again in the French capital and find your December, 1918, and January, 1919, issues of *STATE SERVICE*. I have come to look for them with as much interest as I do the deliberations of the great peace commission, now in session here, of which I am a humble part.

"I hasten to renew my subscription and enclose herewith my remittance of three dollars. Please continue to send me the magazine to the above address until further notice."

* * *

Miss Pauline E. Mandigo, vice-president of the Phoenix News Publicity Bureau, 299 Madison avenue, New York city, in a letter to the editor writes: "May I tell you that *STATE SERVICE*, is, I believe, the most exceptional magazine on the market today, and the interesting fashion in which you put it together and the diversity of the articles, never fail to surprise."

* * *

Former State employees like to follow the trend of events in the State government and find *STATE SERVICE* valuable for that reason. John S. Kennedy, well known throughout the State as a former secretary of the up-State public service commission and now connected with the American telephone company, New York city, has this to say: "I could not get along very well without the *STATE SERVICE* magazine. As a former employee of the State government, I am naturally interested in much that is going on in Albany and in the different departments throughout the State. I enjoy reading every month the personal, political and news items as I could not hear of these interesting events in any other way."

The article entitled "Growth of the Legislative Library" by Dr. Charles R. Skinner, legislative librarian, in the February number, has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the library and distributed throughout the State. Every month many of the articles are reprinted from the magazine for distribution. Contributors of articles who desire a convenient way of reaching their friends and the general public with their articles will do well to notify the business office to that effect soon after the issue of the magazine and before the type is disposed of. In this way they may obtain the reprints at a reasonable price.

* * *

The *Watertown Times* has reprinted two articles from the March number "Food Prices Now and During the Civil War" and "Fur Farming is a Profitable Business" by George A. Jeffreys. From the January number the *Times* reprinted the article by Ernest A. Fay, clerk of the State senate on George Z. Erwin who was the Republican leader in the senate for many years.

* * *

The competition for articles to the magazine will be closed May 1 as announced in the March issue. There is still time for those who wish to enter this contest to hand in or mail their articles. The terms of the contest have been printed in every issue beginning in January last.

* * *

If there is any other information required by competitors, it will be gladly given upon application to the business manager, George D. Elwell, Lyon Block, Albany, N. Y.

Here is an excellent opportunity to bring a first class magazine to the attention of your friends. It is a magazine which appeals to all classes of citizens, well illustrated and brimful of interesting information.

* * *

As frequently testified to by our readers, the magazine is in a class by itself. It has no competitor. No matter in what business you may be, you have here presented a variety of subjects in which you cannot fail to be interested. This applies to both men and women, young and old.

* * *

Senator George L. Thompson of the first district, Long Island, who is one of the most industrious of the State senators, gives high praise to the magazine. He said recently: "I take several magazines at home but this is the one above all others which I find interesting and informative. It is the same way with Mrs. Thompson. She finds it interesting from beginning to end. I wish the *STATE SERVICE* magazine were in the hands of all of our citizens. They would have a better appreciation of what the State government is doing."

* * *

When you receive the *STATE SERVICE* magazine you are able to read every month all the vital happenings at the capitol relating to legislation as well as all the important political news throughout the State.

PERSONAL ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

*Gossip about well-known people in the State—what they are doing—
brief biographical sketches of employees and newspapermen at the capitol*

Byron R. Newton, collector of the port of New York, and who was at one time an Albany correspondent, adds to the stock of stories of that unique genius James Gordon Bennett. When the first mail airship was started from Belmont park, Collector Newton was one of the speakers to the assembly there. Collector Newton recalled to the listeners, many of whom had witnessed the scenes he referred to of the brave spirits who soared over Belmont park in the first aviation meet eight years ago, of the comparatively short period that had elapsed since Glenn Curtiss was training at Rheims for the Bennett trophy, which he won. Newton was a newspaper reporter in those days. "Ten years ago this morning," he said, "I sent to the New York *Herald* the story of the Wright Brothers' flight. Nobody believed that they could fly. Mr. Bennett cabled from Paris: 'Go down and expose this humbug.' Mr. Bennett was usually a good prophet, but singularly he had no faith in the Wright brothers. When the Wrights flew over our heads in the sand hills we correspondents stood there with cameras and not a shutter clicked, so dumbfounded were we. I telegraphed the story that the Wrights were really flying. When I returned to New York I found Mr. Bennett had suspended me for six weeks because I had put over an unpardonable fake."

* * *

Major J. Leslie Kincaid, judge advocate of the 27th division, whose home is in Syracuse, has been cited for the distinguished service order by Haig. Of all war honors conferred by the British army, the D. S. O. ranks second only to the Victoria cross, of which but 37 were granted during the entire war, in which it is said 8,000,000 British subjects took part. The V. C. is the most highly prized of all war decorations, and can be won only by personal risk of life on the field of battle, and with a full knowledge of the risk undertaken.

* * *

Walter R. Herrick of New York city, a former State senator, was named by Governor Smith commissioner of the new narcotic drug commission, created by the last legislature, to succeed Frank Richardson of Cambridge, N. Y. Mr. Richardson was appointed by Governor Whitman during the recess hence the appointment was not confirmed by the senate.

* * *

Governor Smith appointed Joseph A. Kellogg public service commissioner for the second district to succeed Jerome L. Cheney, whose term expired February 1. Mr. Kellogg has been legal counsel to the governor since January 1.

Lieutenant Lewis Cuvillier, former assemblyman from New York city, was a visitor at the capitol this month. It was Lieutenant Cuvillier who while in the assembly introduced the bill making it possible for New York State to have a negro regiment. The bill caused a storm of protest at the time but made it possible for the negro citizens of the State to show their bravery and efficiency in war.

* * *

Dr. John H. Finley, State commissioner of education, has returned from his second trip to Palestine where he has been since January as head of the American Red Cross mission.

* * *

Charles Delavan Burrus, one of the oldest employees in the service of the State of New York, died in his home at Albany, Saturday morning March 22, after a brief illness. Mr. Burrus, who was a civil engineer, was born at Watervliet, December 13, 1834 and, receiving his early education in the public schools of Watervliet and Troy, entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Following his graduation, Mr. Burrus was employed as a draftsman in the city engineer's office at Troy until 1865 when he resigned to accept a post as draftsman in the New York State canal survey of the upper Hudson and was later engaged on enlargement maps in the eastern division of the State engineer's department. In 1872 he was appointed an assistant engineer and later as division engineer's clerk which post he filled until 1876 when he resigned to become an assistant in the office of the city engineer of Albany. In 1879 Mr. Burrus reentered the State's service and was engaged as an assistant on the famous Adirondack survey and later as land clerk in the head office of the State engineer.

* * *

Henry Cuyler Parsons, formerly a civil engineer with the State engineering department, died April 5 at his home, 49 First street, after an illness of several years.

* * *

John Mitchell resigned as chairman of the farms and markets council. He still remains a member of the council.

* * *

Mrs. Charles B. Smith of Buffalo, wife of former congressman of that city, was appointed by Governor Smith a member of the State civil service commission to succeed Willard D. McKinstry of Watertown, Mr. McKinstry having resigned on account of illness. The salary is \$5,000 a year. Mrs. Smith is the first woman to be appointed on the civil service commission.

To date Attorney General Charles D. Newton is defending the constitutionality of four rate making statutes affecting the sale of gas in Albany, Manhattan, Kings and Bronx. The public utility corporations furnishing gas to consumers in these counties maintain they are unable to operate without a deficit at the rates fixed by statute. The Albany and Bronx rates are one dollar. In New York and Kings the rate is 80 cents.

* * *

Lieutenant Colonel Homer Folks, secretary of the State charities aid association, recently had a perilous voyage on the Aegean sea. In the course of the storm, Col. Folks was thrown from a couch in the smoking room and shaken up. The small steamer was so helpless in the high seas that for a while the ship's officers feared disaster, and when the ship did reach a port it was impossible to land the passengers for four days on account of an epidemic of influenza there. For four days the passengers subsisted on bread and cabbage. The ship finally found refuge at the Island of Sciathos, a mountain-sheltered harbor in the upper reaches of the Aegean sea.

* * *

Charles F. Rattigan, the new State superintendent of prisons, was born in Auburn, N. Y., November 13, 1865. As a young man he was a newspaper reporter and finally became editor and manager of an Auburn daily paper, owned by Thomas M. Osborne. When the late Judge John B. Riley was State superintendent of prisons, Mr. Rattigan was warden of Auburn prison. When appointed by Governor Smith to his present position, he was collector of the port of Rochester. He has been a student of penology for many years and is enthusiastic in his work. It is declared that Governor Smith has given Superintendent Rattigan a free hand in the management of the prisons.

* * *

Deputy Attorney-General Edward G. Griffin, who entered the army as a private and won a lieutenant's commission while at Camp Dix, was recently discharged and is again at his desk in the attorney-general's office. His specialties run from the civil service law to the graver questions of constitutional origin.

* * *

Lewis J. Conlan died April 4, in New York city, aged 84. He served in the State assembly from the 14th district, New York city, for two terms and in 1893 was elected justice of the supreme court. At the time of his death he was official referee of the supreme, surrogate and city courts. Mr. Conlan was born in Camden, Oneida county.

* * *

William Henkel, United States marshal under four presidents, for the southern district, New York, until 1915, died March 28, aged 60 years. For twenty-nine years he was Republican leader of the 12th assembly district and at one time was a member of the Republican State committee.

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, acting State commissioner of education, was the principal speaker at the dedication of the new State normal school, at Buffalo recently. He officiated at the installation of Professor Harry Westcott Rockwell, as principal of the school.

* * *

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State commissioner of health, has been granted six weeks' leave of absence by the governor, and is now in France. Dr. Biggs' mission is to aid in the establishment of an international Red Cross society.

* * *

Deputy Attorney-General T. Paul McGannon, prosecutes adulterators of food, misbranders of apples and other articles. When appointed chief of the agricultural bureau by Attorney-General Newton, Deputy McGannon was serving in the conservation bureau of the attorney-general's office.

* * *

Charles H. Dorn, secretary to State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis, is responsible for the following:
The soldier who learns, when from France he returns,
That a girl has his job, shouldn't harry her.
He should just let her stay pulling down good pay,
And in due course of time he should marry her.

* * *

John Mitchell, chairman of the State industrial commission and Commissioner Frances Perkins, were speakers at a luncheon in the Hotel McAlpin, April 5, given by the women's city club for Miss Perkins. The subject of both speakers was "The Function of the Industrial Commission in the New Industrial Era." Miss Perkins told of the work of the commission formed by the old labor department and of the new workman's compensation act, and spoke especially of the need of help by those who receive compensation for injuries. Illustrating she told of a boy who was slightly crippled. He was a bright boy, but became discouraged. He said he was hampered in looking for work because he could not get around as quickly as other boys and they reached the places he tried for first. There was danger of his settling down to live on his mother, and his small compensation if he did not receive moral aid and encouragement.

* * *

Royal Fuller was appointed by Colonel Greene, the new State commissioner of highways, as his secretary. Mr. Fuller was secretary when John N. Carlisle was at the head of the highway department.

* * *

Senator N. Monroe Marshall of Franklin county, is being boomed all over the State as a Republican candidate for State treasurer next year to succeed James L. Wells. Senator Marshall is a banker in Malone and says that he has not indicated in any way that he is a candidate for the State office.

Colonel Pearce Bailey was nominated by Governor Smith, chairman of the State commission for the feeble-minded to succeed Dr. Walter B. James, resigned. Colonel Bailey was recently discharged from military service. He is a well known specialist on mental and nervous diseases and professor of that branch in the college of physicians and surgeons, Columbia university.

* * *

John A. Dix, former governor of the State, was appointed last month as special examiner and appraiser and claims agent by Lewis Nixon, State superintendent of public works. The salary is \$5,000 a year.

* * *

Garry Farrell, secretary to Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican leader, makes this prediction: "No matter what action is taken by the legislature to enact laws to generate water power, William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the anti-saloon league, will remain the greatest water power of the age."

* * *

Four employees of the State engineer's and surveyor's department at Rochester, were in the thick of the fighting prior to the signing of the armistice, one of them having been killed in action with the 27th division.

Edgar M. Birdsall, engineering assistant in the State engineer's department was decorated by the Italian government for his services in the war. His work was that of a driver in the United States ambulance corps assigned to Italian territory. He drove his car constantly under shell fire for two days and was away from his section for seven days without food and very little sleep.

Charles E. Heydt, also assistant engineer in the department, did valued service in the ambulance company in gathering the wounded and carrying them back to "No Man's" land during fierce fighting on French ground.

George Yerkes, employed in the department prior to his enlistment, was killed September 29, 1918, while with the 27th division in the fighting which resulted in the breaking of the Hindenburg line.

James F. Larney, another assistant engineer was engaged with the famous "Lost Battalion" as aeroplane signaller.

* * *

William Barnes has resumed active management of the Albany *Evening Journal*, succeeding Oliver A. Quayle, who has been general manager and vice president of the Journal company for the last two years. The directors of the company have voted to abolish the office of vice-president, which under Mr. Quayle carried the duties of general manager. It was voted to place the duties of Mr. Quayle in the hands of Mr. Barnes. Although the report of the changes given out contained no details of future plans, it is said Mr. Barnes, who has passed most of the time during the past six years in New York city, will now make his home in Albany and will be in active management of the *Journal*, as well as of the Albany county Republican organization.

Edmund H. Lewis, who was third deputy attorney general until January 1, this year, is practicing law in Syracuse. His father, Ceylon H. Lewis wanted him to enter his law firm, but Edmund had decided to go it alone. He was a specialist in highway contract litigation while in the attorney general's office.

* * *

Attorney General Newton was recently advised that his son, George D. Newton, a lieutenant with the American expeditionary forces in France, has completely recovered from the effects of gas. While leading his company in an attack in the Argonne forest drive in the closing days of the war, Lieutenant Newton, who is just 19 years old, was gassed. He recently wrote his father that he was "as good as new."

* * *

Dr. B. R. Wakeman, of Hornell, state sanitary supervisor of Monroe county, was named an honorary member of the Rochester tuberculosis association at a meeting of the general committee at the Rochester club.

* * *

Harry C. Walker, lieutenant-governor of the State, was the guest of honor at the annual conclave of Temple Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, Albany, April 4. He was presented with an engrossed honorary life membership certificate.

* * *

Claude T. Dawes of the attorney general's office, is opposing Elon R. Brown in the Barcola case. The Barcola case involves the right of the State to include in net income, the amounts mercantile and manufacturing corporations pay the federal government in taxes. Several millions of dollars of State revenue are affected by this litigation. It was Mr. Dawes who wrote the brief in the famous Long Sault case, upon which the United States supreme court sustaining the contention of the State that the legislature was without the right to deed away the State's control over the Long Sault rapids in the St. Lawrence river, based its decision.

* * *

Captain Howard Osterhout, former private secretary to Francis M. Hugo, secretary of State, in a recent letter to the editor, says that he expects to arrive in New York, May first. He is with the American commission to negotiate peace and since the end of the war has been in many of the capitals of Europe. Readers of the magazine have been kept informed by Captain Osterhout of many of the important events in Europe.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of the governor, was the sponsor for the steel cargo steamship *East Side*, launched April 5, in New York city. The name was chosen because Governor Smith is a native of the East Side of New York. The *East Side* was built for the United States shipping board.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL GOSSIP

*Happenings at the capitol and among the politicians
of the State — Some of the big measures proposed*

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth addressed the annual meeting of the Lincoln league at Watertown in March. He opposed the league of nations as proposed by President Wilson. Other speakers were State Senator Frederick B. Pitcher, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo and former State Senator Elon R. Brown. Referring to the music of the band during the evening Senator Wadsworth said: "It was my greatest ambition to play the slide trombone but I have never realized it. I did, however, carry the front end of a bass drum in the Genesee Silver Cornet band on one occasion."

* * *

The proceedings of the Senate were enlivened one day last month by a humorous discussion of a bill introduced by Senator John B. Mullan of Monroe, designed to limit the labor of legislators to eight hours a day. The measure was offered as a satire on the number of bills dealing with working hours. Senator Bernard Downing of New York suggested that the bill be amended so that the legislature would "convene on the first Wednesday of January and adjourn sine die the following Thursday" as the work of the legislators in his opinion "was conceived in sin and ended in iniquity." Acting Minority Leader Boylan, remarked that he was grieved at the spirit of pessimism on the part of Mr. Downing. He proceeded at considerable length in an oration glorifying the beauties of optimism when his speech was brought to an abrupt conclusion by Senator Monroe Marshal of Franklin, who asked: "Will the gentleman pause while I take up the collection?"

* * *

John Pallace, Jr., of Brockport, N. Y., has been appointed collector of the port of Rochester to succeed Charles F. Rattigan, now superintendent of State prisons. It is a recess appointment and is subject to the approval of the next United States senate. Mr. Pallace was formerly State superintendent of elections and at one time was a member of the assembly from Monroe county.

* * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, oldest son of the late Theodore Roosevelt, announced definitely this month that he intended to enter politics. Mr. Roosevelt said he had been made no offer but that he was anxious to enter public life. "I only am anxious to do what work I may be called upon to do in my own State, in the State where my father was born, where I was born and where we have always lived. I believe strongly in the principles advocated by my father. I believe strongly in the principle of universal military service and I believe strongly in unadulterated nationalism."

(82)

The Binghamton Press recently contained an interesting article on the members of congress elected from that district. William H. Hill, former State senator, elected a member of congress last year, is the first Broome county man in thirty-two years, the last member from that county having been Stephen C. Millard. Since Mr. Millard completed his term, George W. Ray of Norwich, now United States judge, served fifteen years; John W. Dwight of Dryden served ten years and George W. Fairchild of Oneonta twelve years. Going back further into the history of the district, it is declared that the little village of Delhi, in Delaware county, sent twice as many men to congress as had Broome county. General Amasa J. Parker afterwards a resident of Albany, was elected to congress from Delhi in 1836. The late Thomas C. Platt, Republican leader of the State, was one of the members of congress elected from the district when his home was in Tioga county.

* * *

The legislature adopted resolutions thanking Rodman Wanamaker for affording the members and other State officials the opportunity of witnessing the great parade of the 27th New York State division, March 25. Senators Walters, Boylan, George L. Thompson and Downing paid high compliment to the three men in charge of the arrangements, Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Joseph E. Early and Harold J. Hichman. Senator Walters said the arrangement of the details was so perfect that there was absolutely no confusion in taking the large party to and from New York city.

* * *

Mrs. Luther W. Mott, of Oswego, wife of Congressman Mott, and Mrs. John Francis Yawger of New York, members of the Republican State committee, have announced that they will oppose the renomination of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, next year should he be a candidate.

* * *

The three principal tax bills in the legislature provide for a state income tax of 2 per cent on individual incomes, the proceeds to be divided equally between the State and localities;

An increase of the present 3 per cent tax on incomes of manufacturing and mercantile corporations, to 4½ per cent, and the extension of this tax to all business corporations;

(No deduction to be allowed to corporations or individuals for federal income or excess profits tax paid.)

A tax of 50 cents per \$100 on tangible personal property owned by individuals or partnerships, with a \$3,000 exemption for individuals, but no deductions for debts.

Governor Smith nominated Mrs. Martin H. Glynn as a member of the State board of charities for the third judicial district for a term of eight years, to succeed Benjamin Walworth Arnold, of Albany. The nomination was referred to the finance committee. In announcing Mrs. Glynn's appointment, Governor Smith spoke of the fine work that Mrs. Glynn had done for the charity organizations during the period of the war. Mrs. Glynn is the second woman to be named on the board.

* * *

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Klingman of New York provides for a bonus of \$50 to be paid by the State to each person of New York State who served during the world war in the military, naval or marine service of the United States.

* * *

An international conference on rehabilitation of disabled men has been planned to take place in New York. It will embrace the entire subject of rehabilitation from bedside therapy to placement in remunerative employment. Governor Smith has named the following members of the reconstruction commission as delegates from New York: Prof. Felix Adler, John J. Agar, Peter J. Brady, Alfred E. Marling and Arthur Williams of New York city; Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls and George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs.

* * *

Senator Gibbs of Buffalo introduced a bill providing an increase of 25 per cent for school teachers receiving less than \$2,500 a year; and 20 per cent on salaries between that figure and \$5,000 and fifteen per cent for teachers earning more than \$5,000. Senator Gibbs points out that this increase is necessary on account of the high cost of living occasioned by the war.

* * *

Dr. W. O. Stillman of Albany, president of the humane association, pleaded before the legislature for enactment of the Brush bill to provide dirt-stone side drives for horses on State roads hereafter constructed. Dr. Stillman said: "The usual State highway is very frequently exceedingly dangerous for horses and at times most seriously so. Every one of my horses have had frightful falls during the winter, especially on the State roads. All humanitarians will gladly welcome a plan whereby the animals will be safe and the farmers given a better opportunity to go to market."

* * *

The bill of Assemblyman Louis M. Martin to amend the constitution providing for civil service preference for war veterans of the civil, Spanish and world wars caused one of the most interesting debates during the session. Members spoke for and against the measure regardless of their party affiliations. Its opponents declared that the bill was specially designed to aid Spanish war veterans and that it would be an unfair discrimination against those who had been unable to go to war. The assembly passed the bill by a vote of 98 to 28.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Gasoline Tank and Pump, Laboratory Building, Division of Laboratories, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y., will be received by Dr. H. M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, State Department of Health, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, April 30, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3213. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, 1715 Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated: April 10, 1919.

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The resolution introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse appropriating \$50,000 to investigate Bolshevism was passed by both houses. In introducing it Senator Walters said: "The propaganda of Bolshevism is running rampant in this State. Support, financial and otherwise, is being given from day to day in such amounts as to cause grave concern and great alarm. I am informed, and the evidence exists, that many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been intercepted before they reached the sources for which they were intended. There exist in New York central bodies where anarchists, Bolsheviks and I. W. W's. may sit around a table and espouse a common cause. It is the duty of the legislature to use its office to exterminate these seditious influences."

* * *

Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb of the New York city traffic court endorsed the bill of Assemblyman Fearon of Syracuse which would make possible the prosecution of careless automobile drivers. Magistrate Cobb said: "The experience of Judge House and myself in the traffic court indicates that the principal gap in the law is the case where a person is injured by culpable negligence of the operator of an automobile. These offenders are customarily arrested by the police on a charge of felonious assault, and a hearing had in a magistrate's court, apparently under Section 242, Subdivision 3, which states: 'One who willfully and wrongfully wounds or inflicts grievous bodily harm upon another, either with or without weapon.'"

Nearly all the cities in the State, according to William P. Capes, secretary of the State conference of mayors, have increased the salaries of teachers more than \$3,000,000. Mr. Capes said that if the bill, still further increasing salaries, were passed, it would add \$7,000,000 more to the city pay roll.

* * *

The senate and assembly adopted a resolution to welcome the 77th division upon its return from France. A younger brother of Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, Democratic leader, was killed in action in France. He was a captain of infantry.

* * *

Under a bill by Senator Walters, the State college of forestry of Syracuse university is authorized to establish the Roosevelt wild life experiment station. It is designed to give free instruction in fish cultivation and in the raising of fur bearing animals.

* * *

The State food commission, created at an extra session of the legislature in the summer of 1917, ceased to exist when Governor Smith signed the Machold bill repealing the act establishing the commission. The powers heretofore vested in the State food commission are transferred to the farms and markets commission, and the activities of the food commission relating to farm employment agencies are transferred to the State industrial commission.



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THE A. P. W. PAPER COMPANY, DEPARTMENT S, ALBANY, N. Y.

Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, member of the assembly from Suffolk county, in opposing the Sunday baseball bill, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I rise to oppose this bill for the reason which I shall state. On the walls of the Albany law school there are painted in two languages these words:

"Law is the ordinance of God,
The science of truth,
The perfection of reason
And the method of Justice."

It is a matter of fact that all our laws are founded upon the ordinances of God as given in the ten commandments. And it has many times been said that if all our law books were destroyed and only the ten commandments were left to us we would still have all the laws which are really essential. Those who have made a study of the ten commandments realize that they are given in the order of their importance; and the fourth in the list of the commandments is the law which is assailed in this bill. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." We cannot, Mr. Speaker, have local option on the ten commandments.

The present Sunday laws of New York State are very liberal, not narrow. They permit of recreation so long as that recreation is not commercialized. In my home town one of our largest churches has a very fine athletic field and on Sunday afternoons great crowds gather there to play baseball. The law permits this because it is simply

and purely recreation. But our law rightly prevents a few people from commercializing this recreation for their own special profit. In accordance with the law of God, the law of our State says to those who would commercialize the Sabbath — "Six days you may labor, but on the Sabbath you must refrain from money making."

And it will be a sad thing, Mr. Speaker, for the children of New York State, if this body votes to take away from them the heritage of our Christian Sabbath, the heritage which was handed down to us from our fathers and which has been so great a factor in the upbuilding of our splendid American citizenship. To allow professional people to commercialize the Sabbath for their own profit is the first step toward the entire abandonment of our Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. Voltaire said: "There is no hope of destroying the Christian religion so long as the Christian Sabbath is acknowledged and kept as a sacred day." Because this bill is contrary to the Divine law, because it is opposed to the best interests of the people of New York State, I shall vote against it.

* * *

Senator Julius Miller of the 17th senate district, New York city, has a bill providing for State and county aid on a private treatment of poor persons suffering from tuberculosis. The bill carries an initial appropriation of \$1,000,000 with which to begin the work. The bill provides that the State pay one-third, the county one-third and the patient through himself or through funds supplied from other sources one-third of the care and treatment.



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NEWS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

Some of the activities of the heads of the State Government at Albany—Doings in the institutions in different parts of the State

Colonel Frederick S. Greene, State highway commissioner, appointed Paul Schultz first deputy highway commissioner to succeed H. Eltinge Breed. Mr. Schultz formerly held the position under John N. Carlisle. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

Major Irving V. A. Huie of New York, was appointed second deputy and Charles Van Amburgh, county superintendent of Broome county, as third deputy. Frederick A. Palmer, brother of United States Attorney-General A. Mitchel Palmer has been appointed assistant to First Deputy Paul Schultze. The salary of the two deputies is \$5,000.

* * *

George H. Whitney, deputy commissioner of narcotic drug control, delivered an address on that subject last month at the office of the New York city health commissioner. He said virtually every state in the union had been giving consideration to narcotic drug addiction during the last five years in an attempt to effect a cure by legislation. It is the purpose of the commission to work with the health department, physicians, associations and individuals whose honest purpose is to aid in solving the problem. "It is not the intent of the commission," said Mr. Whitney, "to hamper or annoy the honest physician or pharmacist in his practice, but it is our purpose and intent to weed out the unscrupulous doctor and druggist, the man who is not practising medicine but who is peddling dope and daily making new addicts."

* * *

The New York city education system is to be the subject of a rigid investigation by the State board of regents. The probe will be conducted by three members of the board of regents, the first time in the history of that body that regents have conducted an investigation. Heretofore all investigations have been conducted by staff members of the department, but never by the regents themselves. The regents who will conduct the inquiry are: Adelbert Moot, of Buffalo; William Nottingham, of Syracuse; and James Byrne, of New York. The action was decided at a meeting of the regents in Buffalo. The chief issue in New York city seems to be whether the board of education or the city administration shall control the school system.

* * *

Lewis Nixon, State superintendent of public works, announces that the operations of the federal government on the State canals during the coming season would be limited only to the use of government-owned boats, and that no attempt would be made by the government to control the operations of independent canal lines, nor to influence the basis of rates that any independent canal carrier may desire to establish.

(86)

The State council of farms and markets has ordered an investigation into cold storage plants in New York city and in other cities of the State for the purpose of determining what food is being held in these plants, the quantity and the time it has been in storage. While the investigation will concern all foodstuffs, meats will come in for special consideration. The council points out that there are some twenty large cold storage plants in New York city with capacity for storing meat and other foodstuffs estimated at nearly 25,000,000 cubic feet. The law provides that foodstuffs may not be kept in storage for a longer period than twelve months.

* * *

As a result of the bids received by the trustees of public buildings for razing the structures now on the site west of the State capitol, on which it is proposed to erect a new State office building, the State will receive for the material about \$14,000. The Eaton Wrecking Company and D. Hauser submitted the highest proposals. Razing of the buildings will begin May 1st, after which the foundation for the new building will be constructed.

* * *

Under a law passed by congress July 11, 1916, the national government appropriated \$75,000,000 to be distributed among all the States of the union which assented to provisions of the federal highway act. There has been allotted to this State from the amount the following:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917..	\$250,720 27
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918..	501,444 54
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919..	749,674 20
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920..	995,182 56
Allotment to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.....	1,243,978 20
Total.....	<u>\$3,740,995 77</u>

Each State is required to appropriate an amount equal to that accorded to it by the federal government.

* * *

Secretary of State Hugo is carrying on a campaign in an effort to decrease the number of automobile accidents at night, which result from glaring headlights. Lists of approved devices have been sent broadcast by Mr. Hugo and a warning issued through the newspapers to such automobilists as have neglected to properly equip their cars.

* * *

State Engineer Frank M. Williams and other members of the State canal board are preparing to dispose of the abandoned canal land. They have adopted the policy of selling the land in isolated parcels. Many of these parcels of land will make excellent sites for industrial plants.

Major General John F. O'Ryan has been appointed by Adjutant-General Charles W. Berry commanding general of the New York State Guard. This is the position held by General O'Ryan previous to his taking part in the world war.

* * *

Deer hunters caught by secret service agents of the conservation commission in wholesale violations of the State deer laws during the last hunting season, have already paid penalties to the commission aggregating over \$10,000, according to Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt.

* * *

Claimants whose property has been taken by the State for barge canal and highway purposes must be prepared to proceed with the trial of their claims upon reasonable notice or lose the interest such claims ordinarily would accumulate, according to a decision by Attorney-General Newton. Claims for land taken for canal and highway purposes total nearly \$150,000,000 and the ruling of the attorney-general, it has been estimated, will operate to save the State more than \$100,000 in interest charges.

* * *

The third annual dinner of the State departments bowling league was given at Keeler's restaurant Thursday, April 10. Those who delivered addresses were Charles B. Hill, chairman of the up-State public service commission, William A. Orr, former secretary to Governor Whitman, Eugene M. Travis, State comptroller, Augustus S. Downing, assistant commissioner of education and Colonel Frederick S. Greene, the new State highway commissioner, who was connected with the 77th division in France. Colonel Greene told of the heroic deeds of the division, especially in the Argonne forest.

One hundred and twenty attended the dinner. Prizes were given to the following four teams for finishing at the top: Education, comptroller, public service and excise. Individual prizes were given to John J. Waldron for high average; Charles E. Glynn, high three games, and Henry Gallien, high single game.

The committee which arranged the dinner included William M. Thomas, John J. Waldron and Hugh J. Kelly. James I. Wyer, Jr., was toastmaster and George D. Elwell chorister.

The board of governors of the league are: E. A. Curtis, William H. Thomas, Mark Graves, Hugh J. Kelly, Roy Finch, Henry Gallien, John A. Waldron, John J. Coleman, P. J. Brennan, E. J. Cordial, J. J. Bryan and L. C. Hart.

* * *

About 90 per cent of last year's automobile registration has already been handled by Secretary of State Hugo's automobile bureau. Mr. Hugo is now predicting receipts of six million dollars, or better, for this year.

* * *

This year's Legislative Manual, now available for distribution, contains a number of improvements including a map which shows the automobile registration by counties during the past year.

HIGHWAY WORK — Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.: Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1919, for the construction of highways in the following counties.

Albany.....	Approximately 1.45.
Chemung.....	Approximately 0.03.
Erie.....	Two highways — 5.26 and 5.78.
Fulton.....	Approximately 4.90.
Herkimer.....	Two highways — 3.84 and 5.57.
Oneida.....	Two highways — 5.15 and 5.74.
Putnam.....	Approximately 1.61.
St. Lawrence....	Two highways — 5.45 and 3.48.
Tompkins.....	Approximately 3.46.
Washington....	Approximately 5.40.
Wayne.....	Approximately 2.90.
Wyoming.....	Approximately 2.59.

And also for the following repair contracts:

Chenango.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Dutchess.....	One contract — reconstruction.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of the Division Engineers in whose division the roads are to be improved. The addresses of the Division Engineers and the counties in which they are in charge will be furnished on request.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "GENERAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS" on the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

HIGHWAY WORK — Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.: Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1919, for the construction of highways in the following counties:

Albany.....	Two highways — 1.36 and 4.10.
Chemung.....	Approximately 0.40.
Chenango.....	Three highways — 4.78, 5.57, 5.87.
Clinton.....	Approximately 3.34.
Essex.....	Approximately 4.95.
Fulton.....	Approximately 2.80.
Hamilton.....	Approximately 6.82.
Oneida.....	Two highways — 0.97 and 1.05.
Onondaga.....	Five highways — 0.96, 7.45, 2.37, 1.76, 3.75.

Oswego.....	Approximately 5.44.
Warren.....	Approximately 4.59.
Wayne.....	Two highways — 3.83 and 3.21.
Westchester.....	Two highways — 1.74 and 1.09.

And also for the following repair contracts:

Broome.....	One contract — reconstruction.
Hamilton.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Jefferson.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Onondaga.....	One contract — resurfacing.
Oswego.....	One contract — resurfacing.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of the Division Engineers in whose division the roads are to be improved. The addresses of the Division Engineers and the counties in which they are in charge will be furnished on request.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "GENERAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS" on the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

EDWIN DUFFEY,

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Commissioner.

County home defense committees throughout the State have been asked to co-operate with officers of the United States navy in getting qualified men to enter the navy steam engineering school for the training of engineering officers for transport and supply ships.

The necessary qualifications are: 21 years of age or more. Thorough ability and officer-like character. Must have had complete mechanical or electrical engineering course at certain recognized technical schools, or possess an education and experience adjudged to be the equivalent thereof. Ability to pass the physical examination for officers.

Applicants for enlistment in this service should communicate with Ensign C. L. McIntyre, assistant mobilization inspector, eastern division, No. 225 West Forty-second street, New York.

* * *

The present and future status of deer in New York State is exhaustively treated in a 32-page illustrated bulletin just issued by the New York State conservation commission, entitled "Whitetail Deer in New York, a Study of the Operation of the Buck Law," written by Warwick S. Carpenter, secretary of the commission. The publication of the bulletin is most timely, in view of a bill recently introduced in both houses of the legislature looking to the repeal of the so-called buck law. Under the terms of the buck law two male deer with horns at least three inches long may be taken by each hunter during the open season in the Adirondacks, but females must not be shot. The new bill proposes that hunters be allowed to take one deer of either sex.

* * *

A representative of the New York State college of agriculture who has just returned from the northwest, where he inspected hardy alfalfa for New York farmers, talked with numerous seed dealers there, and had ample opportunity to investigate conditions. He learned definitely that New York is considered a dumping ground for poor grass and clover seed. In this connection the college says that New York farmers will do well to purchase seed from reliable dealers only.

* * *

During the past summer the conservation commission secured the services of Dr. Henry B. Ward, head of the department of zoology of the university of Illinois, who is a specialist in the field of fresh water biology, as an expert to make a special study of water pollution in New York State from the aspect of aquatic life. He stated, as a result of his investigation, that the majority of cases of water pollution in New York State are injurious to fish life, but that definite remedies in each case can be learned only through assistance from competent biologists and chemists.

* * *

As a result of the tuberculosis survey recently held in Clinton county, the board of supervisors have appropriated \$1,200 and the necessary traveling expenses for a county tuberculosis nurse, for one year.

The State fair of 1919 will be the greatest in the history of the State, if the wishes of Lieutenant-Governor Harry C. Walker are carried out.

* * *

Road-building in Canada has taken a long step forward since the close of the war, due chiefly to the plan of the Dominion to give all returning soldiers who desire it an opportunity of working on roads and thus avoiding an oversupply of labor. Ontario has adopted a program of building 5,000 miles of improved highways, one of which will provide a new motor road for tourists from New York into the province. The Ottawa-Prescott road, running seventy miles from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence river, has been declared a main highway and will link up with the trunk road from Windsor to the Ottawa river, furnishing a pleasant route for New York motorists into those districts.

This road from Windsor to the Ottawa river will be 600 miles long, passing through London, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston. Another trunk route will lead from Hamilton to Niagara Falls, giving Detroit motorists almost a direct road to Buffalo.

* * *

The receipts of the State anti-saloon league total about \$20,000 a month and come from approximately 50,000 subscribers, Superintendent William H. Anderson announced. His announcement followed the introduction in the senate of a resolution to investigate his activities with a view to ascertaining if he had violated the law in failing to register as a legislative agent or "lobbyist."

* * *

A report has recently been received from the health officer of the Lake George health district which shows that 90 per cent of the insanitary conditions that were found on premises situated on Lake George during the sanitary survey carried on in 1918 have been corrected.

* * *

Dr. William G. Bissell, of the Buffalo health department, was one of a list of speakers which included Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts and Secretary Lane, of the United States department of the interior, at a union meeting of the leading agricultural organizations of Massachusetts, at horticultural hall, Boston, February 11th-14th. The meeting was under the auspices of the State department of agriculture, the Boston chamber of commerce co-operating.

* * *

The last current year was an extraordinary one in the management of the State's finances. Notwithstanding the unsettled conditions in the readjustment of the State's fiscal affairs following the close of the greatest war in the world's history, all the demands on the treasury for the support of government have been promptly met. The receipts from regular sources, supplemented by a direct State tax — almost entirely reserved for debt service — have been ample enough to meet the ordinary expenses, annual payments to the sinking fund and the annual bond interest.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

More than one hundred and fifty officials and employees of the State engineer's department attended the annual dinner and dance of the department at Kapp's hotel, Rensselaer, last month. Paintings showing the old and new barge canal and cartoons showing members of the department in familiar pose featured the decorations. The cabaret program, prepared by James R. Van Schoonover and Walter Ryan, contained many attractions. Those presenting the program were William Brower, Henry MacFarlane, Capt. J. M. Smelzer, Charles R. Walters, Miss Jessie Weller, Henry J. Richardson, T. R. Hazelum, L. D. MacCormack, C. B. Dunham, Parkes D. Wendell, John Schade, Thomas Bailey, and James Bell.

* * *

Daniel A. Hausmann, superintendent at Albany of the United States employment service, reports that nearly three-quarters of the men and women returned from military service seeking employment have been placed in positions. His experience is that returning soldiers are particular about the kind of position they will accept.

* * *

"A tract of land in St. Lawrence county, known as the Wanakena tract, consisting of 12,677 acres, has been approved for purchase by the commissioners of the State land board. The land is desired for the New York State forest preserve and will be added to it. Other tracts were also approved for purchase, including over 50,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill mountains. Prices to be paid for the land vary from \$1.25 to \$7.25 per acre, excluding such areas as were recommended for appropriation by the State, recompense for which will be decided by the State court of claims."

* * *

In its report to the legislature, the State board of charities calls attention to the enormous sum of money being expended in various sections of the State for charitable purposes. These amounts total more than \$38,000,000 annually for maintenance alone. The board predicts that the amount will continue to increase. It recommends the establishment of health insurance, the claim being that more than 78 per cent of poverty is due to illness. Industrial education is also recommended by the board.

* * *

Members of the international brotherhood of paper-makers, representing about 14,000 workers in the United States and Canada, have placed themselves on record as favoring the conservation of the water power of the State, the speedy completion of storage dams and the construction of water-power plants.

* * *

"The year's work against tuberculosis of the State charities aid association" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the association's State tuberculosis committee, which is co-operating with the State health department in organizing, co-ordinating and giving leadership and direction to the tuberculosis movement in New York State outside of greater New York.

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, acting State commissioner of education, was one of the speakers at the dedication of the new State normal school at Buffalo, March 28th. In the course of his address he said:

"For twenty-five years at least we have been wrangling over the virtues of the classics and the virtues of the so-called modern school. We never stood more in need of a study of the ancients than we do to-day. The free peoples of the earth owe their embarrassments of the last four years to their failure to note and to act upon the clear history of mankind.

"History must be taught not to perpetuate hate and prejudice, but to eliminate these pernicious influences from our national life, to develop clear thinking, to vindicate right and to promote justice. America has been one of the chief national offenders against this sound principle of historical teaching. The general effect of the teaching of history in our schools, which has been based upon the material contained in the majority of the textbooks on that subject, has been to build a barrier between Great Britain and America in their national feeling and respect for each other. Democratic institutions did not have their origin in America, but they have taken deep root in the hearts and affections of the American people and they have grown and developed here as in no other country. The Declaration of Independence is the foundation of the constitutional rights of the free men of America, but back of that great document is the English Bill of Rights, and back of that the great Magna Charta, which Englishmen compelled King John to grant them under seal seven centuries ago. Representative government, trial by jury, free speech, the right of petition and other inherent rights of free men were in operation in England for centuries before the American republic was established. The book of world history which records all these things must never again be closed. What we do to-day and to-morrow and in the years to come is, we now realize, predicated upon what we did yesterday and the day before and upon what our forefathers did in the years and the centuries that have gone before. The free peoples of the earth must never again be surprised through ignorance of the past."

* * *

The Hicksite Friends meeting-house, which had stood for nearly two centuries as a landmark in Westchester county, was destroyed by fire March 27th. Constructed in 1728, the structure was used as a hospital for American and British wounded during the battle of White Plains, in the revolutionary war, and Quakers secreted escaped slaves in the cellar during the civil war.

* * *

The *Star Bulletin*, published by prisoners in Sing Sing prison, acknowledges the receipt of seven Remington typewriters donated to the mutual welfare league of the prison by Mrs. Marshall Field. "Our classes in type-writing can now be mustered to their full strength," declares the acknowledgment, "and the volunteer teachers will work with an ever-increasing zeal in their self-imposed duty."



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TALK No. 4

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION EXAMINATIONS MAY 24, 1919

The State civil service commission, will hold examinations on May 24, 1919, for the following positions:

Comptometer operator, \$720 to \$1,200. Appointments of women are expected in the Albany office of the State industrial commission at \$900.

Junior electrical engineer, State architect's office, \$1,201 to \$1,500. Men only. Three years' experience required.

Junior assistant engineer (civil), grade 1, State engineer and highway departments, \$1,200 to \$1,440. Men only. Open to non-residents.

Engineering assistant (civil), State engineer and highway departments, \$720 to \$1,080. Men only. Open to non-residents.

District forest ranger, conservation commission, \$1,800. Requires experience in the Adirondacks.

Examiner, education department, \$85 to \$125 a month. Men and women with teaching experience. Lists will be established in the following groups only: Spanish; commercial subjects; music.

Specialist in mathematics, education department, \$2,750 to \$3,000. Men only who are college graduates and experienced teachers. Open to non-residents. No written examination.

Assistant bacteriologist, State health department, \$1,200 to \$1,800. Men and women.

Bacteriologist, State health department, \$2,000 to \$2,500. Men only.

Statistician, State industrial commission, bureau of statistics and information, \$1,501 to \$1,800. Men only.

Bridge designer, \$1,501 to \$2,100. Five years' experience required.

Inspector of equipment, public service commission, first district, \$901 to \$1,200. Men only with 6 years' practical car-house or car shop experience.

Junior accountant, public service commission, first district, \$1,201 to \$1,500. Men only, 20 to 30 years of age.

Junior electrical engineer, public service commission, first district, \$1,201 to \$1,500. Three years' training and one year of experience required.

Statistician, \$1,801 to \$2,400. Men and women. Two years' experience required.

Lock operator on electrically operated locks on barge canal, \$1,100.

Bath attendant, male and female, State reservation baths, Saratoga Springs. \$60 to \$90, without maintenance. No written examination.

Bookbinder, \$1,500. Open to residents of New York county only.

Janitor, \$600. Residents of Oneida county only. No written examination.

Clerk, residents of Erie county only.

Matron (cottage), State reformatory institutions for females, \$480 to \$600 and maintenance. No written examination.

Assistant physician, regular or homeopathic, State hospital service, \$1,200 to \$1,600 and quarters, board, laundry, etc.

Orderly (male nurse), department of health officer, port of New York, \$600 and maintenance. No written examination.

Guard, State agricultural and industrial school, Industry, N. Y., \$600 to \$720 and maintenance. Men only, over 20 years of age.

Orderly (male nurse), Erie county home, \$800 and maintenance. No written examination.

Chef, State hospitals and institutions. No written examination. Vacancy at Binghamton at \$100 per month and maintenance.

Physical instructor, State charitable institutions, \$50 to \$75 a month and maintenance. Women only. No written examination.

Assistant steam engineer, State institutions, \$720 to \$1,200 and maintenance.

Assistant electrical engineer, State institutions, \$720 to \$1,200 and maintenance.

Stenographer-Bookkeeper, Woman's relief corps home, Oxford, N. Y., \$720 and maintenance.

Application form should be filed on or before May 14, 1919. For detailed circular and application form, address: State civil service commission, Albany, N. Y.

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS

FINANCIAL CLERK — MORTGAGE TAX BUREAU, QUEENS COUNTY

Held March 1, 1919. Established March 14, 1919. Salary, \$1,500.

E. A. Maher, Elmhurst.....	82.60
Joseph F. Helg, Ridgewood.....	79.50
V. A. Klebaur, Woodhaven.....	77.10
M. J. Stack, College Point.....	76.60

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMIST — DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

He'd March, 1919. Established March 13, 1919. Salary, \$2,600-\$3,000.

Annie Homer, Listere Institute, Elstree Herts, Eng.....	95.00
Walter S. Davis, 278 Yates st., Albany.....	85.00
James T. Cusick, Ithaca.....	80.00
Katherine R. Collins, Cleveland, Ohio.....	75.00

SECRETARY AND BOOKKEEPER — STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FARMINGDALE, L. I.

Held January 25, 1919. Established March 15, 1919. Salary, \$1,500.

Alice C. Heath, Freehold, N. J.....	90.65
Nellie M. Starr, Farmingdale.....	88.70

ASSISTANT ACTUARY — STATE INSURANCE DEPT.

Held March, 1919. Established March 24, 1919. Salary, \$3,000.

M. Keys, Brooklyn.....	90.00
G. H. Hipp, 52 Jay st., Albany.....	88.00
S. C. Kattell, Worcester, Mass.....	86.00
L. L. Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.....	84.00
James Craw, Springfield, Ill.....	80.00

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND
ITS AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT,
ETC., REQUIRED BY ACT OF CONGRESS,
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(Signed) GEORGE D. ELWELL
Business Manager

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th
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[SEAL]

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Felix J. Quigley, Buffalo.....	93.21
Thomas Mangan, Buffalo.....	88.96
Thomas E. Scully, Buffalo.....	87.71
Edward J. Hewson, Lancaster.....	76.96

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Held March 1, 1919. Established March 24, 1919.
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A. G. Smith, 315 Madison ave., Albany.....	83.03
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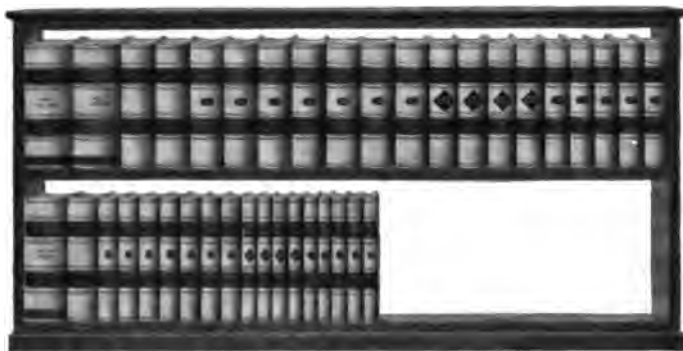
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND ITS AFFAIRS

VOLUME III

MAY, 1919

NUMBER 5

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ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE PEOPLE AT COST

*Conference of mayors had a bill introduced in the legislature patterned
after the plan in operation in Canada for the past nine years*

THE New York State conference of mayors caused to be introduced in the legislature a hydro-electric power bill to create a commission modeled after the plan of the hydro-electric commission of the province of Ontario, Canada. The sponsors for the measure were Senator Ross Graves of Buffalo and Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauqua county. The bill was passed by the senate and defeated in the assembly.

It provides for the creation of a non-salaried hydro-electric commission to consist of three members appointed by the governor from among the State officials. It is rumored by some of the advocates of the bill that the governor will appoint the lieutenant-governor, the State engineer and surveyor and the conservation commissioner. If this is done, the members will be Lieutenant-Governor Harry C. Walker, State Engineer Frank M. Williams and State Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt. It was first the intention of the conference of mayors to provide for a salaried commission, the chairman to receive \$6,000 a year and the other two members \$5,000. Governor Smith, however, was not in favor of a commission with salaries and pointed out that the work ought to be done by the present State officials.

The commission would act as an agency of the State in acquiring and utilizing the undeveloped water power of the State and all boundary waters available for power purposes; to develop and generate hydro-electric power therefrom, and to distribute, sell or lease it to municipalities, private companies or individuals for private use. It will, however, give preference to cities requiring power.

To carry out these purposes, the bill authorizes the commission to acquire by purchase or condemnation such lands, waters and other property as may be necessary. It provides also that any water rights owned by municipalities for power, domestic or sanitary purposes cannot be taken by the commission without the consent of the city. The power of condemnation is limited to undeveloped water power. The commission could not condemn water power now owned by companies but may acquire property of that kind by purchase.

Under the proposed law, a city may apply to the commission for electric energy for the use of the city and its inhabitants for lighting, heating, power and other purposes.

The commission is authorized to create and designate electrical zones and to furnish to any municipality, corporation or person



General view of the famous whirlpool rapids, Niagara river, below the falls. Enormous water power development possible here

making application a statement of the price for horse power at which the electrical current could be supplied.

Contracts may also be made by the commission with individuals and corporations within any municipality which has not entered into contract with the commission.

The price charged for current must be sufficient to cover the cost of producing and supplying it and for repayment to the State of any capital furnished and other expenses incurred by the commission. That is, the hydro-electric business of the State must be self-sustaining. To pay the administrative expenses for the first year; an appropriation of \$150,000 is authorized. The bill is one of the measures for New York State cities recently originated by the conference of mayors.

The provincial parliament of Ontario, Canada, created the hydro-electric commission there in 1906. When it began

operation of an electric power establishment it purchased the current from a private company generating electricity at Niagara Falls on the Canadian side. The commission constructed transmission lines to the principal cities in Ontario including Toronto, Hamilton and London as well as to intermediate points. Power is transmitted to the city line at cost by the province and the cities in turn are distributing it at cost to consumers. There are now considerably over 100 municipalities being supplied with electrical energy from Niagara Falls alone.

In the meantime, the hydro-electric commission purchased the Ontario power company from which it had been buying power. It has also undertaken the construction of a power canal known as the Chippawa-Queenston power development. This means the construction of a canal twelve miles long from Chippawa to the village of Queenston below the falls. This will increase

the net effective heads of water fall from 135 to 330 feet. Hence the power production by this plan on the Canadian side will be more than doubled. When completed it will be by far the greatest generator of electric power at Niagara Falls on either side of the river and will be owned by the province of Ontario. The estimated cost of the project is \$25,000,000.

The earliest agitation for public ownership in Ontario, which perhaps might be said to be responsible for the formation of the commission, was in 1900. In this year the board of trade of Toronto appointed a committee to investigate the problem of low-priced power, and the report was very favorable to public ownership.

In June, 1902, a meeting was held in Berlin, Ontario, (now Kitchener), at which many municipalities were represented. A committee was appointed to look into the

power question and to report at a meeting to be held in Berlin on February 17, 1903. At this meeting about 90 municipal and manufacturers' representatives were present, and their report on the use of "white coal" was encouraging.

The estimates of the cost of building transmission lines, stations, etc., were much criticised by opponents of the public ownership of utilities and enemies of the idea, but the lines were built at figures substantially below the estimated cost.

The first actual operation of the Niagara system occurred on May 18, 1910, when power purchased from the Ontario Power company was turned on to the Niagara transformer station. Berlin (Kitchener) was the first municipality to be supplied with power. This was on October 11, 1910, and the occasion was celebrated by a gathering of municipal representatives and eminent engineers



Beginning of whirlpool rapids, Niagara river, showing a section of suspension bridge between United States and Canada



American rapids above the falls, Niagara river, showing the outlet of the old cataract house power plant

from all parts of the country. Interesting addresses were given relating to the history of the hydro-electric project from the time of its inception to its successful issue, after which the energy was officially turned on.

The system expanded rapidly. Municipalities which were not supplied previous to the founding of the commission are receiving power at low rates. When the hydro-electric system was inaugurated in Toronto, the rates charged were 50 per cent lower than the rates in effect before the inauguration of the public system. Practically the same circumstances existed in other cities and in every case the customers reap the benefit.

In 1912 the consumption of power had risen so rapidly that the commission was able to make a substantial reduction in rates. New York State is rich in water power but the citizens who have been interested in the full development of this great asset as

a means of producing electric power and saving coal, have been unable to take any action because there has been no well defined policy for its development. For the last six or seven years bills have appeared in the legislature to in some measure follow the policy of the Canadian province. These, however, have all been defeated, sometimes in committee and at one time by a governor's veto. It was the purpose of what was known as the capital district hydro-electric bill in 1913 to enable the State to take advantage of the waste water in the barge canal produced at two dams near Schenectady known as the Crescent and Vischer's ferry. The bill passed both houses of the legislature but was vetoed by Governor Sulzer.

Officers of the New York State mayors' conference declare that the mayors will continue to support a measure like the Graves bill until it becomes a law.

A JOURNEY TO LITTLE COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Many of them nestled among the hills away from the beaten path are doing much for the Republic — Are improving but need more modern facilities

BY ASSEMBLYMAN LINCOLN R. LONG

New Kingston, N. Y.

Rev. Lincoln R. Long, author of this article, is the only clergyman who is a member of the legislature. He has also been a teacher and district superintendent of schools in his native county, Delaware. Mr. Long, therefore, knows from intimate experience what the little red schoolhouse means and what it is doing in the wilderness sections of America where the children have to travel long distances to little schools in the hills. Many of the prominent and most useful citizens in the United States are products of these elementary institutions.—EDITOR.



Lincoln R. Long

NO matter where you go in New York State, whether out in the open, more settled country or away back among the hills, everywhere you will see the "Little Red Schoolhouse." To be sure it is not always red for sometimes it is white,

sometimes yellow, sometimes green, sometimes slate color, and sometimes no color at all, but just plain weathered wood color. But whatever the color, it is everywhere present outside the towns. And if you take the trouble to count them you will find between seven and eight thousand of these little one-teacher rural schools.

I wish you could take a trip with me back into some remote valley of the Catskills or up on some high ridge where the snows stay late in spring and visit some of these little outposts of our educational system. If you have always lived in town I will promise you some real surprises and an insight into the way our country people live and do things. Will you go? I don't mean to see some

school just on the border of a large village or city but to see one or two of the "way back" schools where the children wear patched overalls, and sometimes rubber boots to school.

Well, jump into the Ford and we will try it. We will drive up this winding brook valley a few miles and just across an old covered wooden bridge we shall find a school that will tell you what we have in the back country. And, sure enough, it is red. So shut in is it by trees you might easily miss it altogether were you not watching closely, but when you stop you find a delightful little clearing close by a babbling brook, a most charming spot for the budding of young ideas and lives.

Now you are about to say that that doorstep is not really respectable according to your town ideas, but the children here are used to much rougher stones than that and do not mind. And, while it would not fit well into your town primness it is not so much out of place here in the wild country. Isn't it well worn and doesn't the doorsill tell of hundreds of little feet that have trod upon it, going inside to drink at the wonderful fountain of knowledge dispensed by the school mistresses of the hill country?

Just hang your hat on the vacant peg or hook so that you may imagine yourself a real pupil going to school and then we will knock at the inner door and present ourselves to the teacher inside. This entry which serves as woodhouse and cloakroom also, is, possibly, not wonderfully neat, for little feet in the rural regions carry much earth upon them, and after the bell rings at

that. The teacher will doubtless sweep it all out after school tonight. Anyway we shall hope so.

Oh, you expected to see the old pine board seats, didn't you? You will find very



*Rural school, near Margareville,
Delaware county, built 99 years ago*

few of them now. Since the advent of the district superintendent they have nearly all vanished and modern seats with proper desks just as you have in town have taken their places. And do you see that the girl teacher has a closed desk to sit behind when she is not working among her pupils? You see even the back districts begin to feel the spirit of progress. Well, sit over there and I will take this seat nearer the front. We will not allow the teacher to give up the single chair although she will urge it upon one of us. Not many back schools yet supply two.

Ah, I see you are looking at the slate blackboards. You didn't expect that, did you? Well, they don't all have them yet but very many do and this little school has as good as there is going. And ere long all the old wooden boards and the hylloplate will be gone and good slate will be in their places. And on the walls will be maps and by the teacher's desk a good globe as you see here.

Do you see that book case over in that cor-

ner? Let's go and take a look inside. Well, of all things, would you expect to find such modern children's books away back in this hill school? But here they are sure enough and just as good as the town children have to read and quite a number of them, too. And if you wish to understand it all you must get acquainted with Sherman Williams if you know who he is. And his Mr. Wiswell you will wish to talk with also, and besides that some of the district superintendents who have helped to bring these things to pass. And sometimes it has been the teacher more than any one else who has worked the miracle.

This is the story. Years ago the State began to encourage rural districts to buy books, maps and globes, etc., by offering to pay half the cost up to twenty dollars each year. First the book firms and map firms caught on to the idea and sent out agents who used to "work" the rural trustee, sometimes through his intelligence, and sometimes through his fear that his district might lose its public school money if he didn't buy books or maps or a globe. And so a start was made towards a library and map equipment. The drawback was that often the books sold were not suited to the pupils in the schools and the prices were always, "top notch."

Now things are different. While the omnipresent agent is still in evidence no books can be bought for which the State will pay half until a list of the books to be bought has been submitted to the school libraries division of the State education department at Albany for approval. And that is why you see such fine books in the rural libraries. To know all about it go to see Mr. Williams.

About the only real antediluvian article of furniture in this little country schoolhouse is the old box stove. Everything will be changed or remodeled but that remains the same. Rural folks appear to be wedded to the box stove for all time. It really is good to heat with and fires keep over Sunday in

them and all that; but, after all, they have had their day and ought to go. The pupils near them roast while the far away boy or girl freezes. By and by the last funeral for box stoves will be held and in place of it we shall have the jacketed, ventilating heater which takes in air fresh from out doors, warms it, send it all over the room and sucks out the foul air through the ventilating flue at the same time. All parts of the room are heated alike and comfort and health are promoted. You may find many of them in rural schools now and some day in all.

Have you been listening to the classes? Not just like a village school, is it? But there is a naturalness and freshness about it all that is rather attractive after all. Everything here depends on the teacher. Nowhere else is the saying that the teacher makes the school so true as in the rural district. In town the system holds up the teacher while the rural teacher must hold up everything. If she fails everything fails. She may not get the finish to her work but often she rivals her village sister in the profession and sometimes does really wonderfully good work. Education, training, personality — these three factors make the teacher and for the rural teacher the last factor is most important.

Once I drove a country farmer's daughter whom I had secured to take a school on a high, cold hill away, away back, twenty miles to get her to that school for opening time. Arrived there and no key. I climbed into the window to start a fire before searching for the key through the neighborhood and when I alighted from the sill upon the schoolroom floor the new teacher did the same. Do you wonder if she succeeded out there on "Beech Hill"? She is there yet and you should read letters written by one of her pupils to me when I was yet district superintendent. Ah, rural teacher back in the lonely mountains, putting your heart and

your soul into your work and into your pupil also, I take off my hat to you.

Well, it is recess and we will go. First note how enthusiastically the youngsters go through their "setting up" drills. I rather surmise that this teacher is something like my "Beech Hill" teacher. She seems to get things done with no friction. Outside we shall find some conditions not just to our liking. Farmer folk are not quite as thoughtful about sanitation and decency for their rural schools outside the main building as they should be. The department and the district superintendent are working at the problem and much improvement is being made and doubtless ere long the people will become aroused to the conditions that exist. It takes time to get people started but we are hopeful. But here is the Ford waiting for us.

There, you have seen a real typical rural school. The day is so well along that I cannot take you to any more and so you must imagine how the others are. Some will be better, some, worse. You will be surprised to find some schools quite near town not so well kept as some far back. And the reason will lie with the kind of folks and the kind of teacher. And possibly partly with the district superintendent.

It is quite wonderful what a little country girl teacher can accomplish in the way of



Where Americans are trained in Delaware county

school improvement when she gets at it. Some of them seem to have a real knack of management when it comes to handling country trustees. I knew one once who coaxed from her trustee a real slate board for her bit of a schoolhouse when the superintendent didn't even dare to suggest it since the district was very poor. But you know how persuasive some women can be if they try. And if they stay in politics we shall find it out still more.

What is the State doing for her rural school? Well, I will tell you. To every district which has taxable property valued at twenty thousand dollars or less the State gives two hundred dollars. Above twenty and not above forty thousand dollars they get one hundred and seventy-five dollars; from forty to sixty, one hundred and fifty dollars; and above sixty thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. If a bill by Assemblyman George R. Fearon of Syracuse, which is now in the hands of the governor, becomes a law quite a bit more money will be given to these schools only it will be in a more evenly graduated scale. Districts as low as ten thousand dollars will get four hundred dollars a year, the payment dropping five dollars for each additional thousand dollars of assessed valuation. In this way the weaker will get most but the bill is so

drawn that every district will get a good increase and no district will receive less than two hundred dollars in the aggregate.

The State also pays any school of more than a single teacher, one hundred dollars for each additional teacher. Mr. Fearon's bill adds fifty dollars to this so that small villages as well as all graded schools, large villages and cities will be helped very much by the addition. New York city alone would profit by this bill by more than a million dollars.

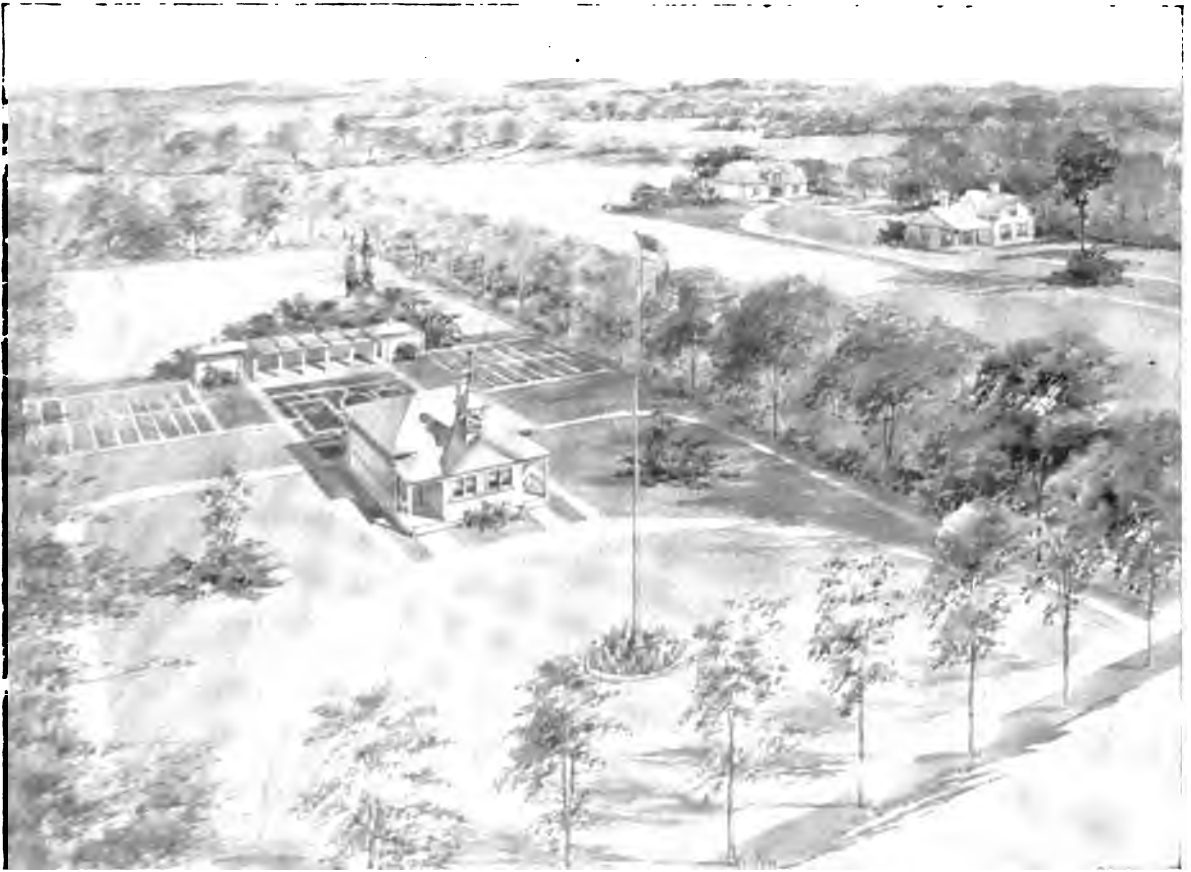
There is still another way in which the State aids its schools. To every academic school it gives one hundred dollars a year. The bill referred to would make this two hundred dollars for each year of high school work carried or eight hundred dollars for a full high school. If you wish to know how this helps your village or your city just subtract one from eight if you have a high school and you will see that seven hundred dollars more money comes to your school each year.

And still another way. Now the State pays to every high school twenty dollars a year for every non-resident high school student who comes in from outside of town to school. The bill named would double this, so if your high school was paid one thousand dollars last year by the State for tuition, this year it would receive around two thousand dollars. The State of New York means to have every boy and every girl have a chance to get a high school education at least. Last year about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid out for high school tuition by the State. Pretty good isn't it?

Well there, how I have wandered away from the country school, haven't I? But I wished you to see how the whole school system was tied together. The rural boy or rural girl slips into town and attends high school, goes on, perhaps, and gets the same culture as the town boy or town girl. The



Barkabone school, near Union Grove, Delaware county



A suggested arrangement of ground for a district school

little backwoods stream helps to fill the great ocean.

Now we will crank the Ford and hurry down the winding brook for the rays are well aslant and night will be coming. I hope you feel very sympathetic towards our rural schools and that you realize just a bit the wonderful unity of the school system of our State. And also I wanted you to get an idea of how much our State pays for the education of its children. And I said nothing of the large sums paid for physical training either. And I didn't mention the millions which go to the cities if the last bill passed at the recent session is signed. I do not mean the bill I mentioned above but another one still.

Where will all the money come from? Well, you give me as much as folks spend

for joy rides and chewing gum and I will run the schools all right. Oh, yes, I believe in joy rides and have no "kick" on chewing gum; I just wanted to tell you that we get money easily enough when we have something worth while to use it for. And when we think of the men and the women who got their start in our rural schools and in our village schools and in our city schools and of what they have done for the country, it seems to be worth while, doesn't it?

Next time I will take you to "Beech Hill."

"You are an hour late this morning, Sam," said an employer to his negro servant.

"Yes, sah. I know it, sah. I was kicked by a mule on my way, suh."

"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam."

"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't have if he'd only have kicked me in this direction, but he kicked me de other way."

MRS. STANTON OUR PIONEER SUFFRAGIST

Born in Johnstown and began her crusade in Seneca Falls more than 70 years ago, when the people were violently opposed to votes for women

By Miss JANET COWING

An old friend of the Stanton family

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who died in 1902 aged 87 years, was a world-wide character as the American pioneer in the great movement for woman's suffrage. Few people know that her early home was in the little village of Seneca Falls in New York State. Here she reared her family and began to agitate for woman's rights at a time when the mere mention of those words inflamed the populace often to violence. She lived long enough, however, to see the cause to which she devoted her life on the eve of triumph. This article by Miss Cowing throws an interesting light on Mrs. Stanton's life in Seneca Falls, where she called the first woman suffrage convention in 1848. Seventy years later women in New York State voted for the first time.—EDITOR.

A LETTER of congratulation written by a Seneca Falls friend to Mrs. Stanton on her eightieth birthday brought a reply in which she said that the "years spent in Seneca Falls were the happiest in my life."

What busy years they were, too! Not only filled with the public affairs of the times but with household cares and duties of a large family. She was the mother of three children when they came to Seneca Falls and four children were born here and the mother of five sons and two daughters would not find time hanging heavily on her hands.

This is not an article on her public life, which is so well and generally known, but a little sketch of her as an inhabitant of our village.

To go back for a beginning. She was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, N. Y. Her father was Judge Daniel Cady and her mother Margaret Livingston Cady.

Daniel Cady was one of the grand men of his time. A man of commanding personal presence, with features that indicated character and intellect of the highest order.

He was a lawyer whose logical reasoning was irrefutable, a jurist whose decisions were never assailed, a man of marvelous justice and disinterestedness, always seeking at the family altar counsel of the great teacher who spake as never man spake. He moved as a giant among men. He was urged to canvass a political convention for the nomination for attorney-general. He replied, "If the nomination is offered me I will accept it, but I will not ask for it." Such a man was Judge Cady.

On a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Stanton, at Seneca Falls, he attended the Presbyterian church. Those who saw him there never forgot that face with its expression of dignity, benevolence and kindness. He made it a rule that his family should attend church regularly.

Elizabeth Cady was married on May 1, 1840, to Henry Brewster Stanton, an anti-slavery orator who later earned repute as a lawyer and editorial writer. They took ship for Europe a few days later. The main object of the trip was to attend a convention in London for the promotion of the anti-slavery cause throughout the world but they also went "the beaten track of a tourist" for six months. In London, Mrs. Stanton met Lucretia Mott and this meeting had a wonderful effect on her after life.

On returning to America Mr. Stanton completed his law studies and began the practice of law in Boston, where, with his wife and family, he resided for five years. The east winds, affecting his throat, drove him to look for an inland climate. Accordingly he transferred his household and busi-

ness to Seneca Falls in the State of New York in 1847. This village was then, as now, a manufacturing place and Mr. Stanton was soon the attorney for some of the large concerns, the Cowings, Goulds, Silsbys and others.

No article, however, would be complete without reference to the convention at Seneca Falls in 1848 which was called, as the advertisement phrased it, "to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition of woman." Nothing was here said of woman's political condition. It was called by Lucretia Mott, Martin Wright, Mary Ann McClintock and Mrs. Stanton, but not one dared sign the call. Although the word political was not in the call, she meant that women's political rights should be brought before the meeting. Her husband had drawn up for her extracts from

laws bearing unjustly against woman's property rights and he was thunderstruck when she showed him her proposed demand for the ballot. He remonstrated with her and begged her to abandon her purpose but it was of no use. He declared he would not enter the chapel during the session. (The writer has been told that Mr. Stanton was present although it has been stated he was not.) Even Lucretia Mott said, "Lizzie, thee will make the convention ridiculous." Mrs. Stanton has said that she found only one person

among the delegates who was willing from the first to help her. This was the brave Frederick Douglas.

It is attributed to her tact and enthusiasm that the convention adopted her declaration and resolutions.

The convention excited the laughter of the nation. Some of the newspapers treated

it with derision and others with indignation. Even some of the delegates who had signed requested in a few days that their names be expunged. People asked each other, "What sort of creatures could those women at Seneca Falls have been?" Their own relatives and friends, who knew their personal virtues, became critics. Judge Cady, on hearing of what his daughter had done, fancied her crazy and immediately journeyed to Seneca Falls to learn for himself whether or not that brilliant

brain had been turned. Mrs. Stanton's sister, who was visiting her, also signed and it is said her husband took her away. He would not leave her under "such influences." It was even said the convention was called by cross old maids to air their grievances but all of the committee were married women.

Elizabeth Cady became a champion of women long before she was herself a woman. In her father's office, she heard many sad complaints, made by women, of the injustice of the laws. She would appeal to her father,



Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

to help them. He showed her "the laws" which prevented him. The students in the office, to amuse themselves, would always tell her of any unjust laws which they found. She marked them and decided to cut them out of the books. Her father heard of this and explained to her how laws were made and unmade at Albany, and that she would have to go there to get them changed.

From Seneca Falls Mrs. Stanton started in 1854 to carry out her father's advice. On her journey to Albany she stopped at Johnstown to see her parents. Judge Cady was horrified; his daughter to speak before the legislature, a thing no woman had ever done before. He was very conservative. He pleaded with her not to do this thing; he urged his age, the disgrace she would bring on the family. He tried to offer her the deed of a house she had been wanting. She resisted and in the end he worked with her over her speech giving her examples of injustice far worse than those she had cited.

The house they lived in on Washington street, Seneca Falls, had been a boarding and day school for boys kept by an Episcopal clergyman. Indeed at an early day one of the finest, most attractive residences was on the corner of Washington and Seneca streets overlooking the mill and commanding a fine view of the river. There Henry B. Stanton and his talented wife, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, entertained in a generous, princely way many of state and national reputation. William H. Seward, who was governor and United States senator before the civil war, often came to Seneca Falls from his home at Auburn and visited Judge Sackett. When the senator visited the judge, Mr. Stanton was generally called in, and sometimes the young people of the village were invited. Often when the senator came to Seneca Falls he had a free-and-easy round of fun.

Mrs. Stanton was very generous and kindhearted and, as is usual with people of

that disposition, was very much imposed upon. She was very human, too, and protested vigorously both personally and in the columns of the *Lily*, a temperance paper, when it was proposed to change the old red mill below the hill into a distillery "putting a nosegay there for her enjoyment."

They entered in the social affairs of the village for we find Mr. Stanton's name as a member of the committee of arrangements for the "Grand Inauguration Fete on Tuesday Evening, October 14th, 1851," to celebrate the opening of Conklin's Union Hall.

The children attended Sunday school and took part in the Christmas entertainments and other festivities.

Dances and parties were frequent. A friend tells me that she and her sister attended dancing school with Mrs. Stanton's two daughters. One week Mrs. Stanton would hire a hack to take the children to the hall on State street and the next time her mother would order the hack.

The *Lily* appeared in Seneca Falls in January, 1849, edited by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer. It was a paper 12 by 15 inches, four pages or twelve columns at 50 cents a year. The *Lily* stood solely for the temperance cause and pure literature.

It was some six months after the first issue of the *Lily*, when one summer day Mrs. Stanton called and introduced herself, saying she was highly pleased with the *Lily* and would be glad to contribute articles to its columns. The offer was gladly accepted, and soon articles appeared over the name of "Sunflower." At first they treated of temperance but soon discussed the question of woman's rights. Later, the *Lily*, stood for temperance, pure literature and woman's rights. In 1851, Mrs. Bloomer was the means of bringing Mrs. Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony together. Miss Anthony was a contributor to the *Lily* and came to this place to attend an anti-slavery meeting,

and while here was the guest of Mrs. Bloomer, who called with her upon Mrs. Stanton. The acquaintance grew rapidly into friendship. Miss Anthony afterwards visited Mrs. Stanton.

To anybody who has known Miss Anthony's zeal for woman suffrage it may be surprising to learn that there was ever a time when she was filled with laughter at the new reform, and had to be argued with before she was persuaded to become a suffragist. But so it was. Mrs. Stanton's pronouncement at Seneca Falls originally seemed to Miss Anthony as ridiculous as it did to Mrs. Mott.

Mrs. Stanton was not so strict about attending church as her father nor did she bring up her family that way. The daughters were expected to piece their blocks on Sunday as well as week days, which was an almost unheard of thing in those days.

She had joined the Presbyterian church in Johnstown but is quoted as saying, "I was

never happy in that gloomy faith . . . it was no comfort to me to be saved with a chosen few." She attended the Episcopal church in Seneca Falls. According to report this happened in this way. She was walking one Sunday with one of her sons and he said, while passing this church, "Mother, let's go where the man wears a nightgown." They went in and she liked Dr. Guion's sermon so well that she and her family made that their church home. Mr. Stanton often attended the Presbyterian church. It was said that he became very much interested in Dr. Finney's preaching while away on a business trip and wrote her of his interest, to which she is said to have replied, "Oh, anything for a change." It was rumored that she was a Unitarian. It was whispered that she was an atheist, but there seems to be no foundation for any such report. She seems never to have lost her faith in God, as the following poem testifies. She wrote



Home of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton during her residence in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

this when two of her boys were going to war in the Civil War and she said she wished the others were old enough to go.

AT PARTING

By ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

'Tis hard, beloved, to say "Adieu "
And see you march away,
But what true woman in the land
Has heart to bid you stay.

'Tis hard to see the pride and flower
Of every loyal State
Going from true and certain love
To meet *uncertain* fate.

But while we cannot stay our tears,
We'll hush our wild alarms,
And put the treasures of our heart
From out our tender arms.

We did not know until today
What love our flag had won,
When we can give our gallant men,
The best beneath the sun.

But God's deep love outrunneth ours
In sweet and gentle care,
And His great mercy hath the power
To find you everywhere.

And He alone will help the right,
Have pity on the wrong,
And in the awful field of fight
Make you and keep you strong.

June 7, 1861.

The following is quoted from a letter of Gerritt Smith Stanton to a Seneca Falls friend:

"I will never forget the day the Confederates fired on Fort Sumter. There was the usual crowd at Skidmore's billiard saloon. All the young bloods and an occasional solid citizen congregated there. Mr. Skidmore was the first man at Seneca Falls, except the operator, to hear the news. On receiving the news the little man ran through the rooms announcing the fact that the stars and stripes had been fired upon and telling everyone to get his musket out. There was a strong copperhead element in Seneca Falls which was doing some growling towards the government and sympathizing with the South, but when the news of the attack on the American flag at Fort Sumter was announced, the copperheads, sore-heads, swell-heads and all kind of heads arose as one in defense of the government."

It is said that Horace Greeley said to Mrs. Stanton during the civil war, "Madam,

the bullet and the ballot go together. If you want to vote, are you ready to fight?" "Certainly, sir. I am ready to fight just as *you* have fought — by sending a substitute."

Mrs. Stanton was independent in politics. She said there was little to choose between the Republican and the Democratic parties, since she was disfranchised by both. "One party fails at one point and one at another. In asking your suffrages — believing alike in free men and free trade — I could not represent either party as now constituted."

Mr. Stanton was a Republican and at the presidential campaign in 1856 one of the boys (then about eleven years old) went around Seneca Falls with other Republican boys and collected money enough to buy a Freemont and Dayton flag.

Mr. Stanton was a State senator in 1850 and 1851. He and a number of other senators, in order to defeat a proposed act relating to the canals of the State which they deemed objectionable, resigned and appealed to their several constituencies for re-election as a justification of their course. The canvass was a heated one. Gerritt Smith, well known in abolition days, took a hand in the contest against Mr. Stanton's re-election, declaring that the resignation of the senators to defeat legislation by breaking up a quorum was in principle revolutionary. A man who was present at the meeting remembers he said he hoped Mr. Stanton would find it harder work to get back to the senate than it had been to get away. (He was, however, re-elected by a majority of one vote which was dug up in Italy Hollow in Yates county). Gerritt Smith was a cousin of Mrs. Stanton.

In personal appearance Mrs. Stanton was fine looking, medium height, rotund of figure, with fair complexion and bright, sparkling blue eyes. She had fine white teeth and smiled frequently. Her hair was beautiful, being abundant and naturally curly. It is said she was very proud of her hair and took

great care in arranging it. Her manners were genial and courteous, at home in the simplest cottage or in the finest residences of the nobility of England.

Her appearance was so striking that even a child was impressed by it. A neighbor of mine tells me that when she was a little girl there was a party at her cousin's beautiful home on Cayuga Lake shore (The Cobblestone). It was peach time and she was given a plate with the largest and finest peach on it and sent into the parlor with directions to hand the peach to the most beautiful woman there. She gave the peach to Mrs. Stanton. She also remembers that Mrs. Bloomer was at this party and wore one of the costumes that she was advocating that women should wear. Another lady remembers being at a party where Mrs. Stanton wore a black velvet gown, her only ornament being a large diamond pin, and that Mrs. Stanton was very much admired.

Mrs. Stanton wore her dresses quite short. It was in the days of low neck dresses and trains. When some one remonstrated with her about her short dress, she said that if the other women pulled theirs up where they belonged they would be as short as hers. Also on being called immodest for making speeches in public, she replied it was much more immodest to appear in public in the dresses some of her critics wore.

The Bloomer costume was first worn here in Seneca Falls by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of a congressman, who was here on a visit to her cousin Mrs. Stanton. A few days after Mrs. Miller's arrival, Mrs. Stanton came out in a dress of the same style. A few days later Mrs. Bloomer

donned the new costume and in the next issue of the *Lily* announced the fact to her readers. Later she says, "I had no thought of fully adopting the style, but as soon as it became known that I was wearing the new dress, letters came in by the hundreds, asking questions and wishing patterns. I had gotten myself in a position I could not recede from even if I had desired to do so. I continued to wear the costume six to eight years, while I remained in active life. I found it light, comfortable and convenient, and in all my travels I met with nothing disagreeable and unpleasant."

Mrs. Stanton believed in outdoor exercise. Her children went roaming round the neighborhood. She thought women could by care and exercise make and keep themselves vigorous and strong. She set them an example. She for a time took regular walks to Cayuga Lake, two miles, and back, sometimes before breakfast. She made herself acquainted with many of the people, talking freely with the farmers along the road. She regarded sickness as a crime, since it is an evidence of a violation of some physical law and said "that she hoped and believed the time would come when people would be as

much ashamed to admit that they had headache or indigestion as they would be to admit that they had committed theft or told a lie." Her own health was perfect.

Four of the five sons studied law, but one of them admits "As a boy I longed to be a conductor on the New York Central. Seneca Falls was on the main line then. There were no tickets in those days . . . and all the pockets of the conductor jingled with silver, and bills of all denominations



Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, friend of Mrs. Stanton at Seneca Falls, originator of the bloomer costume

were wrapped around his fingers," which only proves the ambitions of youth to-day are like those of an earlier day.

Her public labors and efforts were not confined to one idea. She had striven for the abolition of slavery — for temperance — for co-education of the sexes — for working day of eight hours — for international arbitration and peace — for free trade besides her work for woman suffrage and other pressing reforms of the day.

Public efforts did not take all of her time, as indeed we wonder where she found time for any work outside of her home for we are told that she was busy with her babies, her flowers, preserves, clothes and music and could discuss these as well and as interest-

ingly as the themes that were attracting public attention.

When the Stantons moved away from Seneca Falls they sold a part of their furniture. At the sale Mr. Harvey Benham bought the piano for his daughter Lois, afterward Mrs. I. Y. Larzelere. The piano is now in the house of Mr. Larzelere (formerly assemblyman from this county) on the lake road. It is an old piano, made by T. Gilbert and company of Boston. It is in a case of French walnut. It has a melodeon attachment and makes good music yet.

In closing let me quote, "Mrs. Stanton was an object of affection to one class of her countrywomen, of aversion to another, and of curiosity to all."

WIDOWS' PENSION LAW IS A SUCCESS

Enacted in 1915 after bitter opposition the new plan of helping widows to educate and care for their children is working satisfactorily

BY ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN G. McCUE



Martin G. McCue

WHEN it was first proposed in the legislature five or six years ago to enact a law by which the counties of the State might assist widows to educate their children at home, great opposition developed in all sections of the State.

There was nothing strange in this opposition, it is true, because all new ideas encounter prejudice.

In substance, the law as now enacted makes it possible for the board of supervisors in each county of the State to appropriate money, to be administered by a commission,

to enable dependent widows with children to educate and care for these children at home. This plan obviates the necessity of sending the children to institutions.

The law has been in force now in New York since 1915. I have just received reports from various parts of the State of what has been done under the measure. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 6,303 widows with 19,034 children received relief from the public amounting to approximately \$3,000,000.

In the city of New York, where a provision in the city charter prohibits the granting of relief in the homes of the poor, quite contrary to the custom in all parts of the State, 4,856 widows with 14,911 children were given assistance in 1918 at a cost of \$1,694,843. This was accomplished

at the very low overhead charge of \$56,450 or less than three and one-third per cent of the entire amount.

Since the law went into effect thirty counties of the State and the city of New York (comprising five counties) have provided for boards of child welfare as required under the law. The county of Schenectady is the only county, having within its borders a city of any size, which has not granted the board of child welfare any money to carry out the provisions of the act.

For the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the New York city board expects to disburse for relief under the act, approximately \$2,000,000.

I am familiar with the work of the board in New York city and know that the work has been honestly and efficiently done and that every member and every employee is imbued with a high spirit of loyalty and devotion to the work in which they are engaged.

Under the old plan, the unfortunate widow, with little means of support, was compelled to send her children to institutions. This was costly to the State and what is worse, humiliating to the self-respecting mother. The great argument for the present law, which I had the honor of introducing and urging in the assembly, and which Senator William H. Hill introduced in the senate, was that it would enable widows to keep their children at home and at the same time supervise their education. Not only have thousands of children been kept out of institutions, homes kept together and family life continued, but thousands of widows and their children have been saved from the dangers of undernourishment leading to the hospital for the care of victims of tuberculosis and like diseases arising from poverty.

I earnestly hope that some time in the very near future the scope of the child welfare law will be enlarged. Perhaps the title

may be changed to that of the general welfare law and that the county boards throughout the State will be given broad powers so that they can grant relief direct to all the poor of the State who would otherwise be sent to institutions.

The first real step forward in the fight to enact a child welfare, or as it is more commonly known, a widows' pension law in the State of New York, was made in the year 1913, by the adoption of a resolution in the legislature providing for the creation of "The New York State commission on relief for widowed mothers."

The resolution empowered the commission to investigate the advisability of granting allowances from public funds to dependent widows with children, and instructed the commission to make a report of its findings to the legislature of 1914.

The commission was composed of the following members:

Aaron J. Levy, chairman; E. Frank Brewster, Frederick S. Burr, Hanna B. Einstein, Anthony J. Griffin, William Hard, John D. Lindsay, Sophie Irene Loeb, Martin G. McCue, Henry W. Pollock, James M. Rozan, Dr. William Sirovich, Ralph W. Thomas and Ansley Wilcox. Robert W. Hebbard, at that time secretary of the State board of charities, volunteered to assist the commission in the work, and his services were of the greatest possible value.

The commission held public hearings in the principal cities of the State and listened to all who appeared, both for and against the proposed law. Some of the commissioners also visited other States where child welfare laws were in operation, seeking information, and one member of the commission, Sophie Irene Loeb, visited several countries of Europe, to study the question there.

As a result of the study and deliberations of the commission, a bill was introduced in the legislature during the latter part of the session of 1914. In the senate the bill was

introduced by Senator Anthony J. Griffin and in the assembly, by the writer. The bill was passed in the assembly with but few votes in opposition, but failed of passage in the senate because the assembly bill did not reach the senate until the closing hours of the session. Under the rules of the senate, it was necessary to have unanimous consent to consider the bill at that time; unanimous consent not being granted, the bill was dead for that year.

In 1915, the measure, slightly amended, was once more introduced, in the senate, by Senator William H. Hill, and in the assembly, by the writer. The opponents of the measure began at once to show their opposition. Led by the representatives of many private charitable organizations of the State, they developed both open and secret opposition of the most bitter kind.

The members of the legislature were told that the whole proposition was unconstitutional, that it would pauperize the people, that it was paternalism of the most socialistic kind, that vicious politicians would take political advantage of such a law and finally, that it would be impossible to secure honest and efficient public servants to administer the law.

A public hearing was held on the bill in the assembly chamber in the capitol, and the friends, as well as the enemies of the proposed law, came to Albany in great numbers, from all parts of the State. The supporters of the bill fairly smothered the opposition at the hearing.

Never in the experience of the writer has the assembly chamber been graced by such a gathering of brilliant, intelligent, eloquent, public spirited citizens as appeared.

I can remember with much pleasure, the wonderful, the brilliant address of Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, in which she detailed her experiences in Europe while investigating the care of poor widows with children there, and the eloquent and humane appeal, straight

from her mother's heart, delivered by Mrs. Hanna B. Einstein.

Judge Cornelius F. Collins of the court of special sessions of the city of New York told in his wonderful way, how his experience on the bench and in the big brothers movement, plainly showed the need of such a law. Assemblyman Frederick S. Burr, a member of the commission appointed to investigate the question, was there and gave eloquent testimony of his belief in the measure. Judge Aaron J. Levy, always eloquent, ever brilliant, but never more so than on that day of days, gave his full support to the bill.

At this hearing, for the first time in history, the motion picture was used to advance an argument before a legislative committee, by a complete moving picture outfit, showing on a screen, draped over the speaker's desk, "The Silent Plea."

The measure was passed in the senate without a vote in opposition, and in the assembly, after a long debate, with only a few votes in opposition.

The speech of the present governor of this State, Alfred E. Smith, then the leader of his party on the floor of the assembly, in favor of this measure, will always be remembered as one of his greatest speeches. Much credit for the enactment of the law and for its successful operation, especially in the city of New York, is due to Mrs. William Randolph Hearst. Mrs. Hearst was one of the active leaders in the movement to enact the law, and she has been tireless in her efforts to see that sufficient funds be granted to the New York city board, that it may administer the law. Mayor John F. Hylan, of New York city, is a loyal, consistent friend of the law, and by his efforts as mayor and as a member of the board of estimate and apportionment, the New York city board has been provided with a sufficient amount of funds to properly carry on the great work.

WHEN ROOSEVELT WAS AN ASSEMBLYMAN

*Exciting experience with "strike" bills in the days of the Black Horse Cavalry—
How laws were rushed through when opponents left their seats for a few minutes*

WHEN the late Theodore Roosevelt was a member of the New York State assembly in 1882-83, he had exciting experiences with what were called "strike" bills. In his autobiography he describes one of these experiences as follows: "In one fight in the house over a bill as to which there was a bitter contest between two New York city street railway organizations, I saw lobbyists come down on the floor itself and draw venal men out into the lobbies with almost no pretense of concealing what they were doing. In another case in which the elevated railway corporations of New York city, against the protest of the mayor and the other local authorities, rushed through a bill remitting over half their taxes, some of the members who voted for the measure probably thought it was right; but every corrupt man in the house voted with them; and the man must indeed have been stupid who thought that these votes were given disinterestedly.

"The effective fight against this bill for the revision of the elevated railway taxes—perhaps the most openly crooked measure which during my time was pushed at Albany—was waged by Mike Costello and myself. We used to spend a good deal of time in industrious research into the various bills introduced, so as to find out what their authors really had in mind; this research, by the way, being highly unappreciated and much resented by the authors. In the course of his researches Mike had been puzzled by an unimportant bill, seemingly related to a constitutional amendment, introduced by a local saloon-keeper, whose interests, as far as we knew, were wholly remote from the constitution, or from any form of abstract

legal betterment. However, the measure seemed harmless; we did not interfere; and it passed the house. Mike, however, followed its career in the senate, and at the last moment, almost by accident, discovered that it had been "amended" by the simple process of striking out everything after the enacting clause and unobtrusively substituting the proposal to remit the elevated railway taxes! The authors of the change wished to avoid unseemly publicity; their hope was to slip the measure through the legislature and have it instantly signed by the governor, before any public attention was excited.

"In the senate their plan worked to perfection. There was in the senate no fighting leadership of the forces of decency; and for such leadership of the non-fighting type of the representatives of corruption cared absolutely nothing. By bold and adroit management the substitution in the senate was effected without opposition or comment. The bill (in reality, of course, an absolutely new and undebated bill) then came back to the house nominally as a merely amended measure, which, under the rules, was not open to debate unless the amendment was first by vote rejected. This was the great bill of the session for the lobby, and the lobby was keenly alive to the need of quick, wise action. No public attention whatever had so far been excited. Every measure was taken to secure immediate and silent action. A powerful leader, whom the beneficiaries of the bill trusted, a fearless and unscrupulous man, of much force and great knowledge of parliamentary law, was put in the chair. Costello and I were watched; and when for a moment we were out of the house, the bill was brought over

from the senate, and the clerk began to read it, all the black horse cavalry, in expectant mood, being in their seats. But Mike Costello who was in the clerk's room, happened to catch a few words of what was being read. In he rushed, dispatched a messenger for me, and began a single-handed filibuster. The speaker pro tem called him to order. Mike continued to speak and protest; the speaker hammered him down; Mike continued his protests; the sergeant-at-arms was sent to arrest and remove him; and then I bounced in, and continued the protest, and refused to sit down or be silent. Amid wild confusion the amendment was declared adopted and the bill was ordered engrossed and sent to the governor. But we had carried our point. The next morning the whole press rang with what had happened; every detail of the bill, and every detail of the way it had been slipped through the legislature, were made public. All the slow and cautious men in the house, who had been afraid of taking sides, now came forward in support of us. Another debate was held on the proposal to rescind the vote; the city authorities waked up to protest; the governor refused to sign the bill. Two or three years later, after much litigation, the taxes were paid; in the newspapers it was stated that the amount was over \$1,500,000. It was Mike Costello to whom primarily was due the fact that this sum was saved the public, and that the forces of corruption received a stinging rebuff. He did not expect recognition or reward for his services; and he got none. The public, if it knew of what he had done, promptly forgot it. The machine did not forget, and turned him down at the next election.

"One of the stand-by 'strikes' was a bill for reducing the elevated railway fare, which at that time was ten cents, to five cents. In one legislature the men responsible for the introduction of the bill suffered such

an extraordinary change of heart that when the bill came up—being pushed by zealous radicals who really were honest—the introducers actually voted against it! A number of us who had been very doubtful about the principle of the bill voted for it simply because we were convinced that money was being used to stop it, and we hated to seem to side with the corruptionists. Then there came a wave of popular feeling in its favor, the bill was reintroduced at the next session, the railways very wisely decided that they would simply fight it on its merits, and the entire black horse cavalry contingent, together with all the former friends of the measure, voted against it. Some of us, who in our anger at the methods formerly resorted to for killing the bill had voted for it the previous year, with much heart-searching again voted for it, as I now think unwisely; and the bill was vetoed by the then Governor, Grover Cleveland. I believe the veto was proper, and those who felt as I did supported the veto; for although it was entirely right that the fare should be reduced to five cents, which was soon afterwards done, the method was unwise, and would have set a mischievous precedent."

ALL RIGHT, BUDDY! HE'S HERE

"Never knew how homesick I felt, chief, until I saw you come aboard." Everybody laughed but the Red Cross man. He knew what it meant to the boys to see the familiar wrappers and the "Good Old United States" on the labels. He had been back and forth on the transports long enough to know how eagerly they wait for the chocolate, smokes and fruit that never fail to arrive.

Down the long rows of the wounded he passed, distributing fruit, chocolate, smokes, the overflow going to the jostling, laughing crowd on deck.

Every transport carries a Red Cross man, who keeps in close touch with the boys all the way across, calling on the navy for a detail whenever necessary. Transports are also boarded by a Red Cross representative as soon as they arrive at ports of debarkation.

* * *

"Pa, what's an inheritance tax?"

"It's when your mother blames all your faults on me."

— *Boston Transcript*.

MUNICIPAL LUNCHES AT THE SCHOOLS

Growth of a system intended to help the underfed pupils of poor parents — Americans opposed to free school lunches

By JOHN C. GEBHART

Executive secretary of the New York school lunch committee in National Municipal Review

THE approval of an item of \$50,000 by the board of estimate and apportionment of New York city for school lunches marks the successful culmination of a year's agitation for municipal school feeding. The appropriation of this sum indicates that the city of New York now recognizes its responsibility toward the underfed school child. While the board of education has not yet indicated exactly how this money is to be spent, it undoubtedly intends to use it as an initial step in a broad program of municipal school feeding. The money was available January 1, 1919, and it is likely that the first move of the board of education will be to take over the school lunches now being operated under private auspices and to extend the service to other schools where it is needed, as long as the funds are available.

The action of New York city will undoubtedly draw attention to the school feeding movement and to the effect which it is likely to have on the functions of municipal government. In spite of the fact that school feeding has been carried on successfully and extensively for a generation in various European countries and is now being done in 85 per cent of the progressive cities of this country, the American public is still largely ignorant both of the extent of the movement and of the social philosophy underlying it.

School feeding had its earliest beginnings in Germany, for as early as 1790 municipal soup kitchens were established in Munich, to which underfed school children were sent for an adequate meal. The movement gradually spread throughout Germany until in

1909, the work was being carried on in 189 cities. In 78 of these cities the meals were provided entirely by volunteer societies; in 68 cities, by volunteer societies assisted by government subsidies, while in the remaining 43 cities, the meals were conducted entirely by the municipality.

The development in England and France, however, is of more interest to us, since the social ideals and institutions of these countries are more in accord with our own. The English education act of 1870 which enforced school attendance was largely responsible for the initiation of the movement in England. The corralling of the childhood of the nation in the public school brought to notice thousands of sickly, emaciated children who otherwise would have remained hidden in the slums of great cities. A large number of volunteer societies sprang into existence to meet this need and in 1905 it was stated on good authority that there were 355 separate organizations for school feeding in 146 towns and cities in England.

The work, however, was far from satisfactory and the investigations into the causes of the physical impairment of children which followed the public clamor at the time of the wholesale rejection of military recruits for the Boer war, resulted in a strong popular demand for the transfer of this work from private to public control. The result was that in 1906, parliament passed the provision of meals act. This act permits local authorities to provide meals for school children at cost for those who can afford to pay and gratis for necessitous children. The authorities are permitted to draw on

the public funds for this work, but are limited in the amount they may spend to what would be produced by a tax rate of a halfpenny to the pound.

The offer of public subsidy naturally led many authorities to undertake the work. While in 1907, the first year after the adoption of the act, only 2,751,326 school meals were served by local authorities, in 1911 29,568,316 meals were served. Since 1915, however, the number of meals served has fallen off considerably, due to the "war prosperity" which has reduced the number of children applying for free meals.

The act is administered by canteen or care committees composed either entirely or chiefly of members of the local education authority. The canteen committee usually makes all arrangements for the feeding centers such as the hiring of the help, purchase of the food, serving of the meals and selecting of necessitous children.

In spite of the fact that the provision of meals act was adopted as an educational measure for the purpose of making school children physically fit to receive the education which is offered them, the system so far has been little more than an instrument of charitable relief. More than 90 per cent of the children are served free. Although the act provides that undernourished children whose parents can afford to pay for the meals must be charged for them, the parents usually retaliate by withdrawing the children from the meals thus defeating the very purpose of the provision.

School lunches in France were an outgrowth of *Caisses des Ecole* or school funds established by the residents of various districts to encourage indigent children to attend school by providing them with clothing, food, medical aid, etc. Although the school funds were started by voluntary effort they were gradually assisted by public subsidies and in 1882 their establishment in each *arrondissement* was made compulsory.

School meals in France are thus an outgrowth of community life and to that fortunate circumstance must be attributed their remarkable success. The patronizing, "poor law" atmosphere is entirely lacking in spite of the fact that ordinarily two-thirds of the meals are served free. There is a growing demand to make the meals universally free, that is, maintained by the municipality out of the public treasury as an educational measure. By 1909 the work had grown until meals were being provided in 1,400 *arrondissements* for 187,000 children and in the same year, nearly eight million meals were served in Paris.

The movement in America is of a much more recent origin and is greatly in need of development and extension. The first school lunch was established in Philadelphia in 1898. The beginning was made in New York in 1908, when the New York school lunch committee was permitted to install a service in two public schools. Under private auspices the work was gradually developed, until last year 57 elementary school lunches were being maintained in the various boroughs by the New York and Brooklyn school lunch committees.

Under the present arrangement, the committees assume all responsibility for the conduct of the various lunch rooms. The board of education, however, provides the necessary space for the kitchen and lunch rooms and usually equips them.

The American public has always been opposed to free feeding. The ideal has been to make a self-supporting school lunch available for all children who for various reasons are unable to secure an adequate lunch at home. Such children, it is pointed out, are now given pennies with which to purchase buns, pickles and other unnutritious and harmful foods from pushcarts and candy stores. With the pennies they now spend for such trash, they could purchase from a properly equipped school luncheon an ade-

quate and nutritious lunch. Such a lunch would, therefore, be nearly, if not quite self-supporting, and would have the advantage of giving the child a practical and much needed lesson in food economy.

No adequate census has ever been taken of the extent of school feeding in America, but a recent survey of the bureau of municipal research gives us a fair idea of the growth of the movement. The bureau sent a questionnaire to 131 cities of 50,000 population or over; replies were received from 86 of them. Of these 86 cities, 72 were operating school lunches. In 46 of them, however, the service was available in both high and elementary schools, while in two cities, it was restricted to elementary schools. In five cities, the service was provided only for special classes. The growth of the work in various cities during the past four or five years is clearly shown in the following table.

GROWTH OF SCHOOL LUNCH SERVICE IN CERTAIN CITIES WITH 300,000 POPULATION AND OVER

(Prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research)

City	Period	Growth
New York city, Manhattan...	1911-1916	Elementary— 9 schools to 49 schools
New York city, Brooklyn....	1912-1916	Elementary— 4 schools to 16 schools
Chicago.....	1912-1916	{ Elementary—10 schools to 28 schools High — 0 schools to 31 schools
Philadelphia...	1913-1917	Elementary— 0 schools to 16 schools
St. Louis.....	1913-1916	Elementary— 1 school to 5 schools
Boston.....	1911-1917	High —18 schools to 18 schools
Pittsburg.....	1914-1917	High — 3 schools to 7 schools
Los Angeles....	1914-1917	{ Elementary— 7 schools to 10 schools High —13 schools to 16 schools
San Francisco..	1912-1916	High — 1 school to 3 schools
New Orleans...	1911-1916	{ Elementary— 2 schools to 10 schools High — 3 schools to 3 schools
Minneapolis...	1911-1916	{ Elementary— 2 schools to 7 schools High — 5 schools to 6 schools

New York city is by no means a pioneer in municipal school feeding, for in 68 of the 72 cities, the work is entirely in the hands of the local city government. Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland are among the larger cities which have led New York in this important step. The task confronting New York city, however, in organizing this work is, of course, larger than in other communities, for if the board of education is to take over the existing services in both the high and elementary schools, it will operate over one hundred luncheon centers.

There seems to be fair unanimity of opinion among the workers in this field that the receipts from the luncheons in elementary schools ought to cover at least the cost of the food. While in a few instances, notably in Brooklyn, the elementary school lunches have been made entirely self-supporting, most cities have been able to do little more than meet the cost of the food and about half of the labor cost. Philadelphia has made its elementary school system pay by adopting the expedient of applying the profits of the high school lunches to the deficit of the elementary schools.

The problem of the administration of school lunches under municipal control is greatly simplified if the two aspects of the work, the administrative and the educational, are kept separate. The business of operating one hundred lunch centers throughout the school year effectively and economically is a task calling for executive and administrative ability of the highest order. It would be a mistake, therefore, for New York city to follow the example of some of the smaller cities in placing the school lunch work under the domestic science department. The experience of all large cities seems to indicate that a separate bureau of school feeding should be established for this work with an executive manager at its head who is responsible directly to the city superintendent of schools. The co-operation of the domestic science staff, however, should be secured in such matters as the selection of the menus, the preparation of certain dishes in the cooking classes to be sold at the lunch counter and in stimulating an interest among those who attend the lunch in food economy.

TEACHING PUPILS TO THINK

It is good that children of faculty, as distinguished from capacity, should not have too many books to read, or too much of early lessoning. The increase of examinations in our country will increase its capacity and diminish its faculty. We shall have more compilers and reducers, and fewer thinkers; more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors.— *George Macdonald*.

FEDERAL AID TO BUILD STATE HIGHWAYS

New York to receive more than thirteen million dollars from Washington for that purpose — How the fund is divided between the States

By IRVING J. MORRIS

Former secretary, State highway commission

Irving J. Morris, who has just retired as secretary of the State highway commission, has been connected with the State construction of roads for more than twenty years. Mr. Morris, whose former home was Watertown, came to the State engineer's office when the highways of the State were cared for by that branch of the State government. Since coming to Albany he has been continuously connected with the construction of roads. He is, therefore, an authority on the subject.—EDITOR.



Irving J. Morris

WITH the close of the war and the resumption of normal activities, there is every indication that the use of motor-driven vehicles for commercial purposes, as well as for pleasure, will increase in this country to a

degree far exceeding any previous expectation. Their enormous practical value for transportation purposes, which was so strikingly demonstrated under most difficult and critical conditions during four years of strife, will most assuredly now be utilized to the utmost during the coming years of peace.

Until quite recently the problem of providing the type and extent of improved highway required to meet these conditions was left to the separate and unaided action of each of the States; and they responded in accordance with the urgency of the local demand and within the limitations of their individual resources. The swelling tide of traffic, however, takes no heed of the invisible boundaries between adjacent States and

the need for concerted action under federal guidance, and especially with federal aid to those States which are unable as yet to meet the situation, became apparent. While the federal government has no authority to expend federal moneys for the improvement of highways as such within the several States, section 8 of the constitution empowers congress "to establish post offices and post roads." Under that authority the congress of 1916 enacted a law appropriating \$75,000,000, which in 1919 was increased to \$275,000,000, for the construction of "rural post roads."

The term "rural post roads" is construed by act of congress to mean: "any public road a major portion of which is now used, or can be used, or forms a connecting link not to exceed ten miles in length of any road or roads now or hereafter used for the transportation of the United States mails, excluding every street and road in a place having a population, as shown by the latest available federal census, of 2500 or more, except that portion of any such street or road along which the houses average more than 200 feet apart."

This interpretation is not likely to be criticized for lack of liberality.

After deducting three per cent for administration expenses, the United States secretary of agriculture (whose department is given supervision of the work) is authorized to apportion the remainder of the \$275,000,000 among the States on a basis established by the ratio which the area, population and mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes of each State bears to the total area,

total population and total mileage of such routes of all of the States.

By this method New York State will receive from the federal government \$13,692,821.37, as shown in the following table, columns A, B and C of which show the figures used in determining the apportionment:

TABLE A

	A	B	C	Apportionment of \$275,000,000 (after deduc- tion of \$8,250,000 for administration)
	Square miles of area	Population (census 1910)	Mileage of star and rural routes	
Alabama.....	51,998	2,138,093	29,615	\$5,772,197
Arizona.....	113,956	204,354	3,096	3,767,794
Arkansas.....	53,335	1,574,449	20,245	4,615,210
California.....	158,297	2,377,549	18,823	8,378,175
Colorado.....	103,948	799,024	10,781	4,750,446
Connecticut.....	4,965	1,114,756	6,721	1,690,104
Delaware.....	2,370	202,322	2,566	447,748
Florida.....	58,666	752,619	8,706	3,150,258
Georgia.....	59,265	2,609,121	43,397	7,402,517
Idaho.....	83,888	325,594	7,594	3,355,357
Illinois.....	56,665	5,638,591	69,860	12,030,300
Indiana.....	36,354	2,700,876	52,619	7,428,078
Iowa.....	56,147	2,224,771	58,948	7,944,106
Kansas.....	82,158	1,690,949	53,240	7,806,692
Kentucky.....	40,598	2,289,905	27,113	5,372,039
Louisiana.....	48,506	1,656,388	9,458	3,741,751
Maine.....	33,040	742,371	13,566	2,648,196
Maryland.....	12,327	1,295,346	11,194	2,393,224
Massachusetts.....	8,266	3,366,416	7,698	4,053,542
Michigan.....	57,980	2,810,173	49,981	7,964,055
Minnesota.....	84,682	2,075,708	46,384	7,814,642
Mississippi.....	46,865	1,797,114	24,646	4,942,961
Missouri.....	69,420	3,293,335	57,108	9,321,804
Montana.....	146,997	376,053	10,065	5,490,771
Nebraska.....	77,520	1,192,214	33,964	5,866,303
Nevada.....	110,690	81,875	2,935	3,536,798
New Hampshire.....	9,341	430,572	6,444	1,143,870

TABLE A — Continued

	A	B	C	Apportionment of \$275,000,000 (after deduc- tion of \$8,250,000 for administration)
	Square miles of area	Population (census 1910)	Mileage of star and rural routes	
New Jersey.....	8,224	2,537,167	7,708	\$3,265,844
New Mexico.....	122,634	327,301	5,716	4,388,890
New York.....	49,204	9,113,614	48,773	13,692,821
North Carolina.....	52,426	2,906,287	36,358	6,271,591
North Dakota.....	70,837	577,056	21,548	4,222,980
Ohio.....	41,040	4,767,121	61,968	10,205,625
Oklahoma.....	70,057	1,657,155	37,145	6,341,878
Oregon.....	96,699	672,765	11,621	4,330,944
Pennsylvania.....	45,126	7,665,111	54,638	12,632,849
Rhode Island.....	1,248	542,610	1,093	640,971
South Carolina.....	30,989	1,515,400	21,851	3,945,192
South Dakota.....	77,615	583,888	22,362	4,458,545
Tennessee.....	42,022	2,184,789	40,731	6,230,431
Texas.....	265,896	3,896,542	62,181	16,091,245
Utah.....	84,990	373,351	3,806	3,122,814
Vermont.....	9,564	355,956	8,777	1,244,002
Virginia.....	42,627	2,061,612	31,045	5,458,162
Washington.....	69,127	1,141,990	11,350	3,971,782
West Virginia.....	24,170	1,221,119	14,417	2,926,369
Wisconsin.....	56,066	2,333,860	43,854	7,005,228
Wyoming.....	97,914	145,965	4,844	3,370,667

Some criticism developed while the federal aid highway bill was pending in congress in 1916 as to the equity of the basis established by it for the distribution of the moneys. Representatives from New York State were among the minority which opposed the bill on that ground. It was urged that New York having, without one dollar of federal aid, already raised one hundred million dollars



Section of State road through a beautiful part of Monroe county

for her highway system and one hundred and twenty-five million dollars for her canal system, both of which are free to the world and are maintained by her at large annual expense, should not be called upon to pay what appears to be an undue proportion of the expense of improving roads in other States. That New York has a lively sense of the benefits derived from good roads is shown by her own great system unequalled by that of any other State; and opposition to the proposed federal aid highway bill seemed to be directed largely, if not wholly, to the basis adopted for distribution and not to the principle of cooperation from which it originated.

A study of the data contained in tables A and B, and of the relative amount paid by New York State towards the expenses of general government as compared with the amount allotted to it under the act in question, would seem to justify such criticism.

The report of the United States secretary of the treasury, dated December 3, 1917, shows that the total amount raised during that fiscal year throughout the country under all taxes including the income tax was \$809,393,640 of which New York paid \$189,944,071, or 23.4 per cent. New York receives from the \$275,000,000 fund the sum of \$13,692,821 37, or approximately 5 per cent. That is for every dollar contributed to the federal treasury for highway purposes by New York State it receives only five cents in federal aid.

From the standpoint of the relative amounts contributed to the general expenses of the federal government by the various States as compared with that apportioned from federal moneys for highway improvement, the figures indicated in tables B are interesting. (The first three States mentioned are those shown by the report of the secretary of the treasury as contributing the largest amounts and the last three are those contributing the smallest amounts):

TABLE B

	A Contribution of \$809,393,640 to federal treasury for all purposes from all States		B Apportionment of \$275,000,000 from federal treasury to States for high- way improvement		C Paid by State toward \$275,000,000 on per- centage basis of column A
	Amount	Per- centage of total	Per cent of total appor.	Amount	
New York...	\$189,944,071	.23400	.0497	\$13,692,821	\$64,350,000
Illinois.....	88,213,200	.10900	.0437	12,030,300	29,975,000
Pennsylvania..	83,402,857	.10300	.0459	12,632,849	28,325,000
North Dakota..	388,250	.00048	.0153	4,222,980	132,000
Wyoming.....	340,336	.00042	.0118	3,370,667	115,500
Nevada.....	173,511	.00021	.0129	3,536,798	57,750

The federal law provides that before any State may receive its apportionments from the federal government it must by act of the legislature assent to the provisions of the federal act, and appropriate each year, an amount which will equal at least, the amount which the State will receive. The federal moneys apportioned to New York State become available as follows:

TABLE C

For the fiscal year ending June 30th	Amount contributed by the federal government	Amount to be appropriated by the State of New York	Total amount available in New York State for federal aid roads
1917.....	\$250,720 27	\$250,720 27	\$501,440 54
1918.....	501,444 54	501,444 54	1,002,889 08
1919.....	3,237,626 60	3,237,626 60	6,475,253 20
1920.....	4,727,117 16	4,727,117 16	9,454,234 32
1921.....	4,975,912 80	4,975,912 80	9,951,825 60
Total....	\$13,692,821 37	\$13,692,821 37	\$27,385,642 74

The United States secretary of agriculture is authorized to act for the federal government in carrying out the provisions of the law. The federal moneys may be used for the construction, reconstruction or improvement of rural post roads including necessary bridges and culverts. Federal moneys may not be expended to exceed \$20,000 per mile. The States may expend for their share such an amount per mile as they see fit. All expenses preliminary to the award of contract, such as surveys, preparation of plans, estimates, etc., must be borne wholly by the



Typical State road through a wooded region of New York, between Niagara Falls and Buffalo

State. Subsequent expenses both for engineering and for work shall be paid from the joint fund. The secretary of agriculture and the State highway department of each State shall agree upon the roads to be improved and the character and method of such improvement and the secretary shall approve the plans, specifications and estimates of cost. The execution of the work shall be under the immediate direction of the State highway department, subject to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the secretary of agriculture. The moneys apportioned to each State will be set aside and become available as plans, specifications and estimates of cost are submitted to and approved by the secretary of agriculture and payments will be made as the work progresses. Moneys apportioned to any State will, if not taken up within the designated time, be reapportioned among the remaining States. All roads improved by federal aid shall be free from tolls of all kinds and must

be maintained at the sole expense of the State. Provision is also made for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests when necessary for the development and use of resources upon which communities within and adjacent to such forests are dependent; or where the same are deemed to be of national importance.

Chapter 462 of the laws of New York for 1917 was enacted for the purpose of cooperation by the State with the federal government under the federal act approved by the president on July 11, 1916. By chapter 462 the provisions of the federal act were assented to, the good faith of the State was pledged to provide moneys from time to time to meet the federal apportionments and the State commissioner of highways was authorized and directed to prepare and file a map on which should be designated the highways to be improved with federal aid, such highways to form a portion of the system of State

and county highways as defined by the highway law, or to form a connection between State, county and federal aid highways. The system thus designated to be subject to modification only upon the joint agreement of the commissioner of highways and the secretary of agriculture.

The acceptance by the State of the federal aid act afforded opportunity to complete much needed connections in the system of State and county highways now in progress and for which connections no other funds were available, and also for connections with the improved systems of adjacent States; as the funds derived from the two bond issues of fifty million dollars each, authorized for highway improvement purposes, are inadequate for the full completion of the entire systems heretofore designated for improvement with such funds. Throughout the State gaps would be left, the improvement of which would, if made possible, not only be of great local benefit, but would materially add to the value of the entire system from a state-wide point of view. The total appropriation carried by the federal act of 1916 was \$75,000,000, of which New York State would be entitled to receive in all \$3,740,995.77, which, with the State appropriations of like amount, would give a total of \$7,481,991.54. At the prices of labor and material prevailing in 1916 it was estimated that this sum would provide for the improvement of approximately 500 miles; or in other words, complete every unimproved gap and thus ultimately ensure the completion of the entire system of State and county highways. The designation of roads shown on the map filed May 15, 1917, was intended to carry out this purpose.

The federal moneys provided by the \$75,000,000 are to be distributed in five annual installments of varying amounts, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, New York's apportionment for that year being \$250,720.27, which was met

by an appropriation of like amount from the general treasury by the State legislature. The apportionment for 1918 was \$501,444.54, which has also been met by the legislature by appropriation from the general fund. On account of the war no contracts for federal aid roads were awarded during 1917 and 1918, and there is now available therefor the sum of \$1,504,329.62 for immediate use, and for which plans, specifications and estimates of cost have been prepared and some approved by the secretary of agriculture and some awaiting his approval.

On February 28, 1919, the president approved an act of congress increasing the federal aid appropriation from \$75,000,000 to \$275,000,000. Should the legislature assent to the provisions of the 1919 act and agree to meet apportionments with appropriations of at least an equal amount, the annual and total amounts which New York State would receive are shown in table C.

The last apportionment will be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and must be met on or before June 30, 1922. This means that New York State, if it assents to the 1919 act, must provide on or before that date, in annual installments, a total of \$13,692,821.37, less the \$752,164.81 already provided, or \$12,940,656.56.

Moneys derived from the sale of bonds issued under the referendum act of 1912 authorizing the raising of \$50,000,000 for highway improvement purposes in this State, cannot be used for paying the State's share of the cost of federal aid highways on account of certain restrictions on the use of those moneys in the referendum which conflict with the federal act; and the amount above mentioned must therefore be provided by appropriation from the general fund in the treasury or obtained from moneys derived from the sale of bonds.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature authorizing an issue of bonds to the

extent of \$20,000,000. Of this amount \$12,940,656.56 will meet the federal apportionments and will be used as follows:

The sum of \$5,476,791.36 to pay one-half of the cost of improving the mileage of federal aid roads shown on the map filed May 15, 1917.

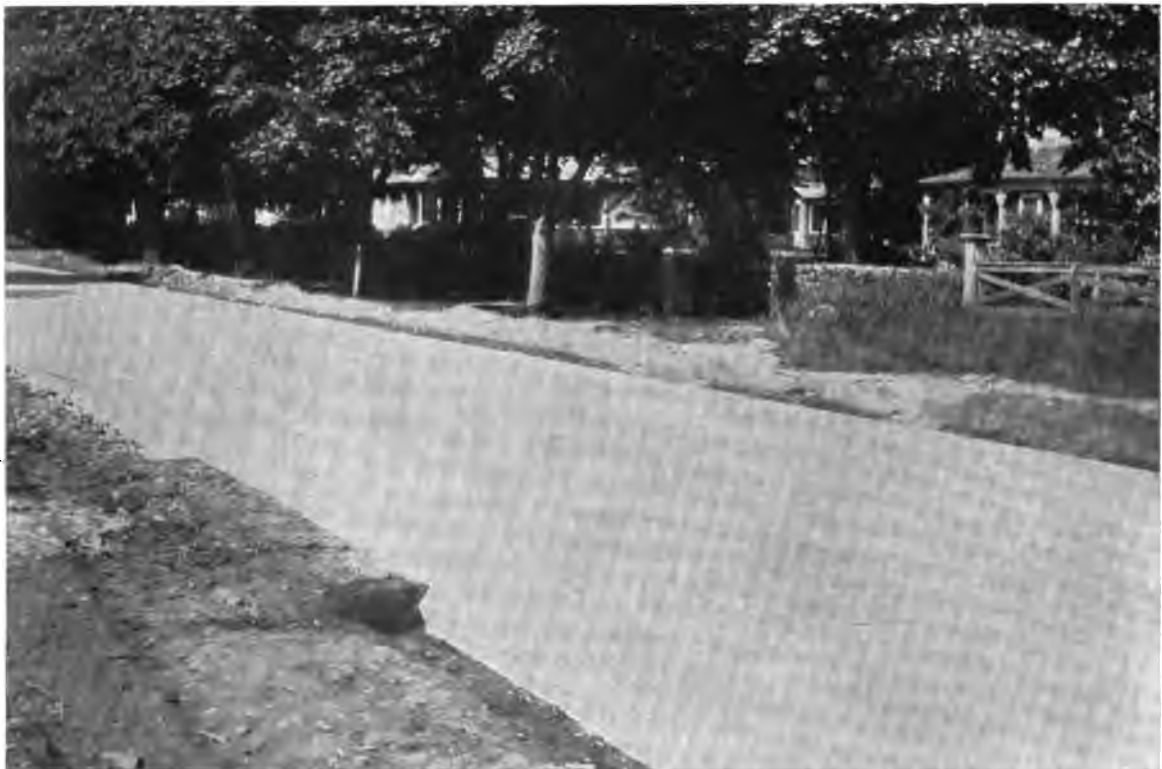
The amount originally intended to be used for that purpose was the total federal aid and State appropriations under the \$75,000,000 apportionment and amounted to \$7,481,991.54. The increased cost of labor and materials will require for that purpose, at present prices, it is estimated, \$10,953,582.72.

The sum of \$7,463,974.23 to be apportioned among the counties and used for the improvement of federal aid roads in such counties; provided, however, that each county to which such moneys are apportioned shall provide one-third of the total cost of such improvement.

On this basis the total amount which will be available after the completion of the system designated on the map of May 15, 1917, will be \$22,391,922.69 from the federal government, the State of New York and the various counties combined.

The highways, for the improvement of which these moneys are to be expended, are to be designated by the legislature, as provided by the bill authorizing the issue of bonds.

The remainder of the \$20,000,000 authorized to be raised is to be used partly in reimbursing the general fund of the State for advances made by annual appropriation in the completion of contracts for highway improvement, partly in reimbursing counties for moneys taken from their allotment from the second bond issue for the completion of abandoned highway contracts in such counties, partly for preliminary engineering and expenses on federal aid roads prior to award



Concrete road in Suffolk county, Long Island

of contract, and the balance for the improvement of continuing connections between portions of State, county and federal aid highways.

Should the proposed bond issue bill become a law by action of the legislature and the approval of the governor, it will be submitted to the people of the State at the election to be held in November, 1919, and if approved by them, it will become immediately effective and will provide the funds required to be appropriated by the legislature of 1920 to meet all federal apportionments to this State for the period ending June 30, 1920.

The present system of highways which has been improved by State aid now aggregates approximately 7,300 miles in length. There still remains unexpended and unobligated from the second fifty million dollar bond issue, \$20,000,000. Should the proposed bond issue bill become effective there will be available from it (after reimbursements to the State and counties) approximately \$16,000,000. The contributions from the federal government and the counties for federal aid roads will amount to \$21,000,000. Contributions by counties as their share of the cost of county highways will easily amount

to \$3,000,000. So that \$60,000,000 in all may be reckoned upon as the probable future amount available for highway improvement in this State. It is not possible to estimate at this time, with precision, just how many miles of improved road this sum will build. The prices of labor and materials will fluctuate. The demands of traffic, which is so rapidly increasing both in volume and weight, will tend to raise the type of construction and increase the cost accordingly. The demands of the horsemen as evidenced by a bill now pending in the legislature requiring that provision for horse-drawn traffic be made alongside of the hard surfaced roads designed more especially for motor-driven vehicles, will add to the mileage cost considerably. But assuming that the general average cost per mile during the ensuing five years under normal conditions will approximate \$20,000, there will be sufficient funds to add 3,000 miles of improved road to the present improved system, or a total of 10,300 miles to which should be added the work now under contract and which has been delayed by the war and which will bring the full total up to very nearly 11,000 miles.

OUR SCHOOLS IN DANGER

There is no more urgent problem now before the American people than that created by the threatened collapse of the teaching profession. Collapse is an extreme word; but so is the emergency it describes. The drafting into other work of large numbers of the most capable teachers, the continual opening of new doors of opportunity to thousands of others, the utterly inadequate financial provision for the majority of the remainder; these are no longer matters for debate. They are facts. And they are facts ominous with disaster for the nation. If the American people cannot be made to see the situation and to supply an early and drastic remedy, we shall run the risk, even though we have won the war, of losing all that makes the war worth winning. Our schools are the spring and origin of our democracy. Of what avail will it be to spend our blood in defending the forms of democratic society, if the life that is to fill and energize them is lost?

It is a day of big things. The war has trained the national imagination to see things on a new scale. It is

no longer a day when we say, "This ought to be done. We will do it, provided we can get the money." It is a day, rather, when we say of whatever is vital to the public welfare, "Let this be done." And then we get the money. It is a day preeminently when those who are serving the State must be granted the right of way. The teachers of the country are not only serving the State now; they have been serving it all their lives. They are the captains of the army of understanding, not alone of that technical understanding upon which military victory depends, but of that larger human understanding upon which depends the whole hope and future of the world. *If we spent billions to save the world, can we not spend millions to make the world worth saving?* If we have poured forth our treasure without stint to those who shape our steel and iron, can we not grant at least a living wage to those who are molding our life itself? The nation must come to the rescue of its schools. For a nation without education is a coast without a lighthouse.—Professor Joseph Swain, Bryn Mawr college.

CURBING THE PROFITEER LANDLORD

How the people of Pittsburgh acting through the newspapers and common council checked the increase of rents

By RICHARD S. RAUH

Advertising director of Duquesne university in the American City

VERY recently a great majority of the 77,000 tenants in Pittsburgh were notified by landlords of an increase in their rentals to take effect on the first of May. While a normal raise was anticipated (through the general high costs of material and labor), the situation became alarming when it was discovered that a large number of profiteering landlords asked a twenty to twenty-five per cent increase and many others even boosted the prevailing rentals from 40 to 62 per cent.

Exorbitant prices were universal during the war, but with the cessation of fighting, costs as a rule maintained their high-water mark or slowly decreased. In Pittsburgh, however, the landlords determined to continue the reign of terror of "higher prices" and with rare exception took unfair and unjustified advantage of their tenants. Seeking another home was not feasible because the same unreasonable rentals were attached to practically all properties.

Dissatisfaction was rife throughout the community, and it remained for Robert Garland, a member of the city's council of nine, to take the first step in exposing the fallacious arguments of the profiteers who were asking for preposterous increased rentals primarily on the basis of an assumed higher taxation for 1919. The following resolution was introduced at councilmanic session:

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of council from various sources that rents, particularly of small dwellings, are being raised, the statements made that said increases are caused by a raise in city taxes; and

Whereas, on a great many properties there will be a tax reduction in 1919 as compared with 1918, and in no case will there be an appreciable increase; therefore be it

Resolved, that a comparative statement be prepared by the mayor and council showing taxes in 1918 and 1919, and that the same be advertised in the newspapers for the information of taxpayers and those who pay rent.

The foregoing action was precipitated by an agreement between the mayor and council to appropriate funds sufficient to prosecute a vigorous advertising schedule which would show the people that landlords had no legitimate reason to raise rents abnormally and that, on the contrary, rentals could actually be reduced in many cases.

It was decided to place the advertising in the seven daily newspapers of the city and to concentrate the publicity in a period of only three days—from Saturday through Monday. This course was deemed wisest because the plan of action primarily was intended to throw a fright into the camps of the profiteers and to organize public opinion without further delay. A little over a half-page space (6 columns by 15 inches) was utilized in each paper.

The copy of the advertisement contained an exposition of the efforts put forward by mayor and council to restrict every unnecessary expenditure in the budget for 1919 in order to provide for the lowest possible taxation. A table of statistics was appended which clearly demonstrated that taxes on land and buildings had decreased in practically every case. Specific instances were illustrated, and properties were chosen from fourteen wards representing every section of the city. An insignificant increase in taxation was noted in only a few instances. The deductions from these facts clearly confuted the arguments of the profiteers.

The copy necessarily was carefully written because it was feared that a sweeping condemnation of the stand taken by the profiteers might discourage prospective landlords from building just at a time when the city needed more homes, apartments and offices. It was emphasized that landlords are entitled to a legitimate profit on their properties just as in every other business enterprise, and that the mayor and council fully encourage construction in all its branches, believing that fair rentals on properties present an honorable source of income.

The concluding paragraph of the advertisement succinctly outlined the purposes of the mayor and council (whose names were signed to the publicity) as follows:

To expose the outrageous profiteering in rentals on the part of a majority of landlords; to encourage all kinds of construction from which a legitimate profit in rental can be derived; to induce all owners of properties to maintain a fair basis of rental; and to prove that taxation on land and buildings in the greater number of instances is even less in 1919 than in 1918 — this advertisement is published by the mayor and council of Pittsburgh in the interest of all taxpayers, renters and fair-dealing landlords.

In order to prove the immediate effectiveness of the advertising, a coupon was included which was addressed to offices of city council and provided an opportunity for tenants to secure the assessed valuation of the property they occupied, together with

the amount of city taxes, so that they could then compute the rentals they should legitimately pay. The coupon was keyed for the general information of the city. A surprising number of these coupons was mailed, hundreds of renters responding.

A mass meeting subsequently was held in council chamber, the tenants banded together for protection against the rent pirates and they finally secured legal counsel for any later eventualities. These renters, under the leadership of P. R. McElligott, organized the renter's anti-extortion league. A bill was prepared for introduction in the legislature of Pennsylvania, which, if constitutional, will enable tenants who believe that excessive rentals have been levied to bring the facts before the court of common pleas of the country, which will grant a hearing and render a judgment which must be accepted by the landlord. While action is pending, the renter cannot be ejected, it is stated.

These and similar efforts have followed the publication of the advertisements. It is yet too early to sum up the far-reaching results that have accrued, but it is interesting to note that many landlords have been checked in their intentions of demanding unjustified increases in rentals this year, and the publicity will prove an essential ounce of prevention for tenants in 1920.



A lock on the new barge canal

FIGHTING FOR THE STATE IN THE COURTS

Attorney General Newton establishing a new precedent in the vigor with which he is disposing of the enormous amount of legal work

CLEARING up the remainder of the \$100,000,000 litigation growing out of the construction of the barge canal and the good roads system is one of the legacies left Attorney General Charles D. Newton by previous administrations.

The remainder of this litigation would give the largest private law office in the State enough work to keep every member busy for a decade at least. It involves claims of every character aggregating approximately \$35,000,000.

A large part of this law business has to do with the destruction or interference with water power rights along the several streams which were canalized to facilitate the construction of the barge canal. These water power claims constitute the tightest legal knots the court of claims and the higher courts will be called upon to untie in all the litigation arising from the administration of the State's affairs.

In the Oswego valley alone claims aggregating something like \$20,000,000 for destruction and interference with water power or riparian rights were filed against the State after work had been commenced upon the barge canal.

Although these claims constitute only one quarter of the cases and proceedings which Attorney General Newton is handling for the State, the fact that no small part of them are interest-bearing demands that they be prepared for trial and disposed of with the least possible delay. For this reason Attorney General Newton decided early in the year to open "a drive" upon claims litigation with a view to reducing to a minimum the amount of interest the State will be compelled to pay upon final awards

made in permanent appropriation or interest-bearing claims cases. The results of this decision are already disclosed by the records of the State court of claims. For the months of January, February and March, 728 claims aggregating \$2,096,000 were disposed of with awards of only 25 per cent. of the amount claimed. To accomplish this record it was necessary for the attorney general to maintain high speed in the operation of the court of claims bureau of his department where all claims are investigated, prepared for trial and presented to that court.

In addition to the disposition of these claims the attorney general caused to be argued in the appellate division some fifteen appeals from awards of the court of claims in these three months. These appeals involved hundreds of thousands of dollars. The total number of appeals of all character argued by the attorney general's office was in this period forty-three, thus clearing the office appeals schedule to date. These records stand out for the reason that Attorney General Newton is administering the office with fewer deputies than were engaged in previous years.

"Few people realize that the State is compelled to pay interest at the rate of six per cent. upon the awards made by the court of claims and the higher courts upon claims arising out of the permanent appropriation of property," Attorney General Newton said in discussing this litigation. "This interest runs from the date the property is taken. Frequently appeals are taken from judgments of the court of claims and these cases must take their regular place on the calendars of the appellate division of the supreme court and the court of appeals.

Because of the fact that these cases involve heavy interest charges it becomes the duty of the attorney general to use every expedient



Attorney General Charles D. Newton at his desk

to dispose of them with the least possible delay.

"The policy I have adopted calls for the prompt preparation for trial of all claims, particularly interest-bearing claims. This policy enables the court of claims which has been doing admirable work expeditiously to try and dispose of this expensive litigation.

"The demands for economy in all State activities and the need of increased revenues to offset the losses in excise and other receipts compel the utilization of every agency in my department to reduce as far as possible the interest payments the State is required to make upon awards in appropriation claims. The claims bureau of this department is now operating at high speed and until the remainder of this litigation is adjudicated the bureau will maintain this speed."

At present Attorney General Newton is devoting a large part of his time to the work of defending the State against the claim of the First Construction company of Brooklyn. This claim seeks to recover from the State several millions of dollars for property taken in Gowanus bay for a barge canal terminal. The present trial is the outgrowth of a decision of the court of appeals annulling a judgment for \$1,081,000 awarded this com-

pany by the old board of claims. This judgment, the largest ever recovered against the State, was contested in the higher courts.

Charles E. Hughes is associate counsel and William N. Dykeman is collaborating with him in the First Construction company case. They are trying to prove that the property taken has a value of over \$2,000,000. Attorney General Newton is confident of the outcome of this case which undoubtedly will be carried to the court of appeals for final determination.

Simultaneously the attorney general is advising and conferring with his deputies in the work of preparing the State's defense to the hundreds of claims following in the wake of the barge canal. Some of these claims seek recovery for lands taken which were rich in deposits of sandstone, others for destruction of water power rights, more for losses sustained in carrying out construction contracts along the barge canal. Every variety of damage is represented in these cases and each embrace some question of State policy, the determination of which requires the personal attention of the attorney general. The city of Oswego alone has claims against the State for alleged destruction of water power rights which aggregate something over \$3,000,000.

Attorney General Newton made it plain recently that he will personally defend the State against many of the claims which are now in process of preparation for trial.

Summarizing his views on the task of disposing of this enormous litigation, Attorney General Newton said:

"We will keep trying claims until the entire calendar is exhausted. The total is big, but the State has adequate facilities for handling the work."

In order better to co-operate with the attorney general's office and counsel for the claimants, the State court of claims generally sits in three parts, each trying a special class of claims to expedite the work.

STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM IS PRESSING

An expert declares that speculation must be eliminated and that low fares are necessary — Advocates public ownership

DELOS F. WILCOX, in the American City

THE street railway issue is a complex one at all times, and it is not made simpler by the fact that times have changed. Misunderstanding is general. No satisfactory progress can be made without a clear statement of fundamental principles and an unflinching application of them to the facts as they are. What, then shall we say?

1. Transit service is an urban necessity.

2. Even a temporary interruption of transit service tends to a paralysis of business and to grave public disorders.

3. Transit routes, transit service and transit rates are vital factors in the city plan and in the program of urban development.

4. Street railway transit requires the installation and maintenance of fixtures in the public streets and the curtailment of the free use of the streets.

5. The necessary cost of transit service, including the cost of the capital investment, must be paid by somebody: through loss to the investors, through fares paid by the car riders, through special assessments, or through appropriations from the public treasury.

6. On the average and in the long run, private capital cannot be induced to flow into street railway construction and equipment, unless the permanent integrity of the investment and its continuous fair earning power are assured, or else a chance to win large profits is held out to compensate for the risk of suffering heavy losses.

7. Speculation in street railway investments tends strongly to interfere with the public purposes for which street railways are constructed and operated, and to increase the cost of the service.

8. If private speculation is to be eliminated, then the risk attaching to the investment and to its earning power must be borne by the public, and the full cost of service in any given case must be provided from fares, assessments or taxes.

9. If a street railway enterprise is to be self-sustaining without any possibility of speculative losses or speculative profits for the private investors, it is essential that a flexible rather than a rigid system of fares be adopted.

10. But if the maintenance of a uniform low rate of fare is essential from the point of view of public policy on account of the importance of a wide distribution of population and a wide development of the urban area, the fluctuating deficits, arising from time to time on account of the insufficiency of revenues derived from the low fare to meet the cost of service, must be made up out of assessments or taxes.

11. If the speculative element is removed from street railway investments and the rate of return is fixed and guaranteed, then so far as the investors are concerned, the motives for economy and efficiency, which are believed to be characteristic of private as compared with public operation, are neutralized, and economy and efficiency come to depend almost wholly upon the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of public control.

12. The problems involved in the effective exercise of public control, after the private motive for economy and efficiency is killed, are essentially problems of public operation, and they are rendered more difficult and more expensive by the indirectness of the process.

13. If uninterrupted transit is essential to the public welfare, strikes of street railway employes must be prevented.

14. If strikes are to be prevented, then the public, for whose benefit uninterrupted service is guaranteed, must undertake to bear the responsibility for insuring to the employes just compensation and reasonable hours and conditions of work.

15. The assumption by the public of authority to fix wages and to change the hours and conditions of labor involves the corresponding assumption of responsibility for providing the additional revenue, if any be required, to meet the increased cost of the service due to increased wages, shorter hours or better working conditions.

16. Here again the responsibilities which the public is forced to assume are essentially the responsibilities of public operation with the same disadvantages of indirectness.

17. The controlling motives which necessarily animate unsecured investors in street railway enterprises and those which animate the traveling public are divergent and, beyond a certain point, irreconcilable; the unsecured investors desire high profits for cheap service; the traveling public desires the best possible service at low rates of fare.

18. Because of the fundamental antagonism between the motive of profits and the motive of service, it is impossible to combine them without subordinating one to the other; hence any scheme of partnership between a city and a street railway company involves either the subordination of the company's desire for profit to the public's desire for service, in which case we have essential public operation by indirect means; or else it involves the subordination of the public's desire for service to the company's desire for profit, in which case we have private operation coupled with the surrender of the essential powers and policies of public control. The true relation between the city and

the street railway company is not one of partnership, but one of principal and agent.

19. Low street car fares are of such great importance to the city as an urban community that transit service as a business ought not to be operated for the purpose of exploiting the car riders for the relief of the taxpayers; under private ownership and operation, properly controlled, this means that special taxes and burdens, laid in the first instance upon the companies and then passed on to the public in the form of higher fares, should be avoided; under public ownership and operation, it means that the street railways should not be expected to make profits to be transferred to the general funds of the city for the payment of general municipal expenses. Under favorable conditions a municipal utility may properly be made to pay for itself out of earnings, but this is as far as we should go in imposing upon the patrons of a utility rate burdens in excess of the cost of service. Under unfavorable conditions a portion of the cost of service may properly be assumed by the city at large and paid out of taxes.

20. Urban transit by its nature and its importance has come to be a recognized public function, to be furnished either through semi-private agencies under strict public control or else directly through public agencies; private operation without public control is anarchistic and unthinkable; if, as the companies assert, public regulation has broken down, the only possible course is to go forward to public operation.

21. As shown by experience, public control in order to be effective must be so comprehensive, so watchful and so insistent that it requires all the political wisdom, technical knowledge and practical skill necessary for successful direct operation of transit systems; while at the same time the public officials upon whom the burden of regulation rests are subject to subtle and powerful influences brought to bear on behalf of the private

interests whose investments and profits are at stake. Moreover, on account of division and confusion of responsibility, it is impossible to hold the public agencies charged with the function of regulation to a strict accountability.

22. The old speculative régime in the street railway business developed popular distrust and hatred, which make it difficult for the general public now or at any time to be generous to the point of accepting any program of private ownership and operation of street railways under which the companies will be guaranteed against future losses without being required to make restitution of their speculative profits in the past and to scale down their securities to true value.

23. While street railway service is an urban necessity, the street railways have always depended in large measure upon the convenience traffic for an essential portion of the revenues needed to cover the cost of service; if rates are increased unduly, the convenience traffic is driven away, the street railway facilities are only partly used, the function of the street railways as a public utility is seriously curtailed and the financial burden of maintaining the service is piled up upon those to whom the service is a necessity.

24. The increase of street railway rates tends not only to discourage the riding habit, but also to encourage the development of competing means of transportation, which require additional capital expenditures and in turn further reduce the traffic and the usefulness of the street railways.

25. No matter how profitable the operation of street railways may have been in the past in many cities, the recent increase in the cost of street railway service as measured in terms of money, coupled with the great development of motor vehicles, makes it questionable whether the street railway business as a whole can be made self-sustaining in the future while rendering adequate service, unless radical reductions in operating

costs are made possible by new operating methods, such as the introduction of the one-man car.

26. To give the street railways, while in private hands, those exemptions and guarantees which, under existing conditions, would make street railways attractive investments to private capital and thus make it possible to secure under private ownership and operation the continuous expansion and development of street railway facilities necessary to meet the needs of growing cities, would place the companies in such a favored position, and would involve so many dangers from the public point of view, as to make the program theoretically undesirable and politically impracticable.

The logic of events, the driving force of circumstance, the imperative command of public necessity, the breakdown of all other expedients, all point to public ownership and operation as the necessary and only possible solution of the street railway problem consistent with public welfare.

This brings us to the threshold of the problem. The transformation of the street railway business, with its vast investment of private capital into a public function, owned and operated by the community, is a tremendous undertaking. The cities are unready. Generally they lack authority, most of them are in financial straits, all but a very few are lacking in the technical knowledge and initiative demanded by so great an enterprise. But democracy has applied for the job of running the affairs of the world; for good or for ill it has been chosen. If the cities, like spoiled princelings, are not ready to come into their dominion, they must *get* ready. They have come of age and their affairs need instant attention.

The first essential in a practical program for the effective regulation of a street railway system or for its transformation into public property is the determination of the true capital value of the investment. Everything

hinges upon that. Obviously, a street railway system cannot be taken over for public operation under lease or for public ownership without a decision upon this issue. It is here that any program will be sure to founder on the rock of delay and disagreement unless as a first step measures are adopted insuring a prompt and definite decision of this point. Many cities enter into negotiations with street railway companies or other public utilities for a resettlement of franchise relations or for a determination of capital value for rates or purchase in the hope of reaching an amicable agreement satisfactory to all parties. Such an agreement may be possible in some cases. But often the men nominally in control are not in a position to agree to fundamental settlements that would be fair to the public, for they represent marginal interests, which upon a fair basis of valuation would disappear entirely. Time spent in negotiation with them is time wasted and worse than wasted, when the cities have no time

to lose. The only possible way under such conditions is to establish a condemnation procedure by which the value of the property for the purpose in view can be promptly and definitely determined, without asking or securing the consent of the figureheads who masquerade as presidents and directors of the operating companies. As a part of such procedure, rules of valuation must be established that will protect the cities from the necessity of paying for property already devoted to public use, and burdened with the obligations of public service, a price fixed upon the assumption that it is not devoted to public use and is not subject to the disabilities incident to public service and obligations. The fact that franchises once thought to be worth millions have in fact become a liability rather than an asset must be given full weight in the determination of the purchase price. Cities cannot afford to undertake municipal ownership on a basis of the same overcapitalization that has already bankrupted private operation.

TROUBLES OF THE PROPHET

In the city of Buffalo, in 1910, I had occasion to say: "War between great nations is an impossibility in the future because the financial leaders of every nation would veto the proposition. All civilized men today are so bound together by the golden chains of business that war would mean material suicide. The world is a colossal market. No trader would dare even to desire to overturn bins and destroy shops, not only because of the resentment of others, but because he values his own trading opportunities as well."

As a prophecy these words score a failure, and yet the statement is absolutely true.

The first responsibility for the war cannot be thrown on the people of any country; nor on finance, or commerce. The insistence on war came from a relatively small group who wanted to make terrorism an adjunct to trade and who hoped to build up a greater Germany at the expense of her neighbors, the primary aim being the maintenance of privileged caste (royalty, aristocracy, plutocracy) at home. The weak point, as we well knew, consisted in this, that the final decision lay with a weak, boastful, vacillating, and cowardly egotist, whose only strength lay in carrying water on both shoulders. With a decision in such hands all arguments drawn from sanity

or interest were falsified. Commerce and banking in Germany were against war; militarism and privilege unqualifiedly for it. Ballin, representing the overseas commerce, and von Guinner, representing the four great banks, opposed it to the last. But the Kaiser won to his side hundreds of cheap business men by lavish promises of sharing the indemnity.

Those who knew the business side best were most confident of avoiding war. But, in Germany, you cannot trust real self-interest as against greed and glory.

The danger as to prophecy increases the more you know of conditions. I had an illustration in England.

No man in England is more qualified to foretell the political future than Henry N. Brailsford. I visited him once at his home at Welwyn. While we were talking in the garden a merle (black robin) came in and began to sing. A favorite cat watched him closely. I said, "That cat will get that bird." "No," said Brailsford, "our cat is well trained, she never touches birds." At that minute the cat leaped and the merle's feathers were scattered over the garden. You can never trust cats or kings — the bird-devouring cats or the "folk-devouring kings," as Homer called them.—CHANCELLOR DAVID STARR JORDAN.

WORK OF STATE PRISON COMMISSION

Some achievements of a body whose duty it is to care for the prisoners in State and county penal institutions — Constant improvement in methods

By JOHN S. KENNEDY

A member of the commission

Mr. Kennedy shows here some of the many improvements made in our State prison system due to the work of the prison commission of which he is a member. Summarized they may be set down as follows:

Promotion of manufacturing in the prisons so as to keep the prisoners employed, the product amounting to \$1,000,000 annually.

Estimated saving to the State of more than \$100,000 annually by the making of automobile plates in the prisons.

Employment of prisoners in improving the highways.

Abolition of the striped uniform and lock step in the State prisons.

Abolition of what are now regarded as inhuman and unjustified punishments.

Abandonment in the institutions for women of handcuffs and dark cells.

Extension of the time for prisoners under the parole law.

Criticism of the cell system at Sing Sing as an unfit place for human habitation. This has led to the construction of a new cell building at Sing Sing and a new prison at Wingdale.

Advocacy of transfer of mental defective delinquents from prisons to custodial institutions.

Increase of farming by the prisoners, the products last year amounting to \$300,000.

Erection of 43 new jails to take the place of old and unfit buildings.— EDITOR.



John S. Kennedy

WHY the State commission of prisons?

Why a superintendent of the State prisons and a commission of prisons?

This question arose in the mind of the writer when he was asked to become a mem-

ber of the commission and doubtless is in the mind of many not familiar with prison work in the State. Two years' active work

as a commissioner has proven to me the absolute necessity of separating the functions of supervision and business management of the prisons from those of visitation and inspection. The great value of a commission acting independently of the superintendent of prisons is shown conclusively by the record of achievements by the commission since it was created by the constitution of 1894. It was established by an act of the legislature in 1895.

Under that act eight commissioners, one from each judicial district, were appointed by Governor Morton; held their first meeting on July 17, 1895, and elected Lispenard Stewart as president. The same constitution that created the State commission of prisons abolished all of the pre-existing methods of prison labor in this State and authorized the legislature to make provision for the work of prisoners for the State and its political divisions.

The first big task of the commission was to select and assign industries to the State prisons. Unless these industries could be put in operation on the first day of January, 1907, all the prisoners in the State prisons and penitentiaries would be idle. This work was successfully accomplished for the State prisons. The employment of prisoners in the penitentiaries, within the limits of the constitution, presented a more difficult problem, and while considerable progress has been made in that direction, it has not yet been fully solved. The difficulties to be overcome with the penitentiary prisoners are, that they are practically all short-term men and it is hard to market the prison products

of the penitentiaries. Later, the working of these prisoners, as well as jail prisoners, on the improvement of highways and at farm work has been successfully developed.

Almost immediately after the establishment of the industries in the State prisons various interests began to bring pressure on the legislature to have special industries excepted. The printing industry succeeded in its attempt except as to a small fraction of the State printing. Next, the school furniture manufacturers made a very persistent attempt to have school furniture exempted. This developed into one of the largest and most profitable industries in the prisons. The legislature passed such an exemption, but Governor Roosevelt vetoed it.

It became apparent that if the legislature continued to make special exemptions it would very soon be called upon to exempt one after another of the industries assigned to the prisons until nothing would be left. It also became apparent that if any particular industry were exempted and prisoners theretofore employed in that industry were assigned to other industries, it simply relieved one industry at the expense of another.

The manufacturing of automobile plates in the prisons has just been arranged for after an investigation by the commission, and it is estimated that a saving to the State of more than \$100,000 annually will be affected in addition to providing instruction and employment to a number of prisoners. For many years, now, no attempt has been made by the legislature to interfere with the industries of the prisons and they have been developed from nothing on January 1, 1907, to an annual product of approximately a million dollars.

In addition to shop industries the commission in its first annual report in 1895 began to recommend the employment of prisoners on the improvement of highways. This recommendation was pressed in subsequent years until it was adopted by the

legislature and an appropriation granted for such purpose in the neighborhood of Clinton prison. In recent years this work has been greatly enlarged to which has also been added farm work.

When this commission began its work all the prisoners in the State prisons and penitentiaries wore striped clothing, so striped as to indicate whether the wearer was a first term or a second term or had served more than two terms in a State prison. The lock step was also in universal use. In the commission's report for 1899, which was its fifth annual report, it condemned both the wearing of striped clothing and the lock step as unnecessarily humiliating and degrading to convicts. This recommendation was repeated in subsequent reports until both of these undesirable methods of treating prisoners were abolished.

The accomplishments of the commission in abolishing inhuman and uncalled for punishments in institutions have been many and the wisdom of such action is now apparent to those who believed discipline could not be otherwise maintained. Only this month in an institution for women the handcuffing and dark cell systems have been abandoned at the strong insistence of the commission.

When the commission was created there was in the prison law a provision for committing prisoners on indeterminate sentences and some provision for the possible parole of those so committed. Both of these laws were "dead letters," as no prisoners were in fact sentenced on indeterminate sentence or paroled. The commission in 1900 began to recommend an effective indeterminate sentence and parole system for State prisons. Soon thereafter a new law was passed applicable to a limited number of prisoners sentenced to a State prison for the first time. A new parole board was created, consisting, first, of the members of the State commission of prisons, this commission at that time

having only three members. Later, when this commission was increased to seven members, the present law, making a parole board of three members, two appointed by the governor, acting with the superintendent of State prisons, was adopted and still continues. The scope of the parole law has been enlarged from time to time and made more definite and obligatory upon the courts as to all first termers, and extended to all the other penal institutions of the State, excepting penitentiaries and county jails, and is now one of the most prominent features of prison administration. It has all been developed during the past eighteen years under the strenuous recommendation of the State commission of prisons and the active co-operation of the superintendent of State prisons.

Up to the year 1900 probation was practically unknown in the administration of penal institutions or in the courts of the State of New York. In that year the

commission recommended the enactment of a probationary law modeled after the one which had been in successful operation in Massachusetts for several years; and following that recommendation the commission presented to the legislature of 1901 a probation bill prepared by it in cooperation with the prison association of New York, which, after some modifications, was adopted, the secretary of the prison commission being the only person who appeared before the committee having the bill in charge, advocating its passage. This work has been extended, including among other things, the State probation commission, until it is now one of the most beneficial and reformatory agencies in the administration of the parole system of the State.

Formerly, many felons were sentenced to county penitentiaries. Penitentiaries had proven to be profitable institutions, financially, for the counties maintaining them under the old method of industrial



The new Sing Sing prison now under construction

production, so through local interest bills had been passed from time to time authorizing the commitment of prisoners convicted of felony to penitentiaries when the length of sentence was five years or less, and in some instances ten years or less, so that in penitentiaries prisoners convicted of minor offenses were commingled with prisoners convicted of serious crimes sentenced for many years. In addition to this the laws permitted the United States courts anywhere in the Union to commit prisoners to New York State county institutions. Many of these prisoners had been convicted of serious crimes and were sentenced for long terms and quite a good many of them for life. They were sometimes brought from Washington and other sections by the carload, with the result that the penitentiaries were overcrowded. When these prisoners were discharged they were not sent back to the places of conviction but were turned loose at the penitentiary gate and many of them remained in the State and resumed the practice of crime, thereby largely increasing the number of criminals in the State. On the recommendation of the State commission of prisons the legislature repealed the acts permitting the sentencing of adult felons to penitentiaries, and also passed an act forbidding New York penal institutions from receiving United States prisoners convicted outside of the State of New York. The salutary effect of these laws was demonstrated by an almost immediate reduction of prisoners, both in the State prisons and in the penitentiaries.

In the year 1901 and in all subsequent reports for many years the commission severely criticised the housing facilities of Sing Sing prison and condemned the cell block of that institution as an utterly unfit place for human habitation and as a hot bed for the culture and spread of tuberculosis. These criticisms were continued until provision was made by the legislature to correct

it by new cell buildings at Sing Sing and the construction of a new prison at Wingdale.

Other improvements made in the administration for housing facilities of the State prisons may be noted in the construction of Great Meadow prison with its modern buildings made on plans approved by the State commission of prisons, the completion of the reformatory at Napanoch, and the abolishing of dark cells in all the prisons and their replacement by isolation cells. There have also been substantial improvements in the cell blocks at Auburn, one of the oldest prisons in the country. The new buildings include all of the modern improvements for such institutions.

The commission devoted a great amount of time last year on an inquiry into the question of mentally defective delinquents which, to the mind of the writer, is the most important question to be considered in the prison reform field. The commission found that at least fifty per cent of the inmates of the prisons and reformatories of this State exhibit mental abnormalities and are in need of much more specialized treatment than is afforded by the ordinary routine methods employed in the average penal institutions; that from twenty-seven to thirty per cent of such inmates are feeble-minded and only possess the intelligence of the average American child of twelve years or under.

As a result of its inquiry, the commission recommended legislation to provide for the commitment or transfer of mentally defective delinquents to custodial institutions where they will receive special treatment and care and be discharged only when it is thought they can safely return to society, rather than send them to penal and correctional institutions where they will serve a definite sentence and then be returned to society in the same, if not worse, condition than when committed. It is the firm opinion of the commission that with proper custodial institutions to provide for the care of the segregable group of the



Prisoners of Auburn prison at play

mentally defective, the problems of the administration of the prisons and reformatories will be made much easier and more effective; that better results will be accomplished in the schools, and that with a more efficient assignment to labor, improved industrial conditions will result. The report of the commission on this question has attracted widespread attention among students of prison problems and is pronounced by authorities as an epochal step in the solving of these important questions.

During the period of the war, the commission has carried on an intensive campaign to increase the food supply of the nation, and as a result every possible prisoner, located in a section where there was available tillable land, has been engaged in raising products of the soil and the aggregate result was an enormous addition to the total of farm and garden products by the penal wards of the State. It is estimated that the

value of the products raised in 1918 was over \$300,000. This work, now established, will be carried on with increased activity each year; resulting in a great financial saving to the State, as well as providing healthful outdoor work for the unfortunate in the institutions.

The commission is charged with the visitation and inspection of all institutions in which sane adult prisoners are confined. These include the four State prisons, four reformatories, five penitentiaries, the New York city penal institutions and police stations, 71 county jails, 82 city jails, and 363 town and village lockups. Passing through these places annually are about 100,000 unfortunates, with an average population of about 13,000, of which 10 per cent are women.

The commission found that many of the county jails of the State were unsanitary and that they made no provision for the

separation of prisoners except the separation of the sexes. Many of the buildings were old, some of them having been in use more than a hundred years. The commission began at once to urge improved facilities for the housing of jail prisoners, as a result of which forty-two new jails have been built in the State, and in ten other counties the jails have either been remodeled or enlarged, and in practically all the others substantial improvements have been made. While the commission is authorized to call upon the attorney-general to institute mandatory proceedings to carry out its recommendations, most of these jails have been built and improvements made without resort to such proceedings, so that as a result New York State now stands in the forefront of all the states in the Union in its housing facilities for prisoners committed to county jails.

In 1914 upon the recommendation of the commission, the legislature enacted a law

authorizing the commissions after instituting show cause proceedings to close city jails or lockups which are inadequate or insanitary. Under this law most of the city jails have been rebuilt, improved or new ones provided, and many of the worst lockups have been improved or closed.

The commission takes part in the work of the State board of classification, which consists of the superintendent of State prisons, the fiscal supervisor of State charities, and a representative from the State hospital commission and the State commission of prisons. The law requires that this board shall fix and determine the prices of all the articles manufactured in the State penal institutions and that the prices so fixed shall be as near the usual market price as possible. As there are about nineteen different industries in the several State prisons in which about 750 different varieties of articles are manufactured and as the sales



One prison reform illustrated

amounted to over a million dollars the past year, the amount of work involved in fixing the prices at the changing market value and to the satisfaction of the purchasers is very considerable.

In closing this article it is fitting that a word should be said of the retiring vice-president, Frank E. Wade of Buffalo. Mr. Wade has been a member of the State probation commission since 1907 and its

president since 1917 and has served on the commission of prisons since 1908 with rare ability, thorough unselfishness and devotion to duty. He easily ranks among the great leaders in probation and prison thought of the State and, in the absence of monetary reward which does not go with services on these commissions and regret for his retirement as a loss to the State service, this word of tribute is due him.

TO SIMPLIFY LEGAL RULES OF PRACTICE

New York city's bar association in accord with the work done by the legislative joint committee, of which Senator J. Henry Walters is chairman

THE special committee on code revision of the association of the bar of the city of New York recently made its report to John G. Milburn, president. The report of the special committee, of which John G. Saxe is chairman, has interest at this time because of the work of the Walters joint legislative committee on the same subject. The problem underlying a revision of the code, in the opinion of the special committee, is fivefold as follows:

(1) The simplification of the Code itself, including the elimination of matters of substantive law; (2) The simplification of practice; (3) Increasing the flexibility of court rules as to procedural matters; (4) Accomplishing these reforms along simple lines, without resorting to new nomenclature and without abolishing familiar forms and methods; (5) Achieving a reform so substantial as to fully justify the temporary inconvenience to the bar and the confusion attendant upon a period of judicial instruction.

Summing up the matter, the special committee declared:

"Your committee is unanimously of the opinion that the proposed practice manual is a distinct reform, insofar as it attempts to simplify the code and the practice under the code, and insofar as it leaves the details of practice to court rules.

This leaves the single question whether the reform is worth while, when balanced against the disadvantages of any general revision.

The present code contains sections numbered as high as 3384. The section numbers of the proposed practice manual run as high as 2144; but many of the present sections have been shortened; and many long sections have been divided into several new sections, so that the proposed manual will be materially shorter, more compact and more intelligible than the existing code.

The proposed practice manual will change the numbering of every section. The bar will not only be obliged to study and learn new provisions of law; but substantial changes in arrangement and phraseology may lead to much confusion and difficulty in referring to reported decisions under the existing arrangement, while slight verbal changes will raise new questions of construction and will add to the great volume of litigation upon questions of practice, resulting in a period of uncertainty while the construction of the new provisions is in progress.

The greater part of the reforms which are proposed were contained in the first six

numbers issued by the joint legislative committee, which contain a total of 891 sections. These were printed and circulated over a year ago. The seventh number, dated December 1, 1918, contains 1244 sections, and consists, in considerable part, in recopying the code as it now stands, with a minor amount of editing. Your committee cannot escape the conclusion that if the joint legislative committee were given more time, it could make further reforms in the code and in practice under the code in respect to the matters included in this seventh number, and reduce the volume of these 1244 sections.

A majority of your committee is of the opinion that there is enough merit in the proposed practice manual to justify its enactment. But, in balancing its merits with the resultant disadvantages, your committee cannot so strongly recommend its adoption as it could have done if the joint legislative committee had seen fit to propose a more radical simplification of the code and practice under the code, especially as to those matters which are contained in the seventh part, or sections 900 to 2144, inclusive.

A minority of the committee, while in sympathy with the desire to simplify procedure and practice and relegate all details to court rules, has not felt that it could join in the recommendation of the proposed recasting of the entire code of civil procedure, as it believes that a similar result could be obtained by eliminating from the existing code all matters of substantive law, and by amending existing sections, and that this course would be a wiser one until a more comprehensive practice act could be prepared. It also believes that this subject might be taken up advantageously by the American bar association, in an effort to bring about a uniform system of practice, at least in its main outlines, in the different States of the union. Any new practice act in this State, at the present time, might prove an obstacle to an effort towards inter-

state cooperation, and, if overcome, would be the occasion of unnecessary confusion and perplexity meantime. It may be that a model practice act could be put into effect in New York, which would be adopted by the legislatures of other States, as was the case with the old field code of procedure, adopted in 1848, and which, at the time of its repeal in 1877, consisted of only 301 sections, and that, too, at a time when the superior court of the city of New York and the court of common pleas of New York, were still in existence. But until something approaching the brevity and clearness of that model of statutory expression is presented, the minority of the committee believes that the interests of society, as well as of the bar and the courts, would be better served by the processes of elimination and amendment.

Your committee, therefore, concurs with the committee of the State bar association in its report that, 'in view of the indubitable advance towards a simplified practice which would be accomplished if the plan of the joint committee were adopted, we do not feel that this association (the State bar association) should range itself among those opposing it.'"

The members of the committee are as follows: John Godfrey Saxe, chairman; John A. Garver, Louis Marshall, Herbert C. Smyth, Nelson S. Spencer, Phoenix Ingraham, secretary.

MARVEL OF THE WIRELESS

Occasionally operators at wireless stations report that they have heard sounds of voices, music, tramping of crowds and explosions for which they cannot account.

It is supposed that in some as yet not understood way the vibrations of the wireless pick up these sounds. The operators say that the air does not suffer from "attenuation," as wires do, and that they believe the wireless station will eventually be able to pick up sound at any distance.

If this be true we may indeed be on the eve of an electric miracle, *Reedy's Mirror* reports, and then goes on to quote the theory as recently advanced by the *Los Angeles Times*:

WIRELESS MESSAGES PRINTED ON TAPE

Wonderful invention of a Schenectady man which guards against errors and provides a permanent record of such messages

WIRELESS messages can be received and recorded at a far greater speed and with further assurance of accuracy as a result of a new photographic device now being used by naval engineers at Otter Cliffs, near Bar Harbor, Me. The instrument is the invention of Charles A. Hoxie of Schenectady, N. Y., an engineer of the General Electric company.

The invention permits the eye to supplement or replace the ear in reading wireless messages. In fact, a deaf man could be a wireless receiving operator in a station so equipped.

Other results are greater speed in receiving, greater accuracy in deciphering, and a permanent record of every dot and dash in every message so received. Because of the very delicate tuning that can be obtained and the resulting high degree of "selectivity," it has been found practicable to receive messages despite many inductive noises and interfering signals, which ordinarily have rendered reception impossible. Although the instrument is not immune from the effects of static "strays," it has successfully recorded messages at high speed regardless of strong static interferences that, without its aid, would have baffled the receiving operator.

It is stated that messages have been deciphered with its assistance when operators were unable to get a single word of it by ear alone.

The photographic receiver and its permanent record is a guard against error and will settle disputes, for its visual record of a message in dots and dashes distinctly shows to the eye what was received.

As to speed in receiving, this machine has

frequently recorded at the rate of 400 words per minute (as fast as a machine gun shoots), and last week in a test made by Mr. Hoxie the machine recorded a low-power message at 600 words per minute! Up to this time the most rapid method of recording radio signals has been by the phonograph, but this must still be transcribed by the ear and not the eye. Moreover, no permanent visual record is made. The phonographic method has never yet approached the rate of 600 words per minute, so the new instrument has hung up a new speed record. An interesting sidelight on this feature of the invention is that high-speed messages are secret messages to all who are not equipped with this device.

A commercial phase of the speed question is peculiarly linked up with the atmospheric-electric phenomena of the northern temperate zone. For years it has been found that the best time for transmitting all wireless messages between here and Europe was from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M. Speedy sending and receiving can condense the traffic into this most favorable period; or a greater volume can be sent with a minimum number of stations. When it is remembered that a pair of stations—one in Europe and one here—can easily cost \$2,000,000, the item of keeping down overhead charges by rapid sending will be easily appreciated.

Expert operators have been known to receive thirty-five words per minute for a short time under perfect conditions; but average reception up to this time has been fifteen to twenty words per minute, or 1,000 words per hour.

It has been a race between sending and receiving speeds. Prior to this invention it has been possible to send faster than it



Visual and photographic receiving device for wireless telegraphy showing tape in basket

could be received; but now the situation has been reversed.

The photographic recorder in operation at Bar Harbor has repeatedly recorded regular traffic schedules ranging from 1,000 to 7,000 words without interruption, and at a speed of forty to fifty-five words per minute. Every word is perfect and easily and quickly read. It is used supplementary to the ordinary type of receiving set.

Not only is the message permanently recorded on a tape of special photographic paper, but a fleeting visual image of the signals can be seen on the ground glass of the machine at the same instant that the electric impulses arrive from the antenna. And an audible reception can also be made simultaneously by the regular telephone method.

The mechanism is based on comparatively simple electrical engineering principles. A lightweight mirror "flutters" in electromagnetic tune with the minute electric im-

pulses coming from the receiving antenna. The duration and extent of the mirror's oscillations vary according to the dot, dash, or silence of the sending station. This mirror reflects a beam of light on the moving sensitized tape. This tape, propelled by an electric motor, progresses up and down through the vertical pipes which contain the developing and fixing chemicals. Automatically the tape enters the developing fluid and then the hypo fixing bath; then it is washed in running water and is dried by electric heat assisted by forced draft — all invisibly affected inside this single machine. Like the tape from a stock ticker, the message pours out into a basket. In rapid receiving there is an average of one word for every inch of tape. The receiving operators can read the record at a speed of 50 to 100 words per minute.

The time to record, develop, fix, wash and dry the tape is from two to four minutes. The rolls of tape are 1,000 feet long and a continuous message of 10,000 words can be recorded without reloading the machine.

A recent performance of this machine promises great things, as told by Mr. Hoxie:

"Two simultaneous messages from different sources were coming into one receiving circuit connected to the new photographic recorder," he said. "One of these messages was sent at a train frequency of 1,000 cycles per second, and the other at 975 cycles per second. Ordinarily two frequencies so close to each other would have interfered with reception. By a slight adjustment of the machine I was able to receive both alternately without interference from the other. I hope to perfect the instrument so that in the not far distant future several photographic recorders can be attached to a single antenna and simultaneously receive and record messages from Rome, Lyons, Carnarvon (Wales), Nauen (Germany), and San Francisco. This may be called simultaneous multiplex receiving from one antenna."

MENACE OF SOCIALISM IN NEW YORK CITY

Industrial conditions, according to an assemblyman, make it easy for unscrupulous men to deceive the multitude into embracing Socialism

Assemblyman Link, one of the Democratic members of the State legislature here offers what he considers a cause of Socialism. In substance, he declares that Socialism finds its roots in economic injustice and that both of the old political parties are responsible for many of the evils that grow from it. He divides Socialism into two classes, a very small fraction being engaged in promoting it for selfish reasons, the great mass of Socialists being deceived, in his opinion, by the voluble orator. As Mr. Link comes from a section of New York city where there is much Socialism, he writes from a first-hand knowledge of conditions prevailing there.—EDITOR.

IN the summer of 1908 I stood at the docks in Savannah, Georgia, watching the sluggish Savannah, a stream of apparent flowing clay pass out to sea ending its meandering way through several hundred miles of cypress swamps, the trees of which are festooned and draped in curtains of moss and giving refuge to wild life of great variety. Suddenly we were startled with the news that Augusta, lying three hundred miles up stream, as the winding river runs, had been swept by a devastating flood. All communication had been cut off from the city and its inhabitants were stranded for food and clothing.

Appeals were sent throughout the South and Savannah answered by dispatching upstream, laden with provisions, the rear paddler "The Two States." On board was the writer.

My father had witnessed the Johnstown flood and he had told me of its terrors. The flood from Augusta had to pass down the Savannah and we had to meet it and pass over it to reach Augusta. So alluring is

danger at times that it often attracts where one would expect it to repel. So alluring, so enticing, so overwhelming, so terrible is a flood that those who are daring and courageous go out to meet it.

The flood travels slowly. The driftwood comes on considerably ahead of the flood. After steaming up stream for a day and a half, and passing through the driftwood we came head on with the flood. Down it came like a mountain upon us. The old ship shook, all hands hung on. We made the crest but we lost the entire cargo. For several hours we rode over the tops of tall cypress trees, gradually we began to sink on the back slope of the flood. On the third day, we were down within the river banks, and rounding the bend of the river into Augusta. 'Twas then we hit submerged wreckage. The "Two States" was torn from stem to stern and we were shipwrecked in the dead of night.

This is socialism. Its terrors seem to allure, entice, inveigle the strong. And if left to accumulate to sufficient proportions, it leaves nothing but destruction in its wake. Woe to those who attempt to navigate upon its teachings. The stoutest hearts lose their entire cargo of contentment and love of country; they become discontented; they lose hope; they lose peace of mind and happiness; they lose faith in God. The small bark that bears them on is soon shipwrecked upon the derelicts of those who have gone before. A faith that may be good on



Congested New York city street

theory, one that may be a beautiful dream, one that may enthrall, is bad if it does not bring peace, contentment and happiness — if it does not enable a man to live happy and die happy.

Socialists may be divided into two stratas. The socialists that are on top which are designated as "the quasi reformo" strata. They are few in number. They fill up the ranks of the Bolsheviki, and the anarchists; are exceedingly aggressive. They keep the citizen class in constant agitation. They have little in common with the citizen class and usually keep a barrier between them. They make the raids on the lower class and always exclude themselves from practicing socialism from the day they start a bank account. They lead the lower class as a buck shad leads the school. This class furnishes candidates for public office, and for positions where no work but plenty of talk is a prerequisite. They are seldom citizens; are always well fed, well clothed and well gloved. This class is beyond redemption.

The second strata of Socialists is the citizen class, comprising nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand. But all are led by the single individual who can talk their language. In contrast to this one of the "quasi reformo" strata this large body is overworked, underfed, under clothed, seldom get a holiday, live in squalid quarters, never get three blocks out of the beaten path from home to sweat shop.

They are an affectionate body, religious, appreciative, long-suffering and hopeful. Contrary to the "quasi reformo" variety they believe in the sanctity of the home, and love their adopted country. They slave for their children and worship them. Believing that the country owes them a decent living — seeing that capitalists build their fortunes upon their labor, seeing the added burden placed upon them by food profiteers and rent speculators and seeing up to the present time not the slightest relief from either of the old political parties to curb unjust advantage taken of them,



A Socialistic district, New York city

the East side of New York, and similar sections of Brooklyn and Bronx have become a seething mass of Socialists; not as an endorsement of Socialism but as a protest against the capitalists and political indifference. It is upon this class that the "quasi reformo" strata preys for its food. It is a profitable field, a veritable gold mine. Driven to the wall, they are ever ready to accept anything that promises relief. Here the Bolsheviki recruit its ranks. Here the charlatans meet in secret to invent their "bogie man." Here finds the birthplace of anarchy. Here the jesters, lurid entertainers, soap-box orators and legislative possibilities practice on their fellow men until they solve the problem of how they may live from their dupes by deception.

And so it is no fault of the submerged class that they embrace socialism; it is the fault of the government. First the government should restrict immigration so that competition would not be so keen and they could demand a living wage. The government should manifest interest in their welfare instead of abandoning them to their own salvation. The old political parties should cease passing laws as have been passed in recent years which enabled the capitalists and profiteers to deprive the poor of food and sustenance. The city should see that proper housing is given them. Vast areas of the East side should be torn down and rebuilt with wide streets, with big play grounds, and with massive sky scrapers of most modern type, with plenty of light, with plenty of air, built for easy sanitation, all municipally owned, so that the poor will not be subjected to profiteering in rents.

The State should pass the seven or eight-hour day. When the city, the State and

the government have done their duty, Socialism, Bolshevism and anarchy will be unknown. Those now following Socialism would become the best of citizens for it is not their fault but the fault of the government.

Now this better day is not far off. The present governor, Alfred E. Smith, has set his heart and soul against the profiteers. He has accomplished much. He has been obstructed in much he proposed for the betterment of the working man. There is but one branch of the State government that stands in the way to political betterment and that is the State Assembly.

The election of 1919 will see one of the most singular of political battles. The entire

force of the governor will be thrown into the fray to wrest the control of the assembly from the upstate faction. The governor will be successful. New York city will be wrested from the grip of the food merchants. The producer and the consumer will squeeze out the dealers. The East Side of New York, and similar centers relieved of much oppression will desert Socialism. An era of popularity will sweep the State and the death knell of Socialism, Bolshevism and the red flag will have been sounded.



*Service flag in a crowded
New York district*

WHEN CLEVELAND WAS NAMED FOR PRESIDENT

When Cleveland's name was presented to the Democratic convention in 1884 he was an inactive candidate. While the balloting was under way, messengers brought the results at intervals into the executive chamber at Albany, but the governor was the least concerned apparently of all about the room. At length someone burst into the chamber with a telegram shouting, "Governor, you're nominated." Looking up from the pile of papers before him for a moment, Cleveland remarked quizzically: "Is that so?—well, business comes first." And he engrossed himself again in his papers with utmost composure.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION ON RENTS

Evil is more fundamental than landlord profiteering, according to the governor's commission — More buildings needed as a remedy

THE State reconstruction commission appointed in January by Governor Alfred E. Smith has reported to the governor that all opposed legislation in regard to rent profiteering had been examined and that in the opinion of the commission no legislation of this kind could give any relief. The report continued:

"The rising rents are merely a symptom. The disease is lack of sufficient houses. Landlords in many cases were found to be justified in raising their rents because of increased cost of management. The only way to meet the situation is to build more houses at once."

The commission reported that building at the present time can be made to give a limited return on present average rentals by the use of cheap land within easy reach of industries, building to be carried on on a large scale under the expert advice of men accustomed to handling big housing projects.

The plan proposed is based on the following conclusions:

1. Cost of building will not return to its prewar cost for some years; it probably will not greatly decrease.

2. Next winter the scarcity of houses in New York city will be so great and rents will be so high, unless houses are built this season, that labor will be turned away from this city and New York's business industry and prestige will suffer.

"Rent increasing," said the report, "was at first ascribed by the public to profiteering on the part of the landlords. It took but little study on the part of the housing committee to establish the fact that the causes were more fundamental.

"The committee thereupon determined upon a plan of investigation to discover whether the cessation of building during the war period, and the increase of population had resulted in undue raising of rents or lowering of the standards of living or overcrowding or discontent in any parts of the city, and to determine what measure of relief, if any, existed for conditions found.

"These investigations have been thorough and systematic. The block surveys were carried out with the assistance and cooperation of the people of the neighborhoods, social settlements, labor organizations, universities, the health and tenement house departments, charity organization societies and civic groups. They cover approximately 35,000 apartments, housing on a conservative estimate 175,000 people.

"It was found that a great many of these properties have fallen into the hands of absentee landlords or lessees. The latter are holding the property, very often for only a short time, with the idea of getting as much out of it as they can. In innumerable cases it has been found that in the same neighborhood the rents are higher under lessees than under owners.

"A study has also been made of the degree of relief that might be obtained from (1) speculative builders or lenders; (2) insurance companies or the other usual sources of large loans; (3) limited dividend corporations; (4) building and loan associations; (5) fuller use of existing buildings, such as the turning of old single-family dwellings into multi-family houses, or the repair of older tenements which are now practically out of use, and (6) dealers in building materials through lowering or stabilizing the price of materials.'

WHAT LEGISLATURE DID FOR THE CITIES

Efficient and wide-awake bureau representing the mayors' conference at the legislature reports how the municipalities have been served

By WILLIAM P. CAPES

Secretary New York State conference of mayors

The value of an organization like the New York State conference of mayors and other city officials is strikingly illustrated by this article of Mr. Capes. He sums up here in an interesting manner what the organization accomplished during the last session of the legislature. It may be said truthfully that the municipalities of the State are on the job all the time while the legislature is in session. The fact that more than ninety per cent of the bills objectionable to the cities were defeated and a large percentage of those which they favored were passed, demonstrates the efficiency of the mayors' conference in matters of State legislation.—EDITOR.



William P. Capes

THE general legislative committee of the New York State conference of mayors studied 184 bills during the recent session of the legislature affecting cities generally. Of these, the committee approved 38 bills, disapproved 48 and decided

to take no action on 98. The conference sent to the mayors of the cities of the State copies of 156 local bills introduced during the session.

Of the bills approved by the conference committee, 27 were not passed by the legislature and the remainder are now laws.

Of the bills disapproved by the conference committee 43 were not passed by the legislature.

One bill disapproved by the conference committee has become a law, but is a permissive measure giving cities authority to appoint local historians. The committee had no serious objection to the bill but considered it unnecessary legislation.

One bill to create another hydro-electric investigating commission, disapproved by the committee but passed by the legislature, was vetoed by the governor. He also vetoed the bill amending the workmen's compensation law requiring a city which decided to become a self-insurer to maintain a fund for payment of compensation.

Governor Smith signed the bill authorizing the establishment of industrial aid bureaus by cities which had been disapproved by our committee. He also signed the bill authorizing a pension to the widowed mother of a child born in the United States but whose father was an alien. The measure had been objected to by the conference committee.

Of the 43 bills which the conference fought and which were not passed by the legislature, among them were the following:

1. Requiring cities to employ one teacher for every 25 pupils in the public schools.

2. Requiring cities to provide playgrounds, athletic grounds and appliances therefor, gymnasium, swimming pools and other appropriate recreational facilities for pupils attending public schools.

3. Limiting the tax on real property to 70 per cent in first-class cities, 75 per cent in second-class cities, and 85 per cent in third-class cities; revenue to be received from the State income tax and the tax on corporations to be regarded as raised by taxation.

4. To exempt from taxation dwelling-houses owned and occupied by any discharged member of the military or naval forces of the United States.

5. Creating another hydro-electric power investigating commission.

6. Providing for municipal ownership of utilities but making it possible for public utility corporations to unload on a municipality.

7. Exempting from taxation real estate owned by theological institutions.

8. Permitting the surplus waters of the canal to be leased to private corporations for hydro-electric purposes.

9. Permitting any tax district to appeal to the court of appeals from the decision of the State tax commission in an equalization matter, thus prolonging the proceedings.

10. Making it necessary for cities to grant pensions to retiring exempt firemen.

11. Requiring cities to construct and maintain public comfort stations; there to be not less than one station for every 25,000 inhabitants.

12. Prohibiting the legislature from passing any private or local bills legalizing the proceedings of a city in providing for the issuance of bonds.

13. Mandatory bill for three-platoon system in the first-class cities of the State.

14. Providing that before a city can establish and operate a municipal garbage plant within or without its boundaries, it must obtain the approval of the county authorities.

15. Providing for a minimum salary for policemen of third-class cities.

16. Making it compulsory for all cities to use voting machines.

17. Compelling cities to retire veterans and pay them a pension of one-half their salary or wages and if employed for 20 years or more, to pay them a pension of \$1,000 a year.

18. Requiring all cities in the State to establish a three-platoon fire system.

19. Requiring cities to pay for the medical treatment of volunteer or auxiliary firemen injured in the performance of their duties and to reimburse them for loss of earnings.

20. Requiring all cities in the State to pay a fixed salary to school teachers.

21. Requiring all cities to furnish free text books and supplies.

22. Extending the jurisdiction of the public service commission over rates, fares and charges fixed by agreement with local authorities.

23. Requiring municipal civil service commissions to print all standard answers to questions given on civil service examinations.

24. Transferring from the State tax commission to the supreme court the right to decide an appeal by a city from equalization by boards of supervisors.

The municipal ownership bill, drafted by the conference, was passed by the senate by a vote of 28 to 22 and defeated in the assembly. If it had not been for caucus pledges the bill would have passed the assembly. The purpose of the conference was to offer to the legislature a sane and constructive plan for the solution of utility problems and to stop the enactment of any measures which would permit a utility to unload on a city. The conference, therefore, has accomplished all it set out to do in respect to utility legislation.

The hydro-electric bill drafted by the conference was passed by the senate by a vote of 29 to 21. It was defeated in the assembly. This bill would also have passed the assembly if there had been no caucus pledges.

The proposed home rule constitutional amendment was reported favorably in the assembly but was delayed until it was too late to have it voted upon. An investigation of the cause for the delay is now being made.

Two bills to amend the public service commissions law were not passed. The bill to suspend rates pending a hearing was reported favorably in the senate and a similar bill introduced by the city of Elmira was reported and passed in the assembly. The so-called discovery bill, giving cities authority to examine the books of utility corporations to determine the merits of rate claims was not reported.

The two uniform bond bills for third-class cities were not reported. The problem which these bills aim to solve will be put before the joint tax investigating commission of the legislature this year for its consideration. We anticipate favorable action.

The bill introduced at the request of the conference to amend the law regulating the expenses of city officials to conventions was held in committee at our request, as another bill which is now a law accomplished the purpose.

The bill introduced at the request of the conference to amend the law giving cities authority to issue bonds during the first year to make up the loss from the excise tax is now a law.

Eight amendments to the second-class cities law were introduced at the request of the conference. Two were not moved as the conference learned after they had been introduced that the proposals were not desired. Two others passed the assembly but failed in the senate. Two others did not pass either house. The other two are now laws. One of these permits a city to change the salary of assessor at any time and the other permits a city to change the name of a street without a petition from the property owners.

Two bills carrying out the tax program recommended by the special tax committee of the conference were introduced by the special joint commission of the legislature. One of these provides for a graduated State income tax. The cities will share the revenue equally with the State. Fifty per cent of the revenue will be sent to the county authorities, the apportionment being based on the assessed valuation of realty. The county authorities in turn will distribute the amount to the cities and towns based on the assessed valuation of realty. The amounts that go to the cities may be credited to the general fund of the city for the reduction of the budgets. It is estimated by experts that the revenues of the localities will be increased

about \$25,000,000 annually by this tax. This revenue will not be available until July, 1920.

The other bill increases the tax on mercantile and manufacturing corporations from three to four and one-half per cent and extends the application of the law to all miscellaneous corporations. It is expected that these changes will increase the revenue from this tax about \$8,000,000 annually, a third of which will go to the cities.

Three other bills introduced by the commission were disapproved by the conference's committee. One provided for a personal property tax with a listing system, another for an optional business tax and the third limited the tax to be imposed on real estate.

The two bills approved by the conference committee were passed by the legislature and the three disapproved were killed in the legislature.

All of the bills disapproved and fought by the cities through the conference because they were mandatory in character and would have increased the tax levy in the cities approximately \$17,000,000 annually, were killed in the legislature.

The mandatory three-platoon firemen's bill was killed. The legislature passed in its place a permissive referendum bill applicable only to first-class cities.

The mandatory school teachers' salary bill was not reported by the committee in either house. In its place the legislature passed a bill establishing a salary schedule for all cities in the State and appropriating \$5,000,000 to be distributed by the State among the cities to reimburse them for any increase which the salary schedule may make necessary. It provides that the State shall pay each city \$100 extra for each teacher employed. It is estimated that this will pay the increase in salary in practically every city and in some cities it will more than make up for the extra expense.

The mandatory police salary bill, free text book bill and voting machine bill were killed in committee.

As a result of the work of the cities acting through the conference no bills have been passed which will require the municipalities generally to increase their tax levies. On the other hand, the two bills which the cities, through the conference, worked hard to have enacted into law will increase their revenue approximately \$28,000,000. All of the bills which the cities, through the conference, opposed, with the exception of four, were killed. One of the four exceptions was

amended satisfactorily; another which is now a law is harmless, and the two others, we hope, will be vetoed by the governor.

Of the 17 bills which the conference had drafted and introduced, four are now laws; two were dropped, and substantial progress was made with all of the remaining except four.

Ninety-three per cent of the bills which the cities, through the conference, fought are already dead, and we hope to increase this percentage. Thirty-four per cent of the bills advocated by the cities through the conference were passed by the legislature.

PROFIT SHARING BY ENDICOTT & JOHNSON COMPANY

The Endicott & Johnson company of Johnson City, N. Y., is one of the recent firms to put into operation a plan of profit sharing for the benefit of its employees. The following interesting statement explaining the plan has just been issued signed by H. B. Endicott and George F. Johnson:

" TO OUR WORKERS:

" Due to our mutual efforts our leather and shoe business has grown from \$600,000 to \$75,000,000 annually, with possibilities for future development so great that we feel the business will be strengthened and the interests of all better guaranteed under the form of a corporation than a private ownership.

" We have therefore decided to put into operation a plan which we have considered carefully, and which we feel guarantees continued growth and security after the present generation has passed away. During all these years we have tried to show our appreciation of the hearty goodwill and cooperation of the workers. We have considered their interests always and in this, our latest move, one of our chief considerations is to maintain and safeguard their interests, and thus avoid any possibility of interruption in the conduct of the business from any cause.

" Invested capital and management of this business is entitled to a fair return for its risks and efforts. Labor is entitled to fair wages, good working conditions, reasonable hours and fair treatment. Accordingly we announce the following plan:

" Each year, after a 7 per cent dividend has been paid on preferred stock, and 10 per cent set apart on the common stock, the balance of the profits, if any, shall be split 50-50 between the workers and the owners of the common stock. Every worker who has been in the *employ of the company throughout the entire year* will share and share alike, which means that the highest paid and lowest paid worker, and all between, receive the same amount either in common stock or cash, at the option

of the directors. Divisions made once a year. Plan commences as of January 1st, 1919. First division as soon as possible after January 1st, 1920.

" It will be noticed in the careful study of this plan that no worker receives a share of profits in *January, 1920*, who was not on the payroll *January 1st, 1919*, and this method of figuring length of service will apply each year thereafter.

" Any worker wishing to buy preferred stock in the new corporation paying 7 per cent dividend, may apply before April 14, 1919, at Workers Trust company, Johnson City. There is no obligation on your part to buy this stock, nor will it affect your share in the profits. We consider it to your interest to purchase as much stock as you can.

" We have today the strongest and best leather and shoe business in the world. We shall continue to build and develop this business with your cooperation as rapidly as good conservative business judgment permits. We congratulate our workers that they are connected with Endicott Johnson corporation. We congratulate the corporation that it has such a splendid organization of loyal workers. When we have good years you will share them with us; when we have poor years you will share the disappointments also. As time goes on and you save money and wish to be larger owners of the Endicott Johnson stock we will always give you as working partners the preference.

" This plan, the result of years of study, hard work, careful and conscientious consideration, is offered as our best conception of what Industry really means. Just as long as this plan works satisfactorily to all concerned, it is our intention to continue it.

" In this announcement all our partners and the directors of the new corporation are in hearty agreement.

" During the first year of the corporation H. B. Endicott, George F. Johnson, H. L. Johnson, Eliot Spalding, C. B. Lord, George W. Johnson and H. W. Endicott, the former partners, will accept no salaries."

VOTERS TAKING PART IN THE PRIMARIES

Figures collected from all counties of the State for the first time indicate that citizens are participating numerously in the naming of candidates

DO the people take enough interest in their government to enroll as members of a political party and participate in the primaries? This has been one of the oft-repeated questions since direct nominations by the voters was established in this and other states.

One of the proofs of whether the voters take such an interest must be in the actual figures showing the number enrolled and the number voting at the primary, especially when a contest is on, compared with the number who go to the polls on election day.

William E. Hannan, legislative reference librarian of the New York State library, has performed a service to the State in collecting the figures and tabulating them, beginning with the inception of the direct primary system in 1914 up to and including 1918. These figures the STATE SERVICE magazine is privileged to reproduce in this issue. They form an interesting study of the voters of the State directly participating in the nomination of their candidates. Prior to the enactment of the direct primary law at the special session of 1913, one of the arguments used by its opponents was that the people could not be persuaded to either enroll or take part in the primaries. The statistics gathered by Mr. Hannan seem to refute this argument. It is only where there is no contest and nothing to be gained or lost by going to the primary that few participate.

Reference to the figures accompanying this article will show that in 1914, the first year when direct primaries were put in operation in New York State, 1,332,153 voters enrolled in political parties and that 1,416,760 voted

on election day. Thus it will be seen that a very large proportion of the voters qualified themselves to take part in the primaries should a contest arise.

Year by year prior to woman's suffrage in New York State, the enrollment increased. Last year, the first time when women were permitted to vote, the number of enrolled voters increased from 1,766,576 to 2,306,447. As only 2,195,441 voters went to the polls last November, the remarkable fact is brought out that 111,000 voters enrolled in political parties who did not take the trouble to go to the polls on election day. This is remarkable when it is remembered that in 1918 there was a full State election in which the governor and other State officials as well as members of the legislature were elected.

It will be observed also that the city voters did not go more numerously to the primary than those in the rural counties. When there was a well-defined contest the country people appeared to have been as anxious to take part in the nominations as residents of the city.

Owing to the lack of a system by which enrollment and primary election figures can be obtained in any one department of the State, it was difficult for Mr. Hannan to collect statistics on the subject. He had to write to officials in every county in the State before obtaining these figures and it required months to collect them. A law is very necessary by which not only county but city officials must report enrollment, primary, registration and general election figures to the secretary of state, Albany. This would enable all who are interested to obtain the figures promptly from one State department.

STATE SERVICE

PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS FOR YEARS 1914 TO 1918, IN COUNTIES OF NEW YORK STATE
 Prepared by WM. E. HANNAN, *Legislative Reference Librarian, New York State Library*

COUNTIES	1914			1915			1916			1917			1918		
	Enroll-ment	Primary election	General election	Enroll-ment	Primary election	General election	Enroll-ment	Primary election	General election	Enroll-ment	Primary election	General election	Enroll-ment	Primary election	General election
Albany.....	45,787	3,114	45,274	44,960	14,803	44,577	46,224	22,258	46,393	46,224	11,353	43,120	68,431	29,472	65,612
Albany, See New York.	9,094		8,059	8,756	3,160	8,995	9,808	2,229	10,436	9,634	1,115	8,684	13,665	4,877	11,388
Brooklyn.....	14,129	4,429	18,593	12,995	4,932	17,517	15,057	6,729	21,716	22,321	9,875	18,089	30,975	16,863	30,228
Cattaraugus.....	11,720	3,688	11,893	13,048	4,990	12,051	13,129	5,216	16,661	16,234	9,875	14,358	19,896	8,949	16,792
Cayuga.....	16,194	5,961	18,429	17,622	5,777	18,532	19,874	7,359	24,132	25,509	7,620	19,064	18,019	4,918	17,698
Chemung.....	7,523	3,745	7,958	10,835	4,572	14,338	12,154	3,686	14,927	15,437	2,669	13,785	32,866	13,396	25,679
Chemung, See New York.															
Clinton.....	8,256	2,615	11,175	7,484	1,992	9,622	9,084	3,690	8,513	9,084	2,874	9,033	11,452	5,505	11,557
Columbia.....	4,137	2,534	6,673	6,890	1,992	7,678	8,073	2,412	9,443	8,933	1,839	8,620	10,401	3,906	13,132
Cortland.....	19,932	5,056	17,335	9,586	3,160	11,507	10,980	3,767	11,770	7,889	2,305	10,966	16,020	3,601	9,793
Delaware.....	99,662	35,735	95,156	107,845	32,308	100,663	113,477	31,634	109,933	113,477	38,593	111,474	163,028	37,424	123,125
Dutchess.....	5,604	3,039	7,468	8,031	3,477	6,068	6,065	1,923	6,326	6,930	2,159	4,946	9,389	4,435	7,338
Essex.....	7,993	3,039	7,468	8,031	3,477	6,068	6,065	1,923	6,326	6,930	2,159	4,946	9,389	4,435	7,338
Franklin.....	10,469	3,270	8,684	10,145	3,563	9,869	10,965	2,982	9,407	9,198	2,604	5,480	9,708	2,023	8,800
Pulton.....	6,375	2,899	7,168	7,862	670	7,965	7,965	3,311	8,705	11,387	2,817	9,267	12,970	3,876	11,701
Genesee.....	6,798	1,735	7,067	6,746	1,069	8,095	7,550	3,654	8,705	8,415	2,239	7,888	10,752	4,123	9,756
Greene.....	6,798	1,735	7,067	6,746	1,069	8,095	7,550	3,654	8,705	8,415	2,239	7,888	10,752	4,123	9,756
Hamilton.....	14,234	4,635	14,796	15,271	2,692	8,149	16,828	5,525	19,436	10,731	4,386	12,774	19,422	5,658	15,742
Herkimer.....	5,311	1,756	4,902	5,847	839	6,406	6,249	1,710	6,346	6,249	1,586	6,308	8,125	1,309	6,758
Jefferson.....	8,060	3,829	8,129	6,779	3,146	8,892	8,892	3,393	9,020	9,097	1,198	4,968	9,614	3,278	9,752
Kings, See New York.															
Lewis.....	58,077	16,723	53,606	59,689	10,755	56,888	64,672	16,429	62,638	70,075	8,817	57,071	91,853	27,742	91,978
Livingston.....	12,894	6,999	17,516	16,076	5,404	17,470	17,101	8,213	22,849	20,529	4,984	14,788	29,999	5,562	16,094
Madison.....	601,301	241,750	623,422	613,980	231,980	626,400	672,622	186,100	714,766	738,349	6,830	691,899	979,872	230,054	961,437
Montgomery.....	21,108	7,302	19,300	22,102	7,645	21,484	33,562	1,806	36,556	34,586	6,235	35,171	47,850	6,580	44,163
Nassau.....	32,870	9,466	37,263	32,621	9,466	37,263	35,251	1,806	36,556	34,586	6,235	35,171	47,850	6,580	44,163
New York.....	4,970	1,571	43,055	46,603	14,900	47,000	54,073	1,665	50,738	54,973	13,485	48,880	62,907	25,567	68,520
Oneida.....	12,297	5,822	10,586	11,568	3,199	11,435	14,039	3,482	13,228	13,701	1,285	10,514	18,453	7,023	10,674
Ontario.....	7,239	2,391	6,638	6,529	1,586	7,432	20,057	6,514	23,010	27,047	4,791	20,343	30,600	10,360	27,429
Oswego.....	6,338	2,391	6,638	6,529	1,586	7,432	20,057	6,514	23,010	27,047	4,791	20,343	30,600	10,360	27,429
Putnam.....	13,383	5,322	13,201	13,506	1,530	17,334	14,936	4,161	707,621	18,152	3,024	15,206	24,040	6,814	21,200
Queens, See New York.															
Rensselaer.....	2,226	3,349	2,792	2,289	1,530	12,021	2,220	457	12,497	12,353	4,080	11,913	16,607	4,739	15,029
Richmond, See New York.															
Saratoga.....	9,152	2,660	8,372	8,657	2,136	8,584	9,095	2,565	9,825	29,779	8,261	26,387	39,765	11,775	42,016
Schoharie.....	9,576	5,480	16,734	15,667	7,662	13,716	18,000	11,080	20,071	19,960	1,983	9,131	10,986	3,422	14,265
Schoharie, See New York.															
Schoharie.....	1,300	5,180	13,310	14,553	4,659	13,099	15,266	7,099	14,086	15,238	5,895	12,560	21,909	8,287	20,773
Schoharie.....	19,782	5,489	18,333	20,523	5,777	18,532	21,635	8,593	19,919	21,615	7,289	17,411	23,720	7,938	23,556
Schoharie.....	3,276	1,402	3,103	3,424	1,340	6,650	3,209	2,003	3,757	6,030	1,342	6,612	9,617	2,260	7,960
Schoharie.....	5,559	2,949	6,119	5,676	351	3,700	3,209	2,003	3,757	3,106	1,054	3,913	4,147	1,549	8,545
Seneca.....	18,186	2,845	15,136	22,423	7,488	19,701	19,654	4,337	19,792	20,390	2,714	10,853	26,853	11,227	23,931
Steuken.....	10,362	5,801	18,433	16,852	5,801	18,433	15,301	5,876	21,446	19,403	5,422	14,648	21,446	9,362	32,686
Suffolk.....	6,822	2,223	7,354	7,021	1,998	8,621	6,704	1,886	7,517	19,403	7,275	7,145	9,970	2,697	9,673
Sullivan.....	5,692	1,949	5,322	5,084	1,024	4,926	6,641	1,939	6,482	6,635	1,468	3,893	7,735	3,106	8,130
Tioga.....	6,822	2,223	7,354	7,021	1,998	8,621	6,704	1,886	7,517	19,403	7,275	7,145	9,970	2,697	9,673
Ulster.....	15,133	7,192	16,755	14,910	2,140	14,242	14,893	2,119	17,344	14,893	2,097	15,725	18,501	2,430	20,556
Warren.....	2,379	6,735	6,974	7,218	1,768	7,494	7,494	2,941	7,228	7,941	2,224	6,007	8,335	3,375	8,494
Washington.....	11,200	4,713	10,906	11,153	4,497	11,525	11,766	5,435	11,601	11,702	2,786	10,396	16,593	7,688	13,614
Wayne.....	9,990	3,800	9,420	9,227	3,920	11,475	12,469	3,485	12,717	13,032	1,546	9,913	17,507	3,429	12,502
Westchester.....	55,219	17,072	49,227	54,196	22,887	52,169	58,666	17,121	56,033	61,315	14,787	57,816	73,828	19,425	74,898
Windsor.....	6,662	2,612	6,549	7,607	1,039	6,350	8,008	3,423	7,289	8,001	655	6,485	11,480	2,039	8,150
Yates.....	2,278	997	3,654	3,986	1,179	4,208	4,616	1,586	4,842	4,705	1,337	4,039	8,051	3,756	6,740
Totals.....	1,312,153	478,141	1,416,760	1,408,418	466,176	1,456,977	1,576,535	478,119	2,151,571	1,766,576	245,095	1,584,123	2,406,447	653,845	2,195,411

FIRST WILD BOAR HUNT IN UNITED STATES

It took place only a few weeks ago in the wildest part of the Adirondacks — First herd brought from Germany and released in the North Woods many years ago

By JAMES S. WHIPPLE

Former State forest, fish and game commissioner

In the bracken the wild boar sleeps, dreaming, methinks, of Indian's land where his staunch ancestors stand with tusked head held low, to meet the charge of great boar hound, their ancient foe. And as he sleeps, with one eye open — as 'tis said — he hears the crunch of hostile feet upon the snow, and leaping forth, he runs the gauntlet of rapid fire, from Savage guns that lay him low.

MANY years ago a Mr. Litchfield, who is owner of a large forest reserve near the Whitney holdings in the Adirondack preserve, purchased in Europe several wild hogs, and placed them on his enclosed lands in the forests of the wildest part of the Adirondack mountain country.

The wild boar has for centuries been deemed a game animal, and the sport in hunting it is said to be of the most exciting kind. The boar is a ferocious, swift-footed species of wild swine. They are very dangerous, because of their courage, great strength and long tusks. No hunting dog has any chance with a boar in a stand-up fight.

The wild boar is usually found in marshy forest grounds of Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa. It gathers its food at night. It lives on roots, grain, small animals, nuts, especially acorns and beech nuts.

Boars were common in England until the time of Henry II, then disappearing, returned again in the reign of Charles I. Formerly the sport of hunting these animals with dogs was the favorite amusement of the nobles of France and Germany.

As the boar grows old, its great tusks curl up over the snout, and the teeth of the upper jaw grow long, curving outward, and take the place of the tusks as weapons of offense.

There is no more dangerous animal, and none harder to kill. Only in India is the sport of hunting wild boar now common, except on a few estates in western Europe. Therefore, to hunt wild boar in our own Adirondacks is a matter of public interest, and it may be a great surprise to many to know that here in the former land of the beaver — the Adirondacks — there are wild boar at large, and that the ancient sport of hunting wild boar has just been indulged in successfully by some of our best known and most experienced hunters.

For years we have been trying to restock the Adirondack forests with many species of animals that originally inhabited that region. Moose, elk and beaver have been put into the forests, the otter, mink, marten and fisher



Ernest H. Johnson holding the boar up to be photographed

have been protected, until at this writing there is a goodly quantity of all the original fur-bearing animals, plenty of deer and some elk. The moose have not thrived and of all



The boar after being shot six times

that were placed in the woods by the forest, fish and game commission, none are left. The moose must have wider ranges — more solitude. They will not thrive in close proximity to men. They have all been killed or gone north across the St. Lawrence river, as many hunters believe. However, the wild boar has lived in this cold wooded country through hard winters, finding food for itself, and has to some extent increased under the hardest conditions.

There is no wild animal so wild, so keen of ear, eye and scent, none so hard for the hunter to find and get a shot at.

The writer, who is familiar with the Adirondacks, and especially with the section the wild swine have frequented since they escaped from Litchfield park, has often seen ground along small streams rooted up by them while in search of food until it looked as though some one had been trying to dig it up among

the roots with an old fashioned "hoe" — a primitive plow, has never gotten his eye on a wild boar, although he has looked for them many times.

Ernest Johnson, who is the general manager of the Whitney preserve, told the writer that he had never been able to see one, although he lives near where they have been for several years. Johnson has often shown the writer signs of them where they had been digging only a short time before we came along. A few days ago there was published in an Albany paper some pictures of the wild boar lately killed by Mr. Johnson, a guide and his sons on the Whitney preserve. At that time a short statement was published of the fact that a wild boar had been killed. Being in possession of the facts, I am permitted to write of the hunt and killing, especially as my friend sent me some of the wild boar meat. Let me tell it in his own language. He said:

"There is no doubt about this being one of the wild boars that escaped from Litchfield's park about ten years ago, and finally worked its way across onto the Whitney preserve. These fierce wild animals have wintered on Moose mountain near the outlet of Little Tupper lake, north side. As they are very keen and wary, much more so than deer or bear, we have never been able to get sight of one until this winter. For years I have seen workings where they have fed, but have never been able to locate one. Having an idea about where they were wintering, I had been thinking that when conditions were right I would indulge in a little kingly sport — now that nearly all kings have abdicated and one man is as good as another — and go wild boar hunting as did the kings and nobles of olden days. Therefore, a few days ago a guide, William Sibley, my two sons, Alfred and Dyenley, accompanying me, we started out before daylight on snow shoes. After traveling about six miles, we saw some old signs of their workings where they had dug

through the snow for roots. Alfred and Dyenley then traveled along one on one side and the other on the opposite side of Moose pond, while Sibley and I made a circle and came in from the east.

"After traveling about half an hour, I heard Sibley shoot and in a few minutes I saw a large black animal running by on the hillside. Under the snow conditions it ran very fast. I knew instantly it must be a wild boar, and fired one shot at quite a long range. The boar was running quarterly toward me, and when I fired the animal swerved in its course and came on directly at me, and when within about forty feet I fired again. The second bullet from my 25 Savage apparently struck the animal pretty well back and through the intestines. The boar let out one loud squeal and plunged into a thick copse of brush and out of my sight.

"I have done much hunting of moose, deer and bear, and am usually cool, but am obliged to admit that this first wild boar hunt had me going a little. In about a minute I heard a shot up near where my son Dyenley was on the high ground, and in about two minutes I heard a shot in the direction further on, where Alfred was supposed to be. I followed the trail as fast as I could on snow shoes, finding blood all the way, and in arriving over near the foot of the pond I heard the boys yell 'We got him,' and on coming up to them found they had the boar dead.

"To show the wonderful vitality of the animal, I will tell you more particularly about the affair. Sibley had jumped three of the boars and hit the one that came toward him a glancing shot, not fatal. My shots went clean through a little back, as I said before. Dyenley shot one hind leg off and Alfred finished him. His first shot went through the lungs of the animal, and at that the boar made for him, and when within about twelve feet he fired again, striking him in the top of the shoulder and ranging back;

it sort of paralyzed the boar but he did not fall. He simply stopped and stood with his feet well apart, a real fighter, game to the last. In that condition before he finally succumbed, Alfred took several pictures of him. Of all the game animals I have seen and killed during forty years in the woods, I have never seen any gamier animal, and I doubt if any, even the lion or the tiger of Africa, have more stamina. Sibley jumped the three boars from a nest made of green spruce branches and dead grass.

"They do not seem to have any permanent home, but range over large territory, and when their hunger is satisfied make a nest and simply use it as long as they can find food for a short distance around, then move on again. Although their legs are shorter than those of a deer, they seem to have less trouble in getting through the snow. They are stronger and their feet are larger and they have very long and heavy dueclaws, and when running through the snow their feet spread and make a track much like that of a caribou. I am having the boar mounted



Three of the hunters, from left to right, Alfred Johnson, William Sibley and Dyenley Johnson

life size and it will be a rare specimen for this country."

In the foregoing words Johnson told me the story of the first real wild boar hunt in America. It furnishes some information about this unusual game animal and a new thrill for real hunters. The boar it would seem can carry away more lead than a bear

or moose, and is much harder to vanquish. This one was well hemmed in by four good hunters and evidently did not have much of a chance, but one can imagine what a hard fight one of them could make if cornered. When we go to the Adirondacks hereafter, we will keep an eye out for this savage and elusive game animal.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN THE ARGONNE FOREST

At the New York State departments bowling league dinner on April 10th, Captain Frederick Stuart Greene, the new commissioner of highways, spoke for seven minutes, telling the diners some of his experiences during the great war in France.

Captain Greene was in command of a battalion of the 302nd engineers, which was the combatant regiment of the 77th division. This division was made up from New York city boys, and was organized and trained at Camp Upton.

The 77th, or metropolitan division, was the first national army division to be sent to France. Part of the division served on four different fronts, and the entire division served on three fronts. Their most important work, their hardest fighting being done in two sectors: The Vesle front, which might be termed the second phase of the Chateau Thierry drive, as the 77th division here relieved the exhausted troops which had driven the enemy from the Marne to the Vesle. The 77th "took over" south of the Vesle, and drove the enemy to the Aire canal. From this sector they were moved in French trucks a distance of approximately 100 miles to the Argonne forest, where they fought and achieved their greatest renown.

What has been called the Battle of the Argonne extended both to the east and to the west of the forest itself, but the sector which comprises the forest proper was given to the 77th division, and it was this division which drove the boche from this forest north of the Aire river, where the enemy took up a strong position along the heights above Grandpre. The first phase of the Argonne began on September 26th, and by October 11th the last of the boche had been driven from the forest and across the river. On October 15th the division was taken out of the line and marched a few kilometers to the rear. After a short rest, the 77th went into reserve, from reserve to support, and on November 1st again found itself at the front. During the fifteen days that the division had been away from the actual front, but slight progress had been made, as the enemy put up a desperate, and what proved to be a last resistance along the heights above Grandpre. On the 1st of November began what developed into one of the greatest advances made during this or any other war, the 77th advancing against the enemy, pushed them constantly back until on the night of November 6-7, the division found itself on the banks of the Meuse, having fought its way over difficult ground a total dis-

tance of forty kilometers in seven days. On the morning of the 7th, a battalion from this division crossed to the north bank of the Meuse, but was later withdrawn, as the New York division had advanced further than their comrades on their right or left.

Captain Greene began his speech by saying that this great State of New York had no explanations to make for either of its two divisions, the 27th or the 77th; that the work of both New York divisions spoke for itself, and that New York had a right to feel a pride in the record made by its boys. He then briefly pictured the hardships undergone by the men during the memorable six-day drive to Sedan on the Meuse. He explained that he himself had not taken part in this phase of the battle, but had had the rare opportunity of first riding over the ground in an automobile on the morning of the 11th, his route being along the western edge of his division's sector. After the signing of the armistice, when the regiment marched south, he followed a route down through the center of the sector, so that the captain had an unusual opportunity to make a study of the entire battlefield. He said that the cover was meager; that the terrain was a most difficult one to fight over; that during this advance rain was constantly falling; that the troops moved so fast that it was impossible to bring up full rations, and that had his division not captured a German ration dump there would have been long hours between meals for the boys; that at best the meals were scanty; the pace set was terrific; that two hours' sleep out of every twenty-four was a luxury, and finally that the boys were always wet and cold, for a thin skimming of ice formed on the pools of water during the November nights.

Captain Greene pointed out that if one forgot the element of danger from shell fire and machine gun which was always present, the mere physical endurance shown by the boys was heroic and beyond belief; that nothing he could say could convey a proper understanding of the terrific strain these soldiers went through during their tremendous rush; one had to actually be with them to fully understand. He did not believe that before this great advance the American people had any idea of what a wonderfully fine thing the American boy was. These soldiers went through this terrific strain, this nerve-racking danger, without faltering for a moment, without giving a thought to themselves, without uttering a complaint against the terrific over-toil which circumstances made it necessary for them to undergo.

MOTOR CARS OWNED IN NEW YORK STATE

More automobiles in proportion to population in rural counties than in New York city — Farmers seem to be prosperous if this be a test

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of State, has just prepared an interesting tabulation showing the number of motor cars owned in the sixty-two counties of the State and the ratio of cars to population in each county. The STATE SERVICE magazine is privileged to print this table, which is as follows:

COUNTY	Population 1915	Cars	No. persons each car
Albany.....	183,330	8,309	22
Allegany.....	40,216	3,317	12
Broome.....	90,641	6,830	13
Cattaraugus.....	72,756	4,659	16
Cayuga.....	65,751	4,560	14
Chautauqua.....	116,818	6,670	17
Chemung.....	59,017	3,955	15
Chenango.....	36,648	2,934	12
Clinton.....	47,561	2,655	18
Columbia.....	44,111	3,138	14
Cortland.....	30,074	2,730	11
Delaware.....	45,995	3,805	12
Dutchess.....	91,044	4,031	15
Erie.....	571,897	37,866	15
Essex.....	32,461	2,604	12
Franklin.....	46,181	2,940	15
Fulton.....	45,625	3,126	14
Genesee.....	40,707	3,514	11
Greene.....	30,091	2,429	12
Hamilton.....	4,491	312	14
Herkimer.....	64,109	4,013	15
Jefferson.....	81,009	7,267	11
Lewis.....	25,947	2,171	12
Livingston.....	38,427	3,885	10
Madison.....	41,742	3,227	13
Monroe.....	319,310	21,909	14
Montgomery.....	61,030	3,099	20
Nassau.....	116,825	13,107	9
Niagara.....	108,550	8,104	13
Oneida.....	167,331	10,466	16
Onondaga.....	213,992	14,656	15
Ontario.....	54,628	4,902	11
Orange.....	118,118	7,807	15
Orleans.....	33,919	2,782	12
Oswego.....	75,929	4,571	16
Otsego.....	48,534	3,695	13
Putnam.....	12,767	1,125	11
Rensselaer.....	121,330	5,595	21
Rockland.....	46,903	3,059	16
St. Lawrence.....	90,291	6,454	14

COUNTY	Population 1915	Cars	No. persons each car
Saratoga.....	62,982	3,154	20
Schenectady.....	98,625	5,598	17
Schoharie.....	23,005	1,741	13
Schuyler.....	13,954	973	14
Seneca.....	25,249	1,908	13
Steuben.....	83,630	5,802	14
Suffolk.....	104,342	10,723	9
Sullivan.....	38,189	2,732	14
Tioga.....	25,549	1,691	15
Tompkins.....	36,535	3,123	12
Ulster.....	85,367	4,754	18
Warren.....	32,977	1,897	17
Washington.....	46,955	2,735	20
Wayne.....	53,476	4,631	11
Westchester.....	321,713	20,732	15
Wyoming.....	33,028	2,765	12
Yates.....	18,841	1,764	10

NEW YORK CITY			
Bronx.....	615,600	8,724	70
Kings.....	1,798,513	43,733	41
New York.....	2,137,747	65,964	32
Queens.....	396,727	15,620	25
Richmond.....	98,634	4,308	22

It will be observed that fewer cars to the population are owned in New York city than in the remaining counties of the State. This is due to the large foreign population and probably to a larger proportion of people residing there of small means.

In Bronx, one of the five counties of New York city, there appears to be less cars owned than in any other county, the proportion there being one car to every seventy people. The next is Kings county with one car to every forty-one persons.

Among the fifty-seven counties outside of greater New York, Albany, with one car to every twenty-two persons appears to have the least compared with population, Rensselaer being second with one to every twenty-one persons.

The counties showing the most cars are Nassau and Suffolk counties on Long Island.

WHAT THE NEW STATE INCOME TAX MEANS

The State comptroller describes the law just passed by the legislature —¹ Affects unmarried persons with annual income of \$1,000 and married persons with \$2,000

By EUGENE M. TRAVIS

State comptroller

The State comptroller's office, next year, will be called upon to collect approximately \$40,000,000 from about half a million taxpayers having an income of over \$1,000 or \$2,000, or upwards, annually, and in the following article Mr. Travis tells how this task will be accomplished with the least friction.

THE enactment of the new income tax law in New York marks a novel departure in the development of the State's finances. This latest source of revenue, in vogue in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, has been resorted to in order to meet the loss of excise revenue and the rapidly increasing expenditures of state and city governments. Its adoption here will afford a medium of reaching those taxpayers who can best contribute to the growing public burdens which have increased over 300 per cent in the last two decades.

Briefly outlined, this new measure imposes a direct tax upon the annual incomes of every individual, whether received from labor, industry, investments, real estate or any other source. Only those incomes of less than \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for married persons, with \$200 additional for each dependent, are exempted from the tax, smaller incomes being free as the framers believe that incomes required for the maintenance of a standard of living should not be taxed but that all sums in excess of the amounts mentioned should be levied upon.

In other words, single persons are exempted on their incomes up to \$1,000, and married persons up to \$2,000. Individuals in the employ of the United States government, including soldiers and sailors, are not taxed, although the salaries of state and municipal

officials exempted from the payment of the federal tax are taxable under the new State law; but residents of another state are taxed in respect of income earned in this State unless the laws of their states impose a tax on such incomes, in which case a credit is allowed if reciprocal credits are given to residents of New York State receiving income there.

Put simply, individuals are taxed and the provisions of law relating to them are applied accordingly as they come within either of two classes, (a) residents and (b) nonresidents. Exclusive of certain deductions and exemptions, the taxable income of the first class includes that which arises from every source within or without the State. With reference to nonresidents, income includes only that derived within the State. One material point of difference in the case of nonresidents is that they are not allowed the personal exemption of \$1,000, if unmarried or \$2,000 if married, with an additional \$200 for each dependent, which is granted to residents.

At the outset it should be noted that the State statute resembles in essential respects the federal act. That will make it easier for taxpayers to understand and interpret. In so far as it affects a great body of income taxpayers, gross income and net income mean the same in both cases. The deductions and exemptions are in substantial accord. Generally speaking, with reference to residents, gross income will have different meanings under the two acts only when the taxpayer derives some part or all of his income from bonds of other states, or municipal sub-

divisions thereof, or from employment by the federal government, the government of the State of New York, or some political division of the latter, and in case of officers of religious, charitable and eleemosynary institutions if the income is used exclusively for those purposes. While deductions under the two acts in the main parallel each other, they are in substantial agreement except in so far as apportionments are concerned and in that respect it must be kept in mind that the State tax is local and that a change in geographical area necessarily causes changes in the content, but not the general plan of the law.

The State act imposes a graduated income tax with no surtax. On the first \$10,000 of taxable income, the rate is 1 per cent; on the next \$40,000, 2 per cent; and above \$50,000, 3 per cent. It is imposed on income received during the calendar year of 1919. Taxpayers are required to file returns with the comptroller not later than March 15, 1920, and to accompany the return with a remittance of the amount of the tax. If the individual or the partnership in which he is a member has established a fiscal year other than the calendar year, the return may be for the fiscal period. In that case, only the income earned between January 1, 1919, and the date of the close of the fiscal year will be taxed in the first instance. Thereafter the returns will be for complete fiscal years of twelve months each, except that fiscal periods may be changed with the consent of the comptroller.

Individuals carrying on business in partnerships are liable for the tax in their individual capacity as is the case under the federal act, but the partnership is required to file a return. The act is also applicable to the incomes of estates and all kinds of property held in trust, and in each case the fiduciary is made responsible for making the return of income for the estate or trust for which he acts.

Because they are unlike provisions of the federal act, those relating to withholding agents are of great importance. It purports to impose the tax on the entire net income of nonresidents "from all property owned and from every business, trade, profession or occupation carried on within the State by natural persons not residents thereof." The term withholding agent is defined. And persons standing in that relation to nonresidents are required to deduct and withhold 2 per centum of all personal service compensation of whatever kind and in whatever form paid or received, if the amount thereof for a year equals or exceeds \$1,000, and as to all other income of nonresidents, the withholding agent is required to return to the comptroller complete information if the amount thereof in a single year equals or exceeds \$1,000.

The duty of administering the law is imposed upon the State comptroller. He is authorized to make such rules and regulations and to require such facts and information to be reported as he may deem necessary to enforce the payment of the tax. The magnitude of the task required of the comptroller's office will necessitate the establishment of a new bureau to handle the work. The first concern of the comptroller will be to select an executive head for the organization and to prepare an outline of a tentative organization. The rules, regulations and the necessary blanks for returns and other purposes will be prepared as soon as may be and in their preparation the comptroller hopes to receive helpful suggestions from the various groups of individuals affected.

It is expected that the act will yield from forty to forty-five million dollars annually. That amount is not to be devoted exclusively to State purposes. The act provides for an equal distribution between the State and the counties, cities and towns of the State. The amount remitted to municipal corporations is to be apportioned according to the

assessed valuation of real property. It will not necessarily bear any relation to the amount of income tax collected in a given municipality.

In the beginning mention was made of the need of a more permanent form of revenue to meet the needs of the State and its expenditures. In considering this new measure as it affects those requirements, it should be pointed out that it is impossible now to state with absolute precision just what the revenues and expenditures of the State will be for the future. Taking a most conservative estimate based upon the probable revenue receipts for the fiscal years ending June 30, it is fairly possible to estimate the revenue under existing laws and those now awaiting executive approval. The probable receipts of the present fiscal year will exceed \$73,000,000 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, taking into account the new revenue laws now pending, it is expected the total will reach \$98,600,000.

This means that \$45,000,000 will be received by the State from proposed laws, and if the available estimated cash balance is added, the estimated available resources to meet budget appropriations for 1919 will aggregate \$101,500,042. Of the total increase anticipated from pending laws, \$13,272,069 will come from direct taxes; \$20,000,000 (one-half) from the new income tax; \$8,000,000 from the amendments to the business corporation tax; \$2,500,000 from transfer tax and \$1,500,000 from the motor vehicle amendment.

Notwithstanding beliefs to the contrary, there is practiced at Albany in each succeeding year, more and more, the spirit of economy and efficiency. That annually appropriations mount higher and higher, thereby giving an experience of extravagance, is due to the fact that for every dollar saved through the practice of economy several are expended by taking on new functions and activities. This is equally true of

cities. Not until the people realize that to expand functions increases the cost of government will it be possible to stabilize State expenses, much less to reduce them.

A word further in explanation of some of the technical terms, phrases and provisions of the new statute. The law applies not only to individuals but in relation to their income from copartnerships and associations. In determining what is a taxable income, gains, profits and income from salaries, wages of whatever kind or form, from professions, vocations, paid businesses, commerce, sales or dealings in property are included, as well as income from interest, rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any business carried on for gain, and income derived from any source.

There are, however, certain deductions allowed such as life insurance policies, gifts acquired by bequest, national, State and municipal securities, industrial insurance, compensation of federal employees, income from religious, eleemosynary and charitable institutions used exclusively for such purposes. Other deductions allowed in computing the net income include all ordinary expenses for carrying on a trade, losses sustained without insurable compensation, worthless debts, depletion and depreciation of property.

The law expressly provides, however, that the above deductions are not to be allowed in respect to ordinary living expenses, improvements and betterments, life insurance premiums (when the taxpayer is the beneficiary) and gifts to charitable, hospital and eleemosynary institutions. Other administrative features of special interest include one provision requiring that the utmost secrecy be maintained by the State comptroller's office. The act provides a heavy penalty for divulging or disclosing any information, but permits, however, the publication of statistics so classified as to prevent identification of any particular report.

Neglect or refusal to make any return renders the taxpayer liable to a fine of \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both. Should he decide thereafter to make a correct return, a 5 per cent penalty, in no case less than \$2.00 shall be added. False and fraudulent returns with intent to evade render the taxpayer liable to double the ordinary rate of taxation.

At least three different forms of returns are required which provide for (a) individual taxpayers, (b) partnerships and (c) fiduciary returns. All of these are to be paid at the same time. It is provided, however, that should the taxpayer, upon the approval of the comptroller, change the basis from the fiscal year to the calendar year, a separate return must be made for the period between the close of the last fiscal year and the following December 31. In the event of a change in fiscal year, with the consent of the State comptroller, a similar return covering the lapsed period must be made.

One of the provisions that should be emphasized in the New York income tax law is that this measure is a substitute in part for the tax heretofore attempted to be levied upon intangible personal property. Accordingly, certain personal property is exempted from taxation, such as money on hand, on deposit, or at interest, bonds, notes, choses in actions and shares of stock in corporations other than banks, owned by an individual or constituting a part of a trust or estate after July 31, 1919.

A final feature of the law is that the returns and the tax must be made and paid on or before March 15, and failure to comply at that time makes the person liable to heavy penalties. Again, the return is to be made to the State comptroller's office, or the branch offices, if any be established.

A concluding word as to other important features. The law extends special exemption to residents of this State but this does not preclude transients from becoming a

resident of the State at any time before March 15 next, although should he continue to receive income for services performed here, but not actually reside in New York, he would still be deemed a non-resident.

The law also carefully defines "net income" as gross income less the deductions allowed. In explaining "gross income" as "the total of every item derived from all sources whatever (except those specified as wholly exempt) received during the taxable year," it includes all salaries, received for personal service, profits from business, rents, interest of every character, including bank deposits, and all income received from estates, partnership profits whether distributed or not. All items of foreign income and dividends on stock or from net earnings of foreign corporations are likewise added.

The term "gross income" has quite a different meaning as to nonresidents, for it includes only "gross income" from sources within the State. It does not include annuities, interest on bank deposits, bonds, notes or other interest bearing obligations, and dividends from corporations except to the extent which such incomes shall be a part of a business, trade, profession, occupation, carried on within this State and subject to taxation under this law.

The term "taxable income" while not used in the law, may be defined here to mean that portion of "net income" which forms the base upon which the tax is calculated. In order to determine what is "taxable income" a person's entire income is not necessarily taxed, as the law provides that it shall not include income of certain character, like interest on liberty bonds, bonds of the State of New York, gifts, etc., in computing gross income.

Further, certain deductions like ordinary business expenses and losses; bad debts charged off; depreciation, etc., may be subtracted from "gross income" in order to arrive at "net income." Again, personal

exemption is allowed to residents as a deduction from "net income" in calculating "taxable income," and are also allowed to nonresidents under certain conditions, like income taxes paid to the state and county of his residence.

As pointed out before, the State income tax law, in respect of individuals, resembles the federal law and many of the provisions are identical. While the form of return required to be filed annually with the State comptroller has not been decided upon it will probably be made to approximate very closely the form used by the federal government. This condition is highly desirable both for the convenience of the taxpayer and to facilitate the handling of the work in the office. Both returns will be made for the same fiscal period beginning with the calendar year 1919, but no State tax will be imposed upon incomes of last year, like the federal law.

Administration

Upon the comptroller is imposed the duty of administering the income tax law and of collecting the tax. That is a task of measurable proportions. It is probable that one-half million people will be taxed under the new law. To furnish that number of reports, procure them to be made in proper form, collect that number of items of tax and intelligently pass upon each return, involves a tremendous amount of effort as well as of detail work.

It is too early to predict the form of organization or to approximate the number of people to be employed in the work. The first consideration will be to select an executive head for the organization, with such assistants as he may need for organization purposes. The comptroller aims to choose for the head of the bureau someone with proven executive ability, an understanding of the machinery of State government, special knowledge of taxation, and technical, legal and accounting ability.

Steps will then be taken to disseminate correct information concerning the law. Nothing should be permitted to delay that work because taxpayers should be appraised of what is to be expected of them and of their liability to pay taxes. In this relation, it must be remembered that income accrued since January 1, 1919, is subject to the tax.

The comptroller hopes to receive the cooperation of banking institutions, monied corporations and newspapers in his efforts to diffuse information about the law.

Concurrently with the campaign of education will be pursued the work of formulating rules and regulations and the preparation of suitable blanks and reports as the law requires.

As the work progresses, it will be possible to map out more completely the form of office organization and to determine to what extent, if any, it may be necessary to establish sub-offices and agencies in various section of the State.

POETIC THEMES

Poets have sung of the Yukon,
Of toil over mountains of snow,
Of sleds drawn by dogs
Through gray mist and fogs,
Over long trackless waste as they go.

Poets have sung of the south land,
Of birds in their flight to that zone,
Of reeds bending low
Where the wild fowl go,
And the waves on the shore ever moan.

Unsung through the ages yet sweeter,
There's a place dearer far to my heart,
Where the evergreens grow
Through summer and snow,
May the memories never depart.

It's a land of forests primeval,
Of mountains, of lakes and of streams,
In the northwoods wild,
Where I roamed when a child:
A subject for poetic themes.

J. S. WHIPPLE

HOW TO MEET THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM

State official, who has made a study of the subject, declares the United States must act with an iron hand when the evil asserts itself

BY DR. JAMES SULLIVAN

State historian

THE Socialists in Russia have a party just as they have in Germany and France, and their general aims are the same, mainly, to have the government take over the means of production, such as the railroads, the manufacturing establishments and the land, and to operate them for the benefit of the community, the capitalist being left out and the government taking his place. Like most parties, it has a radical wing and a conservative wing. The radical wing, which constituted the majority of the Socialist party in Russia, wanted to bring this regime into operation at once. The Mensheviks, or minority (Bolshevik means majority and Menshevik, minority), wanted to have this brought about by the gradual assumption by the state of the means of production.

The program of the Bolsheviks meant revolution. They wished to seize the manufacturing establishments and the land at once by physical force. The Mensheviks wanted the government to gradually take over the property and pay for it. The Bolsheviks necessarily believe in taking the property away, but if we judge them by some of their acts, they have agreed to the proposition to give the owners a return on their investment. They have not done it in all cases, but they have in some, although their recent acts lead to the belief that they advocate confiscation.

In running this Bolshevik government they have established Soviets, which means committees. In organizing the Soviets, which might be compared in a way to the committees of our Revolutionary days, the mem-

bers are elected by the soldiers and workingmen. In the constitution of the Soviets, which I saw in New York city, provision was made for the disfranchisement of all except the soldiers, sailors and those who work with their hands. In other words, the middle classes are not to participate in the government.

Now, if such a thing was put in operation in this country it would disfranchise the great mass of the people. In Russia, however, the middle class is very small numerically, and therefore a comparatively small proportion of the total population would be disfranchised. You must take into consideration, however, the fact that in Russia the peasant who owns his own land is not in sympathy with the Bolshevik notions so far as applied to land ownership. He wants to own his own land, but wishes to have the land of the nobles divided up and given to the peasants, so that the latter may have larger holdings. He does not seem to realize that even if this was done it would add very little to each peasant's present land ownership.

An investigation carried on by one of the teachers in the Morris high school in the Bronx, New York city, revealed an astonishing number of pupils whose parents are in sympathy with the ideas of the Bolsheviks. On request the pupils were able to bring to the class rooms numerous copies of the Soviet constitution, showing that these ideas are being promoted by their adherents, particularly among the Russian Jews in New York city. It is difficult, however, to make anything else out of Bolshevism as a name

than socialism of the radical variety. In other words, some one of the 57 varieties of socialism, even in this country, has always been in favor of ideas and doctrines which we now denominate as Bolshevism. It is merely a new name applied to doctrines that have been long prevalent among certain of the people in our large cities.

The spread of Bolshevism in the United States is problematical, for the reason that the middle classes form an overwhelming majority in our country. The only trouble to us comes from the fact that our middle classes are not organized. We are all familiar with the phenomenon that a very small minority which is well organized and will resort to anything to accomplish its ends can create a great deal of havoc before the middle classes wake up to resist it.

The Bolsheviks, or radical Socialists, have shown that there is nothing to which they will not stoop in order to gain their ends. Their motto is, "Slay! slay!" and it seems that the only way of combatting them is to actually slay them. They represent a type of people who are opposed to the present system of organized society and government. Not content to bring about a reform in such a society or government by the peaceful process of persuasion and experiment, they wish to overturn everything at one blow. The Mensheviks represent those Socialists who wish to bring about their reforms by convincing the majority of the people that their ideas of social organization are better than those at present in operation. One who is interested in this kind of work would do well to look into such recent publications as those by E. A. Ross and the book by Ernest Poole called *The Village*.

The way to combat the spread of Bolshevism in this country is to crush it at the very first sign of any attempt on the part of its followers to create any disorder. Our secret service agents should keep in the closest kind of touch with every group that is

developing and the police and militia should be ready on all occasions to nip in the bud any infraction of the laws. In other words, we should realize that we have a very serious danger to deal with and that if we handle it in a sentimental and mollicoddle fashion the forces that make for disorder in all our large cities may assume such proportions that serious bloodshed may take place before the movement is crushed. Fundamentally, however, we have to realize that it is not so much the expression of socialistic ideas as it is the method by which these people purpose to put their ideas into operation that we object to. There is a perfectly well recognized system in a democratic government like ours by which any one who wishes to work a reform may do so. The trouble with the Bolsheviks is that they do not wish to pursue the perfectly obvious and legal methods in working a reform. They do not understand that the only way in which a democratic government can be conducted is by the rule of the majority and the acquiescence of the minority in such rule.

In truth, the Bolsheviks believe that even though they are in the minority they must never pursue the methods of convincing the members of the majority to such an extent that the minority will become a majority. Until they realize the fundamental basis of a democracy is that the majority must rule and the minority must follow, their ideas would always have the state in a constant condition of armed revolution.

Of course we are trying to keep out immigrants who are anarchistic, but it will certainly be necessary to make our conditions of entrance more stringent. If an immigrant to this country does not believe in majority rule, he is, from our point of view, an anarchist, and should be excluded. The Bolsheviks, both in Russia and Germany, have shown only too clearly that they do not wish to abide by the decision of the majority of the people.

EARLY DAYS OF TELEGRAPHY IN STATE

*Excitement in many cities when messages, election returns
and newspaper matter were first transmitted over the wires*

ABOUT a month ago carpenters were engaged in tearing down a small building at 29 Wall street, Binghamton, N. Y. John P. Costello, a telegrapher of 1877, who chanced to be passing, requested the workmen to preserve any business papers they found, knowing that this structure was a portion of the old Erie depot, erected over seventy years ago, and used as the telegraph and station agent's offices combined, containing two rooms, and a small hole in the ceiling to store papers, according to the *Binghamton Press*.

The New York, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph company was the first to locate in Binghamton. In June, 1845, a contract was awarded to Ames Kendall to construct a Morse telegraph line from New York to Buffalo. The entire line was completed and in working order on September 9, 1846. The first offices open for commercial business were New York city, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

In Rochester, where the executive offices were located, the entire city was greatly excited. After adjusting all instruments, Albany was heard pounding on his Morse key, asking Rochester—"Do you hear me?" the latter quickly replying, "To be sure I do."

The morning papers teemed with vivid descriptions of the new machinery, and influence which this new invention was to exert on human history. Similar joy and excitement occurred in Buffalo when the first telegraph office was opened for business in the basement of the old Mansion House on September 9, 1846.

The first telegraph pole in New York city

was erected on the corner of Broadway and Wall street, and the first telegraph office opened in New York was located in the *Evening Post* building, the line running through Exchange place, up Broadway to Union square, thence to Harlem, via Fourth avenue. The sanctums of the editors were aglow with prophecy, and the idea of a New York State associated press was practically born by a call of President Theodore S. Faxton, sent out by telegraph for a meeting of editors in places where telegraph offices had been opened. This was the first beginning of the idea of a federation for the supply of telegraphic press news.

The first daily telegraph reports to the press of New York State were transmitted January 1, 1847. In November, 1847, the result of State elections was transmitted over the wires for the first time, amid the most intense excitement, and the result was known by midnight.

On January 5, 1847, Governor Youngs' message of 5,000 words was also sent over the wires from Albany to New York in two and one-half hours. The New York *Herald* flatly, from the first, refused to join the State associated press, and as an opposition started a horse express from Albany at full speed, but when it reached White Plains they heard the boys on the streets shouting, "New York extras," containing the governor's message. The *Herald* thereafter gave up the fruitless chase, the horse express was ended, and instantly joined the associated press.

In August, 1847, Ezra Cornell, the founder and benefactor of Cornell university, was awarded the contract to construct the "New York and Erie Telegraph company" line from New York to Buffalo, the route being

Harlem, White Plains, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Newburgh, Goshen, Middletown, Honesdale, Montrose, Binghamton, Ithaca, Dansville, Nunda, Pike and Fredonia, a distance of 440 miles, a line previously constructed from Binghamton to Ithaca was purchased and added to this line. This meant to carry the bulk of western business, which in common justice belonged to the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph company, the latter being the first and best lines constructed, from which Professor Morse received his earliest revenue from his telegraphic invention.

The New York and Erie proved a financial failure, and in 1852 the entire line was transferred from the poles running along the highway on to the roadbed of the Erie Railroad company, and became the property of the latter company.

On January 11, 1853, the Erie leased this line to the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph company, who held the lease for only two years.

It was in 1851 that the Erie Railroad company constructed its own telegraph line from New York to Dunkirk, to be used both for private, railroad and commercial business. L. G. Tillotson was appointed superintendent from Owego to New York, and J. W. Chapin was appointed superintendent from Owego to Dunkirk.

The outcome of this arrangement was that the occupation and frequent interruptions of the railroad company's use of the wires for private railroad business rendered the wire useless for commercial business.

To remedy this, in 1864, the right of way was given to the Western Union Telegraph company to construct several wires along the unoccupied side of the Erie roadbed, and was completed in 1865. This instantly made the route valuable. Ample facilities were afforded for commercial business without interfering with the railroad private service. Some of these old trunk wires are still in use, and in a good state of preservation.

In 1845 there was presented at the patent office in Washington the model of an instrument which was designed to imprint Roman characters by telegraph. This was the invention of Royal E. House, of Vermont, who in 1870 moved to Binghamton, where he resided on House's hill for many years, experimenting. Telegraph street, which led to his home, was named after his telegraph instrument, which was capable of transmitting 1,800 to 2,600 words an hour. Press reports containing 3,000 words, partly abbreviated, were known to be transmitted in one hour.

THE LAST COCKTAIL

Soberly dedicated to those who have looked ahead for ten years

By CHARLES MAAR

'Twas the fateful year of 'twenty-nine,
A boiling summer day;
We sat within our private club
And cooled our cares away;
But as the liquid joy passed 'round
Our store was seen to fail,—
We heaved a sigh to think, in sooth,
It was our last cocktail.

For ten good years, in friendship's bond,
Since fell the dread decree,
An ample store of chosen brands
Had served us faithfully;
O why should erstwhile laughing lips
Emit a long-drawn wail?
Alas! the trembling tear proclaimed
It was our last cocktail.

We watched the final portions pass
And drained them to the end,—
We watched them as a friend is wont
To watch a dying friend;
The glistening joy-drops ebbed away,—
Life seemed a finished tale;
We pushed the glasses sadly back,
It was our last cocktail.

How many of life's solaces
Are now but memories dim;
How often has life's friendly way
Been barred by hostile whim;
But ne'er such sorrow yet had made
The strongest blanch and pale,
When in that dreadful 'twenty-nine,
We drank our last cocktail.

AMERICA'S GREATEST IMMIGRANT

R. C. ROPER, in *The Public*

Thomas Paine was America's greatest immigrant. He came from England in November, 1774, bearing a letter of introduction from Franklin, who was then in London. Upon his arrival here he at once took up the cause of independence. Eight months before the Declaration of Independence was signed, Paine wrote and published his own declaration. In January, 1776, his remarkable pamphlet, "Common Sense," burst from the press like a thunderbolt. Within three weeks a third edition appeared. Within three months more than one hundred and twenty thousand copies had been sold, notwithstanding the very limited facilities for printing and circulating the work.

Some attributed the pamphlet to Franklin, others to John Adams. Washington pronounced it "unanswerable." It was a trumpet call to arms. It answered the tories. It aroused the Dutch. It united the Christians. It appealed to the Quakers. It undermined the thrones of monarchy and established a republic whose king was the people. The Declaration of Independence followed.

An unfriendly biographer (Cheetham, 1809) wrote of the effect of "Common Sense": "Speaking a language which the colonists had felt but not thought, its popularity, terrible in its consequences to the parent country, was unexampled in the history of the press." William Cobbett, the English historian and biographer, contended that Paine "was the real cause of the Revolution in America."

Independence once declared, Paine enlisted as a private soldier. Marching by day, sitting beside camp fires at night, while his comrades were dreaming of homes and loved ones, the author hero wrote his first "Crisis." Washington ordered its stirring words to be read aloud to his disheartened soldiers. A new hope was kindled. With the opening words as their battle cry — "These are the times that try men's souls" — they rushed on to Trenton and to victory.

At opportune times during the Revolution he published fifteen different numbers of the "Crisis" and donated the proceeds of their sale to the support of the cause. Later, as clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly, Paine headed a subscription list with his year's salary of \$500, and as a result of this movement the bank of North America was founded to finance the army.

In England he published his "Rights of Man" in answer to Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." In the judgment of some authorities this work produced a greater effect in England, France, and America than any other political pamphlet ever published. A royal proclamation was at once issued against him. He was tried for treason. The great lawyer, Lord Erskine, was Paine's leading counsel. Erskine's powerful defense of the constitutional rights of thought and speech is historical, and although Paine was convicted the battle of the freedom of the press in England was fought and won over this work.

Outlawed in England, Paine escaped to France. There

he was received with open arms as the great apostle of liberty. Declared a citizen of France, he was elected to the national convention by four different departments. He served in this assembly until he was imprisoned by Robespierre. Thomas Carlyle, in his "History of the French Revolution," tells of Paine's sentence to the guillotine and how he escaped by a mere accident. Lafayette gave to Paine the key of the fallen bastille, to be delivered by him to Washington. This symbol of the fact, stated in Paine's own words, that "the principles of America opened the bastille," has been the interest of visitors at Mount Vernon ever since.

His tremendous achievements in the advancement of liberty and democracy add great interest to his writings now. Few realize that Paine was the very first American to champion, openly and fearlessly, that freedom of action, both individual and national, in support of which we went to war against Germany. Certain it is that, as a builder of republics, he was one of the world's first and greatest democrats.

He has been styled "the greatest literary genius of his day." Franklin said of him: "Others can rule, many can fight, but only Paine can write for us the English tongue." Jefferson frequently submitted manuscripts to him for criticism and suggestions. On one such occasion Jefferson added this postscript to his letter: "You must not be too much elated and set up when I tell you my belief that you are the only writer in America who can write better than your humble and obedient servant — Thomas Jefferson."

While writing in England after the revolution Paine was entertained in the home of Edmund Burke. In a letter to the elder Pitt Burke wrote: "It was equal to meeting Washington and perhaps better, for Paine is more of a philosopher than his chief." "And to me," said Lafayette, "America without her Thomas Paine is unthinkable." Finally, Napoleon, in toasting him at a banquet, once said: "Every city in the world should erect a gold statue to you."

Joint author of the Declaration of Independence, founder of the first Republican society in Europe, advocate of a "neighborhood of nations" in a "republic of the world," Thomas Paine has justly been called "The great commoner of mankind," the "emancipator of the human mind and heart." He once wrote: "The world is my country and to do good is my religion."

Paine was the first to appeal for the "independence of South America," for the "confederated powers" of Europe, the "dismantling" of their navies, and the substitution of a "confederated" fleet for the common protection of all.

He was the first abolitionist, the first woman suffragist, the first conservationist, the first to propose income and inheritance taxes, old age and widows' or mothers' pensions, the election of the federal judiciary, the education of the children of the poor at public expense, and the single tax principle of "The Land for the People."

CLOSING DAYS OF THE LEGISLATURE

*More bills than usual introduced — Important measures passed
and defeated — Some of the big bills vetoed by the governor*

There were exactly 4,000 bills introduced in the legislature which adjourned April 19. Last year only 2,576 bills were introduced, so that the recent session in point of introduction of bills was an unusual one, as the average number is from 3,000 to 3,500.

Of the 4,000 bills there were 1,989 introduced in the senate and 2,011 in the assembly.

* * *

The session was an unusual one in that Governor Alfred E. Smith is a Democrat while the Republicans had a majority in both the senate and assembly. It was also extraordinary because of the fact that enough of the Republican senators sometimes deserted the majority in that branch of the legislature to enable the Democrats to pass some of the big measures. The Republicans were, therefore, deprived of a majority in the senate, but while the senate passed such bills as the health insurance, hydro-electric, municipal ownership, minimum wage for women and minors and other so-called social welfare bills, they were defeated by the assembly usually by a party vote.

* * *

The bill ratifying the federal prohibition amendment was passed in both houses. It, probably of all the measures introduced during the session, provoked most discussion. Long debates were also had on the health insurance bill as well as the taxation measures, hydro-electric and others of that character.

* * *

In referring to the session of the legislature, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet on the day of adjournment said:

"The industrial enterprises within the State have made it possible for the State to reach the height of its power. We can easily bankrupt the State if we destroy the sources of its income. Those sources are today the target for thoughtless legislation.

"In advocating the passage of such bills as the Graves water power bill, and the health insurance and minimum wage bills, the enactment of which would add millions to the millions to be raised by taxation, a blow was aimed at the heart of the great industries of the State, and indirectly, the men and women employed in those industries.

"Where the eight-hour law has been in operation, it has been the experience of those who studied its effects that the attempt to crowd into eight hours the amount of work it had taken nine hours to complete, the result has been disastrous to the health of the women and minors employed.

"Let us presume that the hasty passage of these bills produced no benefits. Suppose our industries were forced to bend, and later to break under the pressure of obliga-

tions incurred through the negligence of the assembly. What element, gentlemen, would be the first to suffer?

"Labor, now enjoying the benefits of our vast creative and constructive program, revelling in the greatest prosperity it has known for 30 years, would be the first to suffer.

"It is a mistaken belief that the bills referred to would be of material help to the women of the State. The passage of these bills would have been an unjust discrimination against the women. Instead of protecting them in their positions these proposed laws would have forced the women from their positions.

* * *

Governor Smith in vetoing the bill of Senator Walters to provide for equal representation of employers and employees on the State industrial commission said: "I cannot approve any legislation which assumes that any member of this important tribunal is or should be a representative of either the employing or the employed class."

* * *

One of the most discussed measures in the legislature was the so-called three per cent beer bill introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse. The bill was defeated by the senate and did not reach the assembly. In explaining the measure Senator Walters said:

"By the amendments three per cent beer could be served in hotels, restaurants and clubs, whereas the bill originally prohibited the consumption of this light beer on any premises where sold, confining the use to the homes of the purchasers.

"Only first and second-class cities would have the restaurant privilege for beer, all third-class cities, together with villages and towns, being barred. Restaurants, whether in hotels or clubs, would be required to meet specific regulations regarding the character of the serving rooms and the menus. No bars could be maintained, except service bars for the use of employees when getting drinks for customers in the restaurants.

"Dining rooms must have at least 600 square feet of floor area; with table accommodations for at least 40 guests and with kitchen facilities sufficient to provide bona-fide meals for 40 guests at one time. By extending the right to serve three per cent beer in hotels, restaurants and clubs, Senator Walters believes he has overcome most of the 'wet' objections."

* * *

One of the big bills passed by the legislature and signed by the governor was the Sage-Adler measure appropriating \$1,000,000 as New York's first appropriation toward the construction of the vehicular tunnel between New

York and New Jersey. After he signed the bill, Governor Smith sent the following message to Governor Edge of New Jersey:

"I take pleasure in saying that, by the appropriation on behalf of New York for the construction of the tunnel, the Empire State reaches the hand of friendship across the Hudson to greet her sister State and neighbor, New Jersey."

* * *

Assemblyman Fertig's bill to increase the salaries of the school teachers of New York city was vetoed by Mayor Hylan after having been passed by the legislature.

* * *

Senator John J. Boylan's bill to limit the tax rate in New York city after January 1, 1922 to 2.25 of a cent upon each dollar of assessed valuation, was vetoed by Mayor Hylan.

* * *

SOME IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED

Senator G. F. Thompson — Ratifying the federal prohibition amendment.

Senator Davenport — To levy income tax of 2 per cent on all unmarried persons receiving an annual income of \$1,000 and more, and on married persons receiving \$2,000 and more.

Providing for an annual tax of five mills on each dollar of full value of all tangible personal property owned or controlled by an individual or partnership in excess of \$3,000 to take place of the existing personal property tax.

To increase from three to four and one-quarter per cent the tax on manufacturing and mercantile corporations.

Senator Foley — Re-organization of the public service commission, first district, whereby two departments are established, regulatory and construction, with a single head for each to take the place of the commission of five members.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor to persons wearing the military uniform of the United States.

Amending the workmen's compensation law eliminating direct settlements between employer and employee.

Senator Lockwood — Increasing the salaries of school teachers throughout the State.

Senator Lusk — Establishing industrial aid bureaus by cities and furnishing assistance to unemployed during war readjustment period.

Senator Knight — Authorizing the condemnation of certain highway contracts, the court of claims to hear and determine claims and make awards for increased cost incurred on war contracts.

Senator Sage — Providing for the construction of the new farm and industrial prison at Wingdale and construction of new buildings and demolition of old buildings at Sing Sing prison.

Senator Sage — Providing for instruction to illiterates and non-English speaking persons over sixteen years of age.

Senate finance committee — Providing for State scholarships for soldiers, sailors and marines, the number not to exceed 450 or three from each assembly district. Each scholarship entitles the holder to \$100 a year for tuition and \$100 for maintenance in any college, university, trade school, normal or technical, of his selection in the State.

Senator Yelverton — For a new bridge over the Mohawk River at Schenectady, known as the Great Western Gateway.

* * *

IMPORTANT BILLS DEFEATED

Senator Foley — Appropriation of \$60,000 for the State reconstruction commission to investigate and report on after war problems in the State.

Establishing municipal ownership of public utilities in New York city.

Senator Fowler — Providing for municipal ownership of public utilities in all cities of the State.

Senator Graves — Providing for State hydro-electric power commission which would have authority to generate electricity from water power owned by the State.

Senator Graves — Amending the military law so as to include in the State bureau of war records the veterans of the Spanish-American and the recent war.

Senator Foley — Creating a State wage commission of three members to determine living wages for women and minors.

Senator Davenport — To establish a system of health insurance for industrial workers, the cost to be equally borne by the employer and the employee.

Senator Gibbs — To establish a State athletic commission of one member at a salary of \$5,000.

Senator Fowler — To make it a misdemeanor to accept or use aid in answering questions at a civil service examination.

Senator Sage — Appropriating \$270,000 to the agricultural commission to pay claims for damages to live stock and fowls, fees to assessors, peace justices, magistrates and peace officers and to pay town and city clerks.

Appropriating \$100,000 for a hydro-electric investigation.

Assemblyman Ullman — To amend State constitution permitting legislature to provide for payment of compensation for occupational diseases of employees.

To make it a misdemeanor to use false weights and measures with knowledge that same are false.

Assemblyman Dickstein — To permit the carrying on of secular business or labor on Sunday in first-class cities provided public worship is not disturbed.

Assemblyman McKee — To prohibit increase in the rent of the month except on notice in writing at least thirty days prior to such increase.

Assemblyman Blakely — To permit the increase of the maximum limit of salary in second-class cities for mayor, comptroller and treasurer and to strike out the limitation of salary for the corporation counsel and city engineer.

Assemblyman Brush — To establish a State scholarship for world war veterans whose course of study was interrupted by their entering the service.

Assemblyman Wells — To appropriate \$3,000,000 for paying members of the national guard who served outside of the State in response to the call of the president on the Mexican border.

Assemblyman Walter — To provide special enrollment for soldiers, sailors, marines and certain other persons.

Assemblyman O'Hare — To amend the State constitution so that proposals to amend the United States constitution submitted by congress to the legislature for ratification must first be submitted to the voters as to whether or not it shall be approved by the legislature.

Assemblyman N. J. Miller — To give the State excise commissioner authority to enforce the federal prohibition law.

Assemblyman Dickstein — Providing for a memorial certificate to parents or next of kin of New York soldiers who died in the military service during the war.

Assemblyman Whitcomb — To permit the school superintendent instead of the school commissioner to dissolve one or more common school districts and consolidate districts.

Senator Lockwood — Requiring cities to employ one teacher for every twenty-five pupils in the public schools.

Senator Davenport — Limiting the tax on real property to 70 per cent in first-class cities, 75 per cent in second-class cities and 85 per cent in third-class cities; revenue to be received from the State income tax and the tax on corporations to be regarded as raised by taxation.

Senator Farrell — To exempt from taxation dwelling houses owned and occupied by any member of the military or naval forces of the United States.

Senator Cotillo — Exempting from taxation real estate owned by theological institutions.

Senator Sage — Permitting the surplus waters of the canal to be leased to corporations for hydro-electric purposes.

Assemblyman Pellet — To compel all cities in the State to use voting machines.

Senator Ramsperger and Assemblymen Blakely and Patrzykowski — To compel all cities in the State to establish a three-platoon fire system.

Senator Walton — To restore the State nominating convention.

Senator Carson — To enable the public service commission to approve increases of trolley fares notwithstanding provisions of franchise to the contrary.

Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue — To provide eight-hour day for women and children in industrial and mercantile establishments and minimum wage for women and children.

BILLS VETOED BY GOVERNOR

Assemblyman Machold — Appropriating \$900,000 for barge canal terminals at Rochester and Buffalo.

Senator Burlingame — To require the election authorities in cities and counties of the State to file with the secretary of State enrollment, primary, registration and election returns.

Assemblyman Klingmann — Providing that when an allowance has been made to a widow and she dies thereafter, such allowance may, in the discretion of the board of child welfare, be continued and granted to any relative of such widow to care for her children.

Senator Sage — Requiring that after four years of continuous service of the clerks and secretaries of the legislative budget committees, they shall not be removed except on charges and after a hearing.

FIRST TRANSATLANTIC STEAMBOAT

The centennial anniversary of transatlantic steam navigation will be celebrated May 22, the date when the *Savannah*, the first ship to cross the Atlantic propelled by steam and the forerunner of the great ocean greyhounds of today, sailed from this port for Liverpool on her historic voyage.

The *Savannah* was built at New York city and was launched on August 22, 1818. She was mastered by the two Rogerses — Captain Moses Rogers being the commander and Captain Stevens Rogers the sailing master. The vessel left New York city March 28, 1819, and arrived in Savannah, Ga., for the first time on April 12, 1819.

May 22, 1819, the trip across the Atlantic was started from Savannah, Ga. Everything went well until June 17, when the vessel was stopped by the British cutter *Kite*, whose commander thought the *Savannah* was on fire and stopped her to assist in fighting the flames.

The vessel was stopped outside Liverpool by an English sloop of war, whose commander wished the American vessel to display the British colors above its own. Captain Rogers refused and threatened the British officer with a boiling water bath if he did not leave the ship. He immediately left.

The *Savannah* docked in Liverpool on June 20, after completing the voyage in twenty-nine days and eleven hours. The engines were used only eighteen days on the trip.

The entrance of the *Savannah* under full steam caused excitement in Liverpool and while the vessel remained in port it was the center of interest. The *Savannah* then proceeded to Stockholm and September 18 arrived at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), where she was inspected by the American and foreign ministers and the nobility.

The ship left St. Petersburg September 29, 1819, and arrived in Savannah November 30, after an absence of 192 days.

This was the first and last trip of the *Savannah* across the Atlantic. Afterward her engines were removed and she was used as a sailing vessel between New York and Savannah. She was wrecked off Long Island in 1821.

PERSONAL ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

*Gossip about well-known people in the State—what they are doing—
brief biographical sketches of employees and newspapermen at the capitol*



Frances Perkins

FRANCES Perkins, appointed by Governor Smith early in the year as a member of the State industrial commission, is the first woman named for an important State office. The salary is \$8,000 a year.

Miss Perkins has made a reputation as an investigator of factory conditions in the State and has had long and varied experience in matters of that kind. She is a native of Boston, Mass., is a graduate of

Mount Holyoke college and studied as a post graduate at the university of Chicago, university of Pennsylvania and Columbia university, specializing in sociology and economics. In 1910 she became executive secretary of the consumers' league of New York city in which position she directed investigations of factory, mercantile establishments, tenement home work, manufacturing, bakeries, laundries, etc. Miss Perkins conducted a successful campaign for the passage of what is known as the fifty-four hour bill which limits the hours of labor of women to fifty-four hours a week and nine hours per day in the State of New York. This bill became a law in 1912. Miss Perkins has also been active in other investigations and campaigns for the promotion of labor laws. She has taken particular interest in laws relating to the prevention of life hazards from fire and accidents.

* * *

Chauncey M. Depew celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday with a party of friends as has been his custom for years at the Lotos club in Brooklyn. Mr. Depew is still hearty and as entertaining and eloquent as ever as a public speaker. He said in an interview that speechmaking had given him no end of pleasure and added:

"While returning from Florida ten days ago I stopped off in Washington at the invitation of the president of the George Washington university. The meeting was held in a large church, and it was gratifying to find out that I could talk an hour and a quarter without a trace of hoarseness. My friends the doctors say that after a man reaches 80 years the vocal cords are useless for public speaking, but I know that in the past year I have talked for as much as an hour and a half on seven or eight occasions."

Mr. Depew is at his desk in the Grand Central terminal at 10 a. m. each weekday, goes home for luncheon at 1 p. m., takes a short nap and is back at work at 2:30 to

stay until 5. He reads and dictates a great amount of correspondence.

The conversation came to prohibition, which again set the Depew memory working.

"Fifty-eight years ago when I first went to Albany as a member of the legislature," he said, "there were no temperance societies and a man who didn't drink was regarded as a fanatic without political future. The bar was always near the hotel entrance and if you didn't go in voluntarily you were dragged in. I saw many men go to the devil on account of alcohol, but fortunately I had a strong head. However, I made up my mind that if I was going to retain my health I should have to make a compromise. Since then I have never touched whiskey or other 'hard liquor' except as a medicine.

"I tested the wines and found that the one agreeing with me was champagne. I explained to the boys that I had decided to drink nothing except champagne but unfortunately few would order it, so for 20 years I was practically a temperance man myself. Then after prosperity came I made it a practice to drink a pint of champagne each evening after dinner, and at no other time. It agreed with me and I with it. In the last two years, though, I have let up on it, for it caused a little indigestion.

"But I remember when it was \$2 a bottle and now it's around \$14 or \$16," Mr. Depew sighed.

* * *

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, State health commissioner, received a six weeks' leave of absence by Governor Smith to attend a conference in France to discuss the formation of an international Red Cross. He sits as a member of the committee on international health.

* * *

Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene of Sands Point, Long Island, named by Governor Smith as a State highways commissioner, rebuilt the shell-wrecked highways of France during the war. Colonel Greene was commissioned at the first Plattsburgh training camp after war was declared. He was assigned to the 302d engineers of the 77th division. His first feat was to construct in nine days a road at Camp Upton. Reaching France he was detailed to rebuild roads destroyed by shell fire, airplane bombardment and mine explosions, and had many opportunities to study the French methods of road building. He also took part in engagements of his regiment in the battle of the Argonne.

Colonel Greene is a graduate of Virginia Military institute. He first built a cable line in Broadway, New York.



Mrs. Charles B. Smith

MRS. Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo is the first woman to hold the office of State civil service commissioner. She is the wife of Charles B. Smith who was a member of congress for eight years from one of the Buffalo districts. Mrs. Smith has been active in public affairs and is well equipped for her new office. Prior to her marriage, she was the music editor and critic of the Buffalo Express and later of the Buffalo Courier. During her residence in Washington she was in constant demand as a violinist. The salary of a State civil service commissioner is \$5,000 a year.

* * *

Frank W. Clark, for more than a year past managing editor of the Binghamton Press, has returned to the Syracuse Herald to be Sunday news editor. Mr. Clark is one of the most capable newspapermen in the country and has a wide knowledge of public affairs. He gave Binghamton one of the best newspapers it ever had. Soon after he became managing editor, the paper won a State-wide reputation.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Sanitary Work—Additions and Alterations to Water Supply System (Additional Filter) Changing Water Main; and Construction of Reservoir, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, June 4, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 3243, 3244 and 3245. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1715 Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated May 12, 1919.

E. S. ELWOOD,
Secretary, State Hospital Commission.

Captain Howard Osterhout, secretary to Francis M. Hugo, secretary of State, has returned from France where he served during the last eight months of the war with the ordnance corps. During the last four months, Captain Osterhout was attached to the American peace conference in Paris. He visited most of the European capitals as courier for the American delegation.

* * *

William McKinley, former president of the United States, in his student days attended the Albany law school, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the United States. The building in which he attended school is still used for that purpose, on State street, a short distance west of the capitol. Judge Arrel, a classmate, was also a roommate of Mr. McKinley in Albany at 36 Jay street, only a block or two from the law school. Mrs. H. M. Todd kept the boarding house. The building is still in existence and used as a dwelling.

D-Cady Herrick, former justice of the supreme court, still residing in Albany, was another classmate of Mr. McKinley. Mrs. Marvin J. Sutton is the present owner of the house where McKinley resided when he was a law student in Albany.

* * *

Major Richard H. Hutchings, who has been superintendent of the St. Lawrence State hospital at Ogdensburg since 1903, has been transferred to the superintendency of the Utica State hospital and assumed his new duties on April 1. He succeeds Dr. Harold L. Palmer, who has resigned after long and valuable service and will conduct a private sanitarium for mental cases at Clinton, N. Y.

* * *

Dr. Isaac W. Brewer, formerly sanitary supervisor in the New York State department of health, has been appointed full-time health officer of Watertown, N. Y., as a result of a competitive examination recently held for that position. The salary is \$3500. Dr. Brewer has recently returned from military service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On joining the army medical corps he was appointed sanitary officer at Fort Ethan Allen. Later he served in the same capacity at Camp Greene. More recently he was principal medical officer at the engineers' replacement camp near Washington.

* * *

Philip A. Laing of Buffalo, county judge of Erie, was appointed by Governor Smith to fill the vacancy on the supreme court bench caused by the death of Justice Herbert P. Bissell. George B. Burd, former State senator, was appointed at the same time county judge of Erie to succeed Judge Laing.

* * *

Brigadier-General George A. Wingate of the 27th division, recently returned from France, was appointed by Governor Smith surrogate of Kings county to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herbert T. Ketcham, recently appointed supreme court judge.



Edgar M. Birdsall

FOUR employees of the State engineer's office located at Rochester, N. Y., were in service during the war. Edgar M. Birdsall and Charles E. Heydt were in the ambulance corps. Mr. Birdsall was decorated by the Italian government for his services. He drove his car constantly under shell fire for two days and was in danger most of the time he was at the front. Mr. Heydt also rendered valiant services in

the ambulance corps gathering the wounded and carrying them back to No Man's Land during fierce fighting on French ground. Another employee of the Rochester office, George Yerkes, was killed September 29, 1918, while with the 27th division. James F. Larney was a member of the famous "Lost Battalion" of the 77th division as airplane signaler during the American drive in the Argonne where our soldiers won fame.



Charles E. Heydt

* * *

Richard F. Cleveland, son of former president Cleveland and at present a member of the United States marine corps, stationed somewhere in France, was voted the most respected man in his, the senior, class, and the man who has done most for Princeton, in the senior statistics just announced. Cleveland will be remembered as the leader of the anti-club movement two years ago, and his choice as the man who has done most for Princeton is virtually the highest honor that can be conferred upon an undergraduate by his class.

* * *

Colonel William H. Haywood of the 369th negro regiment was decorated in behalf of the French government by the chief military attache of the French embassy since his arrival in New York city. The decoration was for leading his regiment during the Champagne offensive of September 26 in attacking the Hindenburg line. Colonel Haywood was a former member of the public service commission, New York city. Major Hamilton Fish, a former member of the assembly, was also decorated at the same time.

* * *

Francis M. Carpenter of the State board of regents died May 12 at his home, Mt. Kisco. His term as regent would have expired in 1921. He was a former member of the State senate.

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TALK No. 5

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: SEALED PROPOSALS for Laundry Machinery and Motors, Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 20, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3235. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1715 Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

E. S. ELWOOD,

Secretary, State Hospital Commission.

Dated May 7, 1919.

Albert S. Callan of Chatham, a former member of the assembly during the administration of Governor Hughes, has been promoted from captain to major in the reserve corps, quartermaster's section of the United States army. During the war he was in charge of the transportation of more than 500,000 men from Camp Mills overseas.

* * *

Major Irving V. A. Huie, whose ancestry is Chinese, a veteran of the world war, has been made deputy highway commissioner by commissioner of highways Greene.

Major Huie was a member of the first United States engineers, 77th division. He will be in charge of maintenance and repair. He was born in New York, is a graduate of the university of New York and entered the army from the engineers' training camp at Plattsburgh. He was promoted after his first engagement for gallantry in action. He is a member of the American society of civil engineers.

* * *

Brigadier General James W. Lester of Saratoga, National Guard brigade commander, who entered federal service with New York troops in 1917, resumed command of the third brigade of the New York Guard, at the direction of Major General John F. O'Ryan, division commander. Brigadier General F. De Forest Kemp, brigade commander during the war, was placed on the retired list, at his own request.

* * *

Mrs. Otto R. Eichel, executive director of the New York State woman's land army, has been appointed as State federal director of the land army division of the federal labor department. The woman's land army division of the United States employment bureau was created soon after the signing of the armistice, and the appointment of the same woman as head of both branches of the work is intended to facilitate the co-ordination of the two. Mrs. Eichel's salary will be one dollar per year.

She will work with Dean Kirchwey, director of the federal employment bureau of this State. The private land army organization will raise funds for the initial equipment of the camps, transportation of the girls from their homes to the camps when necessary, and pay overhead charges for the administration of the organization. Thirty land army camps have been requested for the State, and two training camps for the farmerette rookies have already been established. One of these is at Table Rock Farms, near Irvington, on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and the other at Peru, Clinton county, on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Felton.

* * *

Lewis Nixon, the new public service commissioner, New York city, has appointed Edward D. Gleason as private secretary. Mr. Gleason has served in that capacity with Mr. Nixon for several years.

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LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL GOSSIP

*Happenings at the capitol and among the politicians
of the State—Some of the big appointments made*

Congressman Thoman H. Cullen for more than twenty years a member of the State senate has been appointed by Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican leader of the senate, a member of the State hospital development commission in accordance with a special bill passed by the legislature. When he was a senator Mr. Cullen served on the commission and the bill was passed in order that he might continue as a member notwithstanding that he is now a member of congress.

* * *

Governor Alfred E. Smith has been given an additional reason to be proud of the old-fashioned name of Smith. According to information received from Washington, 51,000 Smiths were in the United States military service in the great war. Their number far exceeded the name of any other branch of the human family in the war. The Johnsons were next with about 29,000 and the Jones third with 22,000. Next in order came the Greens, Browns and Cohens. There were 72 George Washingtons, two Abraham Lincolns, two Ulysses S. Grants, and five U. S. Grants, Jr., and also 79 Robert E. Lees in the service.

Alfred L. Becker, special deputy attorney-general in the New York city office, has resigned to return to private law practice in New York city. His former home was Buffalo before being appointed to the attorney-general's office four or five years ago. He was a candidate in the Republican primary last year against Attorney-General Charles D. Newton. Mr. Becker obtained prominence nationally as a result of his work in prosecuting spy matters particularly in the Bolo Pasha case. When Mr. Newton became attorney-general he retained Mr. Becker.

* * *

The bill introduced by Senator John Knight and Assemblyman George F. Wheelock requiring that all operators of motor vehicles in New York city shall demonstrate their fitness for a license and their skill in driving before they are permitted to act as chauffeurs, is intended to check careless driving and safeguard life. Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb of the New York city traffic court was chairman of the committee which drafted the law. Magistrate Cobb says that the law will go a long way toward solving one phase of the traffic problem by eliminating careless drivers.

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Department S

ALBANY, N. Y.



Northern New York Republicans are proud of the fact that Luther W. Mott, representative in Congress from the Oswego district, is the leader of the New York State delegation. Mr. Mott is the oldest Republican member from New York State in point of service although he is only beginning his fifth term.

* * *

The State conference of mayors opposed the Blakely bill providing for a minimum salary of \$1,200 a year for policemen in second class cities and increasing the salaries of lieutenants and captains to \$2,000. William P. Capes, secretary of the mayors' conference said it would increase expenses of cities from \$400,000 to \$500,000 which they were unable to bear.

* * *

Bernard L. Shientag of New York has been appointed chief counsel to the industrial commission by John Mitchell, chairman of the commission, to succeed Robert W. Bonyne. The salary of the counsel is \$7,000 per year.

* * *

Assemblyman C. Solomon, one of the Socialist members, had a bill which would enable cities to acquire land by purchase, condemnation or in other ways and to erect dwellings to be rented to the inhabitants at cost. The cost of the property is to be determined by the price of the land and of the erected dwellings and all necessary administrative and maintenance expenses over a period of fifty years. The bill provides for a referendum to the people on the question of acquiring land and dwellings

Governor Smith appointed Lewis Nixon to head the two branches of the public service commission of the first district, regulatory and construction. Mr. Nixon was appointed by the governor State superintendent of public works early in the year. This office he resigned to accept the one on the public service commission. Under the new law the positions of five commissioners in the first district were abolished. Governor Smith offered the position of construction commissioner to William Barclay Parsons who served with the American army in France but Mr. Parsons declined to accept the position. Mr. Nixon will himself fill this place until an appointee is named. Lewis Nixon was born in Leesburg, Virginia, April 7, 1861, and graduated at Annapolis as a naval cadet in 1882. As a naval constructor he designed the battleships Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts. On retiring from the United States naval service, he established the Crescent ship yards at Elizabeth, N. J. In 1901 he was chairman of the new East river bridge commission and was also chairman of the Tammany committee on vice. He was acting borough president of Richmond for one year. Early in 1919 he was appointed by Governor Smith State superintendent of public works.

* * *

Justice Clarence A. Shearn of the supreme court, New York city, resigned recently after having served only three years on the bench. He was elected for a fourteen year term. Governor Smith appointed Robert L. Luce to succeed Justice Shearn. Mr. Shearn was once a candidate for governor on the Independence league ticket and for years was counsel to William R. Hearst.

* * *

Miss Mary Garret Hay, leader of the woman's suffrage organization in New York city, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore of Westchester county, will represent New York State at a conference of Republican women from every State in the Union to be held in Washington, May 22—23. Mrs. Livermore is chairman of the State Republican woman's executive committee which has to cooperate with similar committees from every State under the auspices of the woman's national committee. Mrs. Medill McCormick, wife of United States Senator McCormick of Illinois, will preside at the Washington conference.

* * *

William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the anti-saloon league, does not agree with those who argue that the soldiers when they have an opportunity will be against prohibition.

"A large number of these men have been converted," he said. "All of them have been sobered by what they have been through. They have higher ideals of Americanism than they had before the war.

"I have seen numerous communications from soldiers whose prohibition convictions have been strengthened. Many of them express the opinion, that the wine the 'wets' talk so much about is the real reason for the antediluvian methods of agriculture and general backwardness among the French people."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: SEALED PROPOSALS for Construction, Heating, Sanitary and Electric Work—Additional Quarters for Acute Patients, Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, June 4, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 3219, 3239, 3240, 3241. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1715 Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

E. S. ELWOOD,

Secretary, State Hospital Commission.

Dated May 7, 1919.

Justice Herbert P. Bissell dropped dead at Lockport, N. Y., while presiding at the trial of a case in supreme court. Judge Bissell's career goes back to the days of Grover Cleveland, when Cleveland was mayor, governor and president. When Mr. Bissell was a young man, he knew Cleveland intimately, professionally and politically, and led the young Democrats of Erie county in campaigning and promoting the Cleveland fortunes during all the time that the latter was prominent in State and national politics. He was a candidate for mayor of Buffalo about fifteen years ago when he was defeated by Clarence Knight, a former comptroller of the State. When John A. Dix was elected governor in 1910, Mr. Bissell was soon afterwards appointed a member of the State hospital commission. Owing to factional divisions in Erie county, the Democratic senate refused to confirm his nomination sent to it by Governor Dix for public service commissioner. He was afterwards appointed justice of the supreme court in the eighth judicial district by Governor Dix and in 1912 elected to succeed himself for a term of fourteen years in one of the strongest Republican districts in the State.

* * *

Gerald B. Fluhrer of Albion, Orleans county, was appointed county judge and surrogate of that county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Fred L. Downs. Mr. Fluhrer has long been one of the prominent lawyers of Orleans county and has been a Democratic leader there for years.

Dr. James Sullivan, State historian, speaking before the women's club of Albany recently, said: "What we need from the women of the State, is the formation of a society against misrepresentation, which will be active in attending legislative hearings, and pinning propagandists down to complete information as to what they represent.

"There is a tendency — steadily becoming stronger — to encourage a jellyfish generation, to provide the individual with so many crutches that he cannot stand on his own feet. It is repeated in history, when a State steps in to destroy the individual, that State is marked for destruction. That has been true from the Romans down to the present time. But this danger of destroying the individual is more marked today than in all the generations through which this country has passed."

* * *

The New York *Herald's* Albany correspondent upon investigation discovers the interesting fact that Francis M. Hugo, secretary of State, is the favorite Republican candidate for governor next year. According to the *Herald* man, a betting board has been established at the capitol where the politicians and others are given an opportunity to wager on the Republican nominee for governor. Hugo was the favorite 500 to 100. Nathan L. Miller of Syracuse, former judge of the court of appeals and at one time State comptroller, is one of the favorites, 300 to 100. Colonel William H. Hayward seems to have a good chance. Others in the running are Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet and Senator Henry M. Sage.



Red Cross Day Held by Our Workers at Ideal Park, Endicott, N. Y.

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NEW YORK

NEWS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

Some of the activities of the heads of the State Government at Albany—Doings in the institutions in different parts of the State

That a railroad company has no right to inconvenience its patrons by cutting off a service which it has contracted to give merely because that service no longer happens to be profitable, is the gist of an opinion by Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, of the public service commission for the first district, and expressed in a decision of the commission disallowing an application of the Long Island railroad company for permission to discontinue passenger service on its Bushwick branch. The railroad line referred to is single-tracked and is largely used for freight service. The company desires to use the tracks altogether for freight, and is willing to provide transfers to an adjacent surface railroad line. This plan, however, was not acceptable to the Bushwick branch passengers, who protested against the proposed discontinuance of service. Commissioner Kracke held that merely because the passenger service was unprofitable and the company desired to use the tracks for a more profitable form of traffic was not a good reason for depriving the passengers of service to which they were accustomed and which they desired.

* * *

There will probably be a reduction of 30,000 acres in the area planted to potatoes in New York State this year if the growers do not change their plans between now and planting time. Reports from 500 farmers received by the extension service of the New York State college of agriculture show that the farmers of the State plan to decrease the potato acreage 7 per cent below last year and 12 per cent below 1917. The reason for this decrease is that potatoes are selling at a low figure in comparison with other farm products. Growers in some of the more important producing sections are now receiving less than 90 cents a bushel.

* * *

School teachers throughout the country are rapidly organizing unions for the purpose of demanding more pay. Incidentally, they are asking for broader recognition in the conduct of schools by representation on the local boards. The American federation of teachers, which is affiliated with the American federation of labor and the national women's trade union league, announces that it is granting charters for local unions of school teachers at the rate of one every other day. Seventy charters to local unions from coast to coast have been issued to date. The announcement continues:

"Backed as we are by organized labor everywhere, we propose to fight in every instance the arbitrary, autocratic procedure of school boards illustrated in the case of Dr. Benjamin Glassberg in New York and Miss Alice Wood in Washington."

(86)

The first training camp for farmerettes this season will be opened by the New York State woman's land army in Clinton county between April 15 and May 1. The camp, consisting of 500 acres, 2,000 chickens and a model dairy, has been loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Felton of Schuyler Falls. Handling farm implements, distinguishing plants from weeds and the cultivation of various farm products will be among the things the farmerettes will be taught.

* * *

The newly organized State purchasing commission is preparing specifications for supplies, as required by the State purchase law, which is effective July 1. Deputy Comptroller Frederick M. Farwell is directing the preliminary details of the commission's work. The commission plans to buy supplies for 165 State departments and institutions.

* * *

Colonel William A. Bishop, a British "ace," declared in a recent address that one of the most valuable uses of the airplane would be in watching the forest fires. He said this had already been proved in British Columbia and he believes the plan will soon be extended to cover the entire forest area of Canada. Seaplanes will be used, he said, so that they can land on the many lakes and rivers in the middle of the forest.

* * *

Interesting results were obtained by the State military training commission from an examination of the eyesight of all boys who attended the last summer camp of the commission at the former State rifle range at Blauvelt. During the month of July, 1918, 957 cadets were examined as to their sight. Of this number 871 passed the vision requirements of the United States army and 248 passed with slight defects. The boys examined were 16, 17 and 18 years of age, living in all parts of the State. The most significant figures are those relating to the cadets whose vision fell below the requirements, of whom there were 150. Only 64 of these boys with subnormal vision were wearing glasses, with 85 revealed as needing glasses but going through school and industrial work without the necessary visual aid. There were 98 cadets altogether wearing glasses, but in the case of 47 of the cadets the vision was not corrected to normal by the glasses.

The great value of the work came in the individual instruction and advice given the cadets. As a result of this work by the State 468 boys from communities in every part of New York received the benefits of personal advice of an acknowledged expert on the condition of their eyes and went back to their homes with this added assistance.

More time was lost in the metal trades through strikes than in any other industry in New York State for the year ended June 30, 1918, although the actual number of strikes was greater by one in the transportation group of industries, according to a report by the bureau of arbitration of the State industrial commission. Three strikes in the shipbuilding industry alone involved 10,250 men and resulted in the loss of 720,950 days' time. In all there were fifty-six strikes in the metal trades. Fifty-seven strikes occurred in the transportation group of industries, these including labor troubles of trolley car workers, milk delivery drivers, and chauffeurs. Among other industries the numbers of strikes were: Building, 29; textiles, 28; food, liquors, and tobacco, 27; trade, 16; clothing and millinery, 9; hotels and restaurants, 8, and leather and rubber goods, 8. In all a total of 265 strikes were handled by the board.

* * *

Abner B. Brown, attorney for the anti-saloon league, New York State, made a special study of the effect of prohibition on manufacturing, employment, banking and taxes. He also secured figures on indictments and convictions for crime under the old wet regime and the present dry rule in cities of the State. One of the cities investigated is Norwich, in Chenango county. Mr. Brown says that crime has decreased under the no license plan, the number of indictments reducing more than fifty per cent.

* * *

The shad refuge recently set aside by the State conservation commission on the "flats" between Kingston and Barrytown as a spawning ground for the shad, where no nets of any kind are to be set between March 15 and June 15, will prove doubly efficacious in bringing back shad to the Hudson river through promises made to the conservation commission by all steamboat companies operating in that section of the river that they will slow down their steamers when passing the "flats." Shad fishermen of the Hudson river, at whose own request the spawning reservation for the fish was set aside, claim that many eggs are destroyed by the waves from steamers passing the "flats." The conservation commission therefore corresponded with the various steamboat companies for the purpose of requesting reduced speed between Kingston and Barrytown. The companies approached were the Hudson navigation company, Central-Hudson Steamboat company, Saugerties and New York steamboat company, and Hudson river day line. Without exception, these companies have expressed their entire willingness to cooperate, by instructing the captains of their steamers to pass the "flats" at reduced speed.

* * *

According to prohibition lawyers, the liquor tax certificates issued to liquor dealers in New York State will be invalid after July 1. It is the duty, they declare, of the State officers to arrest violators of the federal law and hold them for or turn them over to the federal authorities.

ADDRESSOGRAPH DEPARTMENT

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letters. Can be filled in with name
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16 James Street

ALBANY, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR DEPARTMENT PRINTING —

Pursuant to Chapter 667, Laws of 1917, and acts amendatory thereto, the undersigned, composing the State Printing Board hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1919, at 2:30 p. m., at the office of the State Comptroller for executing the whole of the department printing work provided to be done by said act for a period commencing on the 1st day of July, 1919, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1920, pursuant to and as provided in the specifications therefor on file in the office of the State Printing Board and in the office of the Comptroller of the State. It being expressly understood that such proposals for printing shall include all department printing required to be done in pursuance of said act, and that the work is to be performed as prescribed by law.

Proposals must be made on blank forms, which forms will be furnished on application to either of the undersigned.

Every bid received must be a sealed bid and inclosed therewith the bidder shall deposit with the State Printing Board a certified check or money for five per centum of the amount of his bid as a guaranty that he will enter into the contract if it shall be awarded to him, and notice is hereby given that the person to whom the contract is awarded shall be required to execute and deliver to the people of the State of New York a bond in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guaranty and directed on the outside, *Proposal for Department Printing*, and when thus sealed and directed the proposition shall be inclosed in a separate envelop and directed to the Printing Board, at the office of the State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

No contract made in pursuance hereof, nor any interest in the same shall be assignable to any person or persons without the written consent of the said Printing Board.

It is further expressly understood that the contract to be entered into as aforesaid shall contain the stipulation prescribed in section 3 of the Labor Law, that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be permitted, or required to work more than 8 hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property.

The right to discriminate in favor of such bid as the board may deem most favorable to the State, or to reject any and every proposal or proposals, if deemed unfavorable or disadvantageous to the State, and to readvertise until satisfactory and advantageous proposals shall be received, is hereby expressly reserved by the undersigned, pursuant to said act.

The right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof, for failure or nonperformance is hereby expressly reserved to the said Printing Board, who will upon such annulment or abrogation of contract, or in case of failure to enter into contract with required security, again advertise for proposals pursuant to said act.

Dated Albany, N. Y., April 26, 1919

FRANCIS M. HUGO
Secretary of State
EUGENE M. TRAVIS
Comptroller
CHARLES D. NEWTON
Attorney-General

Form T

Governor Smith recently announced that the committee on rent profiteering, New York city, appointed by Mayor Hylan, could have cots and blankets from the arsenal in that city and from Camp Blauvelt for evicted tenants. High rents in the city is growing to be a serious evil and the local authorities found it necessary to find some means of relief. Many cases of distress due to profiteering find their way into court. Judge Wauhope Lynn of the first district municipal court declared that sufficient encouragement is not given young people to own their own homes. He said:

"France, England and Germany provide by law for the man who wants to own his own home. But in our country every obstacle possible is placed in his way. Present conditions tend to create Bolsheviks. Our colleges and newspapers should encourage sincere young men to enter politics with the intention to better the condition of their fellowmen."

* * *

According to the New York State college of agriculture at Cornell university, noon-day lunches are provided for some of the rural schools. The trustees of one of these schools was skeptical when one of the teachers suggested that the building ought to be equipped to provide children at least one hot dish at noon. Their opposition melted, however, when the teacher outlined these reasons for the hot lunch:

Encourages a better lunch from home.

Aids digestion — helps keep children well.

Helps to provide better balanced meals.

Makes children want to come to school.

Enables the pupils to do more effective work in the afternoon.

Causes children to take more time to eat.

Gives opportunity to learn and practice right table manners.

May provide opportunity for simple lessons in home making.

Furnishes an avenue for new interest in old subjects if opportunities for correlation are taken advantage of.

Affords opportunity for team work among children.

It can be done successfully in a simple way in any school.

* * *

As a result of an order of the public service commission for the first district, the Brooklyn rapid transit company will buy 300 new surface cars for use on the various lines of its street railroad system. One hundred of these cars have already been ordered, and the commission has approved the plans and specifications for 200 of a new type of safety car which it has directed the company to procure forthwith. The safety cars, which are of smaller type than some of the other cars operated by the Brooklyn rapid transit company, will be used on outlying lines, thereby releasing larger cars for use at the more congested traffic centers. The company also some time ago agreed to purchase many additional steel cars for use on elevated and subway lines over and above the original contemplated purchase of rolling stock equipment for the underground and overhead systems.

Horace Wheeler Hotaling, Albany, has presented to the war records bureau of the adjutant general's department what is probably one of the oldest war records possessed by the State. The relic is a sword more than two centuries old. It had been in the possession of Mr. Hotaling's family for many generations. Mr. Hotaling received the relic from his uncle, John Jay Gallup of the town of Knox. Its history was traced by Mr. Hotaling and it was found to be the sword carried by Captain John Gallup, one of the early settlers, in the famous swamp fight at Narragansett within the limit of the present town of South Kingston, R. I. The battle occurred December 19, 1675. Another sword which was in Mr. Hotaling's possession for many years, and which was one of the relics of the old museum at the present site of the Albany Trust company's building on the corner of Broadway and State street was also added to the State's collection. A relic of the Civil war was among things turned over to the collection by Mr. Hotaling. It is a cannon ball about three inches in diameter which was picked up by Mr. Hotaling's father on his farm at Bethlehem Center in 1861. At that time there was an army post at Hurstville and the ball was fired by the troops in practice, landing on the Hotaling farm. The relics have a prominent place in the corridor where they can be seen by all visitors.

* * *

William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the anti-saloon league announces the formation of a new organization to be known as "allied citizens of America," the purpose of which will be to enforce prohibitory laws. Mr. Anderson in his announcement said:

"More than a year ago the anti-saloon league of New York recognized the need for local organization to insure enforcement of prohibition, and incorporated the 'citizens league of New York State.' In response to the demand that it be broadened in scope and put upon a national basis we now launch as a national organization the 'allied citizens of America, incorporated to uphold American ideals and the United States constitution,' into which the 'citizens leagues' already organized will be merged. Preliminary steps have already been taken for incorporation under the laws of the State of New York. Incidentally, the change of name, dropping the word 'league' removes the possibility of confusion between the anti-saloon league and the citizens league."

* * *

The New York State conservation commission is preparing a series of recreation booklets intended to educate the people to the beauties of New York scenery and vacation opportunities offered by the State parks, particularly the forest preserve in the Adirondacks and Catskills, which consist of over 2,000,000 acres belonging to the people of the State. The booklets will tell how to reach these vacation spots by highway and rail, describing the camping facilities, routes for canoe trips, tramping trips, etc.

Fortifying the Future

Your business, your wages, the other sources of income you have today provide well enough for the needs of today.

There are many conditions which may upset your best calculations. To guard against the undesirabilities of an uninsured future, men who may today be regarded as important factors in society, business and industry, have bought and held good investment securities.

It Will Pay You To Do Likewise

I provide unexcelled facilities for determining the qualities of bonds of every nature and hedging your investment around with every advantage and safeguard.

You incur no obligation by consulting me.

Horace S. Bell

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Two Words that
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Quality and
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C. F. Williams & Son, Inc.

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FRED A. WILLIAMS, Treasurer



Publishers of the "Scientific System of Recording and Classifying School Expenditures, a System for Town, Village and City Clerks of Boards of Education."

THE PUBLISHER'S AND EDITOR'S CORNER

Announcement of the prize winners in the STATE SERVICE magazine contest for the best illustrated articles on subjects relating to the State government will be made in the June issue. One or more of the prize-winning articles probably will appear in that number. The contest closed May 1, but the articles have not yet been passed upon by the judges.

* * *

Sample copies of the magazine will be furnished to all who are interested. STATE SERVICE is not sold on the news-stands, the theory being that those who appreciate the value of such a magazine, giving as it does information which can be obtained from no other source, will become regular subscribers.

* * *

The business office of the magazine receives every month orders for reprints of articles either from the authors or from persons interested in giving a wider distribution to special articles. In order that the rates at which these articles will be reprinted may be known to our readers, the prices for reprints are given below. These reprints are on paper the same as is used in the magazine and of course include any illustrations that may be a part of the article. They are thus made in convenient form for mailing. The prices for 100 and up to 1,000 are as follows:

TWO-PAGE REPRINTS

100.....	\$4 00	500.....	\$6 50
200.....	5 00	1000.....	8 50

FOUR-PAGE REPRINTS

100.....	\$7 00	500.....	\$11 00
200.....	8 50	1000.....	13 00

EIGHT-PAGE REPRINTS

100.....	\$9 00	500.....	\$13 00
200.....	13 00	1000.....	15 00

* * *

Daily newspapers throughout the State continue to reprint from STATE SERVICE some of its special articles. Among these newspapers are the Binghamton *Press*, the Watertown *Times*, the Lyons *Republican* and the Albany *Argus*. The Watertown *Times* reprinted in full the "Story of McKinley's Assassination" by Dr. Charles R. Skinner, librarian of the legislative library. The Lyons *Republican* reprinted the article by Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh of Albany on "Do Cranks Control Making of Laws?". The Albany *Argus* in nearly every Sunday issue uses considerable of the material from the magazine.

STATE SERVICE is glad to have newspapers reprint any of its articles which are of value to them. Its only condition is that it be given the usual credit.

Alling Rubber Co.

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*Goodyear, United States,
Diamond and Star Tires
and Auto Supplies to State
Officials or Anyone Else
That Wants Service,
Price and Fair Treatment*

Alling Rubber Co.

*Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Auburn,
Watertown, Glens Falls, Utica, Amsterdam,
Gloversville, Poughkeepsie*

GEYSER ELECTRIC WASHER



The Smallest, Most Compact Machine on the Market.
Demonstrated Daily at Municipal Gas
Company's Show Room

F. W. NEWMAN & SON, INC.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
21 PHILIP STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

EXAMINATIONS JUNE 28, 1919

The State civil service commission will hold examinations on June 28, 1919, for the following positions:

Agent, division of foods and markets, department of farms and markets, \$1,080. Men only. Minimum age 20 years.

Bookkeeper (male), 5th and 6th grades, departments and institutions, \$721 to \$1,200. Minimum age, 19 years.

Calculating machine operator, \$720 to \$1,200. Men and women.

Confidential examiner, excise department, \$2,000. Men only over 30 years of age.

Foreman of public works, \$4 to \$5 a day.

Gas engineer, public service commission, second district, \$3,000.

Heating and ventilating engineer, State architect's office, \$1,500 to \$2,500. Five years' experience required.

Inspector of special track work installation, public service commission, first district, \$1,501 to \$1,800. Five years' experience required.

Psychiatrist, State commission for the feeble-minded, \$5,000.

Veterinarian, division of agriculture, department of farms and markets, \$7 to \$10 a day when employed.

Laboratory assistant in bacteriology, State department of health, \$900 to \$1,200. Men and women.

Visiting nurse, county tuberculosis hospitals, \$900 to \$1,500. No written examination.

Farm superintendent, State school of agriculture, Cobleskill, \$80 a month. No written examination.

Fireman, State college of forestry, Syracuse, \$860. No written examination.

Night watchman, State school of agriculture at Morrisville, \$720. No written examination.

Watchman, village of Ilion, \$17 to \$21 a week. No written examination.

Dentist, State and county institutions. No written examination.

Matron (cottage), State institutions for females, \$480 to \$600 and maintenance. No written examination.

Assistant physician, regular or homeopathic, State hospitals and institutions, \$1,200 and maintenance.

Orderly, Erie county home and hospital, \$800 and maintenance. Men only. No written examination.

Guard, State agricultural and industrial school, Industry, Monroe county, N. Y., \$600 and maintenance.

Chef, State hospitals and institutions, \$100 a month and maintenance. No written examination.

Farm supervisor with wife as matron, State agricultural and industrial school, Industry, Monroe county, N. Y. Combined salary \$80 to \$95 a month and maintenance for both. No written examination.

PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING—

Pursuant to Chapter 667, Laws of 1917, and acts amendatory thereto, the State Printing Board hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals until Wednesday, May 21, 1919, at 2:30 p. m. at the office of the State Comptroller in the city of Albany, N. Y., for executing as prescribed by law the legislative printing work provided to be done by said act for or upon the order of the Legislature pursuant to and as provided in the specifications therefor on file in the office of the State Printing Board and in the office of the Comptroller of the State for the term commencing July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920.

The legislative printing includes the bills, documents, calendars, journals, substitutes for engrossed bills and memorials of both houses of the Legislature, messages from the Governor, reports of standing or select committees, when ordered printed, reports and communications made in pursuance of law, when ordered printed, and reports of state officers, departments, commissions, institutions and boards as in said act provided.

Every bid received must be a sealed bid, and inclosed therewith the bidder shall deposit with the State Printing Board a certified check or money for five per centum of the amount of his bid as a guaranty that he will enter into the contract if it shall be awarded to him, and notice is hereby given that the person to whom the contract is awarded shall be required to execute and deliver to the people of the State of New York a bond in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

No contract made in pursuance hereof, nor any interest in the same shall be assignable to any person or persons without the written consent of the said Printing Board.

It is further expressly understood that the contract to be entered into as aforesaid shall contain the stipulation prescribed in section 3 of the Labor Law, that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be permitted or required to work more than 8 hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property.

The right to discriminate in favor of such bid as the board may deem most favorable to the State, or to reject any and every proposal or proposals, if deemed unfavorable or disadvantageous to the State, and to readvertise until satisfactory and advantageous proposals shall be received, is hereby expressly reserved by the undersigned, pursuant to said act.

The right to abrogate or annul any contract made in pursuance hereof, for failure or nonperformance is hereby expressly reserved to the said Printing Board, who will upon such annulment or abrogation of contract, or in case of failure to enter into contract with required security, again advertise for proposals pursuant to said act.

Proposals must be on blank forms, which forms and the specifications hereinbefore mentioned will be furnished on application by the State Printing Board at the office of the Comptroller of the State of New York in the city of Albany, N. Y.

Each proposal must be sealed up with the deposit and directed on the outside, *Proposal for Legislative Printing*, and when thus sealed and directed the proposal should be inclosed in a separate envelop and directed to the State Printing Board at the office of the State Comptroller at Albany, N. Y.

Dated Albany, N. Y., April 19, 1919

FRANCIS M. HUGO

Secretary of State

EUGENE M. TRAVIS

Comptroller

CHARLES D. NEWTON

Attorney-General
State Printing Board

Form R

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Boiler Breeching, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 20, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3015, including Addenda No. 1 dated April 22, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1715, Tribune Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated May 1, 1919

E. S. ELWOOD
Secretary, State Hospital Commission

PEERLESS TRADING COMPANY

*Packers and Graders of
All Kinds of Waste Paper*

Offices and Warehouses

ALBANY, N. Y.

Hospital orderly, department of health officer, port of New York, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y., \$600. No written examination.

Applications should be filed on or before June 18, 1919. For detailed circular and application form, address: State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

ELIGIBLE LISTS ESTABLISHED IN APRIL

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION — STATE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

Held January 25, 1919. Salary, \$1800. Established April 10, 1919.

H. W. White, 712 Chambers st., Trenton, N. J. . . .	92.50
P. F. Harney, New York city	91.30
F. E. Winter, New Rochelle	91.00
M. Brannmuller, 935 71st st., Brooklyn	90.70
A. H. Schlachter, Ridgewood, L. I.	89.90
Joseph J. Thurner, Long Island city	86.90
Edward M. Anson, 454 W. 146th st., New York city	84.90
Edward B. Kelly, 123 E. 90th st., New York city . .	84.90
Thomas A. Taaffe, 1239 New York ave., Brooklyn .	84.80
Charles W. Morris, Jr., 495 Pawling ave., Troy . . .	84.80
Frank J. Reidy, 169 E. 90th st., New York city . .	84.30
N. O. Cochran, 22 State st., Albany	84.00
William Martin, 1576 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn . . .	82.70
William M. Trainer, 590 W. 174th st., New York city	82.60
H. B. Loomis, New York city	82.50
Charles J. Hoffman, Jr., 67 So. Hawk st., Albany .	81.80
C. E. Harris, Norwich, N. Y.	81.60
Charles P. Conley, 2795 Marion ave., New York city	81.60
N. Matty, 92 Truxton st., Brooklyn	81.30
John A. Gee, Syracuse	81.30
B. A. Mackenzie, New York city	80.50
George A. Mortimer, Rosenbank, N. Y.	80.40
B. Houghtaling, 376 W. 127th st., New York city .	80.20
H. C. Brucher, Ridgewood, N. Y.	79.80
J. A. Cahalin, Brooklyn	79.70
John J. Moran, Brooklyn	79.50
Charles C. Carroll, 113 Manhattan ave., New York city	78.90
John W. Byron, New York city	78.70
C. Callahan, Elmhurst, N. Y.	78.00
George LaPasta, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	77.80
F. F. Johnston, Brooklyn	77.60
H. A. A. Horenburger, 656 E. 163d st., New York city	76.00
James J. Fleming, New York city	75.60
Henry Cash, Brooklyn	75.20
M. A. Buckley, Bronx	75.20

STATE LAW INDEXER — STATE LIBRARY

Held March 29, 1919. Salary \$1200-\$1500. Established April 18, 1919.

M. Seabury, Albany, N. Y., R. F. D. 1	76.57
Esther H. Goodstein, 121 Grand st., Albany, N. Y. .	75.10

**LIBRARY ORGANIZER, EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION DIVISION
— STATE LIBRARY**

Held March 29, 1919. Salary \$1620 per year. Established April 2, 1919.

Anna G. Hall, 107 Lancaster st., Albany.....	90.00
Alice L. Jewett, 1 Sprague pl., Albany, N. Y.....	88.00
Elizabeth L. Foot, New York city.....	85.00
Edna H. France, 273 Quail st., Albany.....	75.00

ASSISTANT ACTUARY — STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Held March 1, 1919. Salary, \$2400. Established April 9, 1919.

R. V. Mothersill, Detroit, Mich.....	86.00
H. Lubin, New York city.....	85.00
L. Buffler, Brooklyn.....	76.00

**DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT — DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR**

Held January 25, 1919. Salary, \$4000. Established April 7, 1919.

W. T. Clemens, Trenton, N. J.....	93.04
G. P. Berner, Buffalo.....	91.40
D. S. Flynn, New York city.....	87.40
M. E. Lynch, Schenectady, N. Y.....	84.80
Daniel A. Hausmann, 52 Grove ave., Albany.....	83.48
R. A. Flinn, Brooklyn.....	81.80
Edward Hebert, Rochester.....	77.50
B. Schlenger, New York city.....	75.20

ASSISTANT ENGINEER — WESTCHESTER

Held March, 1919. Salary, \$1000 with maintenance: \$1300 without. Established April 1, 1919.

L. R. France, White Plains, N. Y.....	99.00
John M. Field, White Plains.....	96.00
F. S. Bunting, White Plains.....	95.00
L. R. Long, Rochester, N. Y.....	90.00
William H. Carrigan, Corning.....	88.00
Benjamin M. Poirot, Scottsville.....	84.00
Joseph F. Henwood, Yonkers.....	80.00
S. Frazier, Yonkers.....	78.00
B. J. Williams, Yonkers.....	77.00
George Francis, Ossining.....	76.00
James J. Blydenburgh, Central Islip.....	75.80
William Sands, 113 Lancaster st., Albany, N. Y.....	75.40
Thomas T. Cochran, North Tarrytown.....	75.20
John Sands, Buffalo, N. Y.....	75.00

**ELEMENTARY EDUCATION INSTRUCTOR — EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT**

Held March 29, 1919. Salary, \$3000. Established April 21, 1919.

F. Englehardt, Education Department, Albany....	92.00
L. C. Taggart, Potsdam.....	90.00
E. Robinson, Amsterdam.....	87.—
M. M. Dodge, Attica, N. Y.....	86.00
Charles W. Armstrong, Babylon.....	85.00

STATE SERVICE

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND
ITS AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT,
ETC., REQUIRED BY ACT OF CONGRESS,
AUGUST 24, 1912

Published Monthly at Albany, N. Y.

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Business Manager: GEORGE D. ELWELL

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ERNEST A. BARVOETS GEORGE D. ELWELL
WM. E. FITZSIMMONS
ALL OF ALBANY, N. Y.

(Signed) GEORGE D. ELWELL

Business Manager

The State Service Magazine Co., Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th
day of March, 1919.

[SEAL]

THOS. J. FINN

Notary Public, Albany County



OFFICE of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 15th day of May, 1919, for the completion of the following highways:

Cattaraugus.. Three highways — 6.88, 4.73 and 2.17

Chautauqua.. One highway — 3.90

Delaware.... One highway — 6.51

Erie..... One highway — 5.19

Montgomery.. Two highways — 2.49 and 1.61

Nassau..... Three highways — 4.98, 3.09 and 3.38

Niagara..... One highway — 7.79

Onondaga.... One highway — 5.55

Orange..... One highway — 9.18

Ulster..... One highway — 3.17

Wayne..... One highway — 3.97

Also for the construction of the following highways:

Onondaga.... One highway — 3.94

Rensselaer... One highway — 3.80

And also for the repair of the following highways:

Columbia.... One contract — reconstruction

Livingston... One contract — reconstruction

Montgomery.. One contract — reconstruction

Niagara..... One contract — reconstruction

Orange..... Two contracts — reconstruction and resurfacing

St. Lawrence.. One contract — resurfacing

Steuben..... One contract — resurfacing

Westchester.. Four contracts — reconstruction

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the offices of the division engineers in whose divisions the roads to be completed are located. The addresses of the division engineers and the counties of which they are in charge will be furnished upon request.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "GENERAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS" on the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

FRED'K STUART GREENE

Commissioner

R. K. FULLER,

Secretary

Frank Stanbro, Schuylerville.....	84.00
Charles M. Morse, Auburn.....	82.00
A. M. Hollister, Corinth.....	81.00
C. A. Moody, Glens Falls, N. Y.....	80.00
G. C. Alverson, Syracuse.....	79.00
Charles Gunther, Poughkeepsie.....	78.00
F. P. Wagg, Oswego.....	77.00
John S. Woffsinger, Brooklyn.....	76.00

ASSISTANT CHEMIST — PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT

Held March 29, 1919. Salary, \$1201-\$1500. Established April 12, 1919.

B. Solomon, New York city.....	75.75
Max R. Keshen, Brooklyn.....	75.25
Sol Mandel, New York city.....	75.20
Edward Burger, New York city.....	75.10
H. W. Weinerman, Brooklyn.....	75.00

MOTOR CYCLE OFFICER OR PROCESS SERVER — NASSAU COUNTY

Held April 4, 1919. Salary, \$1500. Established April 17, 1919.

Albert L. Tappen, Glenwood Landing, N. Y.....	77.00
N. C. Danielson, Massapequa, N. Y.....	75.60
Paul Diard, New Hyde Park, N. Y.....	76.00
C. Wansor, Hempstead, N. Y.....	75.50
W. Hanschild, Locust Valley, N. Y.....	75.00

ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT

Held March, 1919. Salary, \$1801-\$2400. Established April 11, 1919.

M. Goodman, Brooklyn.....	80.20
D. J. Jordan, Brooklyn.....	77.00
L. Waldman, New York city.....	76.30
Isaac Sesitsky, Brooklyn.....	75.00
Max Krumholz, Brooklyn.....	75.00

FIREMAN, ONEIDA COUNTY SERVICE

Held March, 1919. Salary not given. Established April 1, 1919.

Jerome Ingersoll, Camden, N. Y.....	88.00
James P. Heaney, Rome.....	85.00
W. Cronizer, Rome.....	83.00
F. H. Mueller, Oriskany Falls.....	82.00
J. Wolfe, Rome.....	82.00
G. F. Shorey, Oriskany.....	80.00
George S. Blessing, 143 Western ave., Albany.....	80.00
M. J. Andrews, Rome.....	75.00

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Gas Collector — "I will enter into no controversy, sir; but I may say that the meter measures the amount of gas you will have to pay for." — *London Tit-Bits.*

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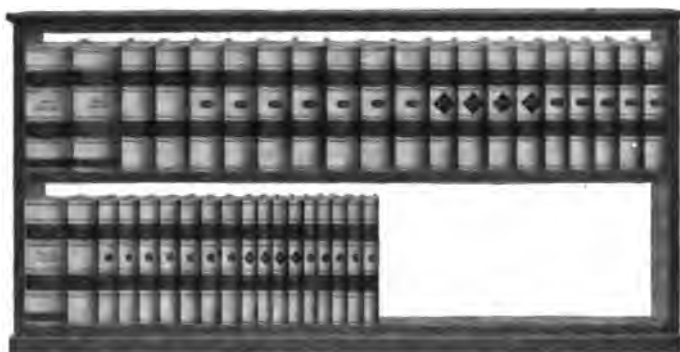
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STATE SERVICE

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND ITS AFFAIRS

VOLUME III

JUNE, 1919

NUMBER 6

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SIGHT SEEING BUSES IN THE PALISADES

How the people may enjoy themselves in the great interstate park at a reasonable cost — Wonderful scenery may be viewed on different routes

By GEORGE W. PERKINS

President, commissioners of the Palisades interstate park

THE so-called "sight-seeing" trip is a by-product of the early development of the automobile industry. Formerly these trips consisted chiefly of excursions into the slum districts, where misery was the object of a morbid curiosity, just as the wretched cripples of the eighteenth century were exhibited at circuses for the

delectation of the mob. Not infrequently in the metropolitan cities, sight-seeing explorations degenerated into trips to questionable resorts where vice careered unafraid. Gradually there came into existence here and there throughout the country the sight-seeing trips which constituted a source of enjoyment and education.



Some of the auto-buses used in the Palisades mountain trips

Perhaps one of the most picturesque and interesting sight-seeing possibilities in the east is that of the omnibus service of the commissioners of the palisades interstate park. This park is a public park system owned by the States of New York and New Jersey and administered by an unpaid non-partisan commission appointed by the governors of these States respectively. The names of the commissioners are:

<i>New York commission</i>	<i>New Jersey commission</i>
George W. Perkins, President	Richard V. Lindabury, President
Franklin W. Hopkins, Vice-President	Edward L. Partridge, Vice-President
J. Du Pratt White, Secretary	J. Du Pratt White, Secretary
Edward L. Partridge, Treasurer	Frederick C. Sutro, Treasurer
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John J. Voorhees	W. Averell Harriman

The Palisades Interstate Park, starting approximately at Fort Lee, New Jersey, which is opposite 129th street, Manhattan, covers, for fourteen miles, the greater part of the west shore of the Hudson river. This embraces the now famous Palisades cliffs, and is invested with fine roads, until it reaches a point approximately opposite Yonkers, New York.

The second largest section of this park system starts at Bear mountain, about forty-five miles north of New York city, on the west bank of the Hudson, and reaches back into the Ramapo hills, almost to the town of Tuxedo. This region is replete with picturesque mountain scenes.

For some years the activities of the commission centered in the development of Bear mountain as a public recreation resort. Millions of people visited this region. In order to meet the needs of those who have made recurrent trips to Bear mountain, and were unable, for the lack of motors, to

explore the interior of the park, with its seventeen miles of unrivaled scenery, the need of a moderate priced trip for the public was brought clearly to the attention of the commission. An experiment was made last year with ten omnibuses. Each carried nineteen passengers and four zones of travel were established, with progressive tariffs.

It is important, in connection with this work, for the public to know that this omnibus service, like all the services rendered to the public, is operated by the commissioners themselves, on the theory that the widest possible social use of the Palisades park can come only by an efficient administration of all the facilities under its own management, as against the profit-motive commercial concessionaire.

BEAR MOUNTAIN TO WEST POINT

West Point lies about five miles north of Bear mountain, and is naturally the most popular of the sight-seeing trips. The trip is made in a well-balanced, light, pneumatic-tired omnibus. The bodies are so constructed as to give the maximum outlook. It is practically an open automobile, as will be seen from the photographs. The trip commences at Bear mountain, which overlooks the narrowest region of the Hudson river. Directly opposite lies Anthony's Nose. On the way to West Point, the old Fort Clinton, replete with its historic associations of Revolutionary days, is in view. Hessian lake, with its beautiful, perpetual light green color, is seen on the left, fringed by the west elevation of Bear mountain. On the Telford road of the park the trip continues, passing the outskirts of the village of Fort Montgomery. We then rise and each turn in the road reveals another scene of beauty on the Hudson, with Crow's Nest and Storm King mountains on the northwest and Sugar Loaf mountain on the northeast. The omnibus passes through the village of Highland Falls, and then, unlike what might be the case in



A camp in the Palisades park woods

the event of a commercial concessionaire offering this service, makes a slow trip through the military reservation so that the visitor may have ample opportunity to see the sights. Unfortunately there are no roads to make the return trip through another direction. For this trip, which takes about one hour, the tariff is 50 cents, including return, and over ten thousand people, last summer, took advantage of this ride.

TO QUEENSBORO

The second zone consists of a trip to Queensboro, which is within the park. Although the trip to Queensboro is by far a more picturesque ride, fewer passengers have taken this trip than the West Point trip. But those who have taken it have also taken the other trips further into the park, and I doubt (and my feeling is shared by the people who have traveled on these buses) whether there is anywhere in the east, such unrivaled beauty as that embraced

within this and the other trips in the Harriman region of the park.

Although Bear mountain is the more popular term by which this region of the park is known to the public, it is really the Harriman park, so-called because it had its inception in a gift by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of 10,000 acres and \$1,000,000 for the establishment of this public recreation area.

To go to Queensboro, one skirts the beautiful Bear mountain groves and grounds. Bear mountain inn, owned and operated by the commissioners, serves to accommodate the public with refreshments. Rising on a ledge of Bear mountain, all the time in view of the Hudson, looking south, the omnibus passes above Iona island which lies south of Bear mountain on the Hudson. We then pass the Doodletown valley. This is a curious natural formation. A deep, bowl-like valley, on the upper reaches of which the park drive circles. On the eastern border of the valley lie the irregular but graceful outlines of Dunderberg mountain and The Timp. The only words to describe the emotions of one

who looks down into this valley for the first time, are that he becomes awed by its grandeur. Doodletown—the name itself, is suggestive. This valley derives its name from the tradition that when the British troops came up the Hudson from the south, at Stony Point, they sought to attack Fort Montgomery from the rear by passing over some old roads in the mountains which are still extant. As they passed through this valley, the British band played Yankee Doodle, and ever since the valley has been known as Doodletown!

Fringing this valley, the trip consists of circling the mountain base until one commences to descend into the sylvan beauty of Queensboro valley. There are some people who would find “nothing” at Queensboro. That would be true of those who seek for things other than the splendor of the woods and mountains, limpid mountain streams and the call and coo of the wild life in its midst. But for those with eyes for the bosky dell, the quiet stream, the hemlocks, the sky, there is everything inspiring. For those who look with more practical eyes, the little buildings by the roadside, with their numerous children from the squalid slums give merely an indication of the big camp system of the Palisades park where last year 48,000 children were brought to the woods to get the renewed vigor and inspiration which comes from intimate contact with nature. This trip to Queensboro comprises one hour's ride, and 50 cents, including return, is the tariff.

BEAR MOUNTAIN TO LAKE KANAHWAUKE

The next zone is to Lake Kanahwauke. Lake Kanahwauke is embraced in the park and comprises a chain of three beautiful lakes on which over 5,000 boy scouts were encamped during the past summer. The route lies along the picturesque shelf of Bear mountain described in the preceding paragraph, in full view for two miles, of

Anthony's Nose, the Westchester hills on the east shore of the Hudson, the Iona island arsenal, the Doodletown valley, Lemons lake, pastoral Queensboro, Cedar lake, an artificial creation of the commission which is 300 acres in extent and which perches 1,065 feet above tide water. The tariff of this trip is \$1.25, including return, and the time nearly two hours.

SEVEN LAKES DRIVE

The Seven lakes drive, which is the last zone of this transportation system, takes the visitor from one end of the Harriman park to the other. The return trip is about forty miles—a trip of resplendent beauty. The tourist travels through the park on its smooth turning roads. The first ascent is on the shelf of Bear mountain, passing into the rolling hills of Queensboro valley. On this trip again, the inspiring view of Doodletown valley is seen, fringed with the Swiss-like hills. We then ascend slowly to the height of over a thousand feet above tide-water, where Cedar lake looms in view. Past Lake Kanahwauke the visitor travels on the road that winds almost incessantly about the mountain side, slowly ascending from the magnificent height, to a view of the Arden valley. The traveller sees Lake Stahahe (Carr pond) from a height that presents the lake, like a picture on a Japanese silken screen. Its numerous islands, with hemlock growth glistening below. On this lake, each year, thousands of the poorest children of the city find the refuge of the woods, a strange and sad contrast to their windowless bedrooms and the hopeless despair of poverty, disease and misadventure.

THE SAFETY OF THE SIGHT-SEER

While the commission, as a sound social and business administrative policy, has for its ideal that this service shall be merely self-supporting, no reasonable expense is spared to make the travel of its passengers

comfortable and safe during these trips through the beautiful forest park.

The drivers are chosen with regard to their ability to drive carefully, their health and courteous manner, and are supervised with the care commensurate with the sacred task of handling the lives of so many passengers.

Although more than one hundred thousand passengers were carried on the buses of the commission last summer, not a single accident to a passenger occurred.

POOR PETER AND THE PASSENGER

There is an interesting sidelight to the sight-seeing work of the Palisades park which might be of interest to the public. Palisades park has a camp system, probably larger than any other park in the whole world. Charity societies and similar organizations bring their charges to specially constructed buildings in the park where, under

the best possible supervision and influence, the children are given a brief respite from the scorching city streets. In order to make it possible for the largest number of these children, mostly poverty cases, to come to the park, the commission has arranged for their transportation, embracing a ninety-mile return trip by boat (New York to Bear mountain) and an auto trip to any camp in the park, in some cases involving a forty-mile return automobile trip for a total cost of \$1.50. Of course it is patent that this small sum cannot cover this service.

The schedule of the buses is so arranged therefore that the campers are taken to their camps immediately upon the arrival of the boats and promptly on its return the bus is put into the sight-seeing service. The coming of campers is restricted to all days through the week excepting Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. It is on these days the omnibuses are reserved for the sight-seeing



Camp of the American guard at Bear mountain in the Palisades park

public. Although the prices charged for sight-seeing are very low compared to similar trips, there is a sufficient surplus from that phase of the work to pay the deficit in the transportation of the poor city children who come to the park camps. In this manner the omnibuses are used to the maximum, the lightest burden being placed upon those who can least afford a burden, while only a reasonable charge is made to the public for the opportunity to make an excursion into the natural wonderland of the park. The aim is to make these tours within reach of people of small means.

As public servants, the commission has ever been eager to secure the greatest benefits from the money expended in the public interest. As examples of this it may be said that in the interest of economy and efficiency the following devices have been employed.

1. Standardization of motor equipment.
2. Establishment of its own garage.
3. Maintenance of its own machine shop, where all the cars are overhauled during the fall or winter season.
4. Complete stock of standard parts, for emergency adjustments. No new parts supplied without examination of old parts by an expert to determine its usability.
5. Experimentation with substitutes for gasoline to secure the largest mileage possible.
6. Record keeping to determine cost per car, and in that manner to check up the driver's efficiency in handling the equipment.

Because of the scarcity of garages in the vicinity of the park, and purely for the accommodation of the public, as well as the maximum utilization of the commission's equipment, the commission has thrown open

its garage doors for supplying of parts, repairs and sale of gasoline and oil to the public.

SOCIAL VALUE OF THE SERVICE

When one looks behind the broad program of the commission and the administration of the park system, which has for its prime motive an earnest desire on the part of the commission to serve the public,

certain social values of this service are apparent, which may be enumerated as follows:

1. Making available to those without motors the interior of the Harriman park, on low tariffs.

2. Through this system, aiding the camp system to bring at a low transportation rate into the park, the thousands of hemmed-in tenement children who, under another plan might find it difficult to se-

cure a health-giving vacation in one of the Hudson's beauty spots.

3. Encouraging, through contact, the use of the park out-of-doors, particularly to city populations.

4. Through the operation of this service by the commission itself, eliminating the greedy commercial concessionaires' exploitation of the public's leisure with profit as the underlying motive.

It is an opportunity to present to the readers of STATE SERVICE a view of this part of the commission's activities, for only those with motors know the joy of getting to regions inaccessible without automobiles, and it must be satisfying to them to know that in the Palisades interstate park, those who do not possess automobiles have opportunities to enjoy motor travel. Palisades park belongs to the people. The duty of the commission is to make it easy for them to enjoy it.



Boy scouts on an elevation in the Harriman region of the Palisades park

WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

What it has done and is doing to solve some of the difficult problems due to after-war conditions — Names of well-known citizens forming the commission

By ABRAM I. ELKUS

Chairman of the Commission

The New York State reconstruction commission, appointed by Governor Smith early in the year, caused a great deal of debate both in and outside of the legislature. It is composed of representative men and women and has been steadily at work in different parts of the State for four or five months past. Abram I. Elkus in this article tells what the commission has done up to date and what it expects to do in the way of recommending remedies for problems following the war.—EDITOR.



Abram I. Elkus

REALIZING that the problem of readjustment from war conditions to conditions of peace would be as difficult to meet, if not as immediately urgent, as was the meeting of the war emergency for this country, Governor Smith

appointed, in January, 1919, the New York State reconstruction commission to consider the various phases of this problem in the State, and to act in an advisory capacity to him in an effort toward their solution. The members of this commission are:

Abram I. Elkus, of New York city, who served as counsel to the New York State factory investigating commission; ambassador to Turkey, and a member of the State board of regents, lawyer.

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust company of New York city.

Bernard M. Baruch, of New York city, chairman of the federal war industries board.

Gerrit Y. Lansing, of Albany, well known banker and federal fuel administrator for Albany county.

John Alan Hamilton, president of the legal aid bureau of Buffalo.

Dr. Felix Adler, president of the New York society for ethical culture and well known generally throughout the country for his patriotic and civic activities.

Charles P. Steinmetz, of the General Electric company of Schenectady, inventor and electrical expert.

John G. Agar, active in war work, and a prominent lawyer of New York city.

William M. K. Olcott, former district attorney of New York county.

Arthur Williams, of the New York Edison company of New York city, and federal food comptroller of New York.

Michael Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Company, of New York city.

John C. McCall, secretary of the New York Life Insurance company of New York city.

Thomas J. Quinn, president of the Bronx National bank.

Alfred J. Johnson, city chamberlain of New York city.

George Foster Peabody, of Saratoga, director of the Federal Reserve bank.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, well known physician of New York city, and especially interested in child-welfare work.

Mortimer L. Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff, banker and philanthropist, of New York city.

Sarah A. Conboy, and Peter J. Brady, of New York city, representing the State federation of labor.

Addison B. Colvin, of Glens Falls, president of the Glens Falls Trust company, and

federal coal administrator for central New York.

Mrs. Walter W. Steele, of Buffalo, prominent war worker of western New York.

Mrs. Ella Hastings, of New York city, member of the executive committee of the Democratic county committee of New York.

Edward F. Boyle, judge of the municipal court of New York city.

Henry Evans, of New York city, president of the Continental Fire Insurance company.

M. Samuel Stern, member for many years of the board of education of New York city.

Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, of Barrytown, Dutchess county, wife of former Lieutenant-governor Chanler.

Thomas V. Patterson, of New York, president of the Lehigh & Scranton Coal company, and a member of the New York Produce exchange and the Brooklyn chamber of commerce.

Mrs. William H. Good, of New York city, president of the civic club and active in charitable and civic organizations and a member of the national league for women's service.

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, editor of the *Buffalo Times* and the Democratic national committeeman from this State.

J. N. Beckley, prominent citizen of Rochester.

Otto Shulhof, prominent cloak and suit manufacturer of New York city.

V. Everit Macy, of Westchester, chairman of the ship building labor adjustment board and chairman executive committee of the national civic federation.

Richard S. Newcombe, prominent member of the bar, Flushing, L. I.

S. J. Lowell, of Fredonia, president of the New York State grange.

Alfred E. Marling, of New York city, president of the New York chamber of commerce.

The subjects which Governor Smith re-

quested his commission to take under consideration were:

Taxation, with a view to directing it toward an equitable distribution among people of varying means.

Prompt measures to be taken in solving the problems of unemployment with a view to the demobilization of troops and their immediate need of work.

The housing problem, caused by the cessation of building, which had been completely abandoned during the war.

The undertaking of necessary public works both with a view to the effect of such activities on the unemployment problem, and the fact that there was real need of them for the sake of the public's general welfare.

The plan of military training for boys under nineteen years.

Americanization of our foreign population, the utter lack of which had been made so evident by the recruiting of many men who, when sent to a military camp, did not know enough English to understand orders when they were given.

Health insurance as a State law, to be made compulsory and cooperative between employer and employee.

The vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey as it was at that time planned.

Land reclamation.

The commission at its first meeting, January 25th, appointed committees for the investigation of these subjects, on which eight reports have already been sent to the governor.

Among the first of these was the report of the committee on education on military training for boys 16, 17 and 18 years of age, recommending that the functions and budget of the then existing military training commission be transferred to the State department of education, that military training for boys of this age be abolished and the establishment of summer camps and con-

tinuation schools in factories for physical and citizenship training be undertaken by the department of education. This report was incorporated in a message from the governor to the legislature and formed the basis of a bill which was presented at the session just passed, and will be reintroduced at the next session.

The findings of the commission on this subject were the result of nine public hearings and of a questionnaire sent to commercial organizations, schools, welfare organizations, chambers of commerce, representative individuals and army and navy clubs and experts throughout the State. The answers were tabulated, showing out of a total of 109 only 24 opposed to the commission's recommendation.

The report of the commission to the governor on this subject approved the method of the war department on demobilization, and suggested that a committee of the various war service agencies be appointed to keep watch on its progress. This committee was appointed.

Recommendation was made that an emergency appropriation of \$50,000 be furnished to the State employment service for the next fiscal year in view of the curtailment of government funds for this purpose. A bill to this effect was submitted by the governor, and passed the legislature.

The commission advocated further that a large appropriation subsidized by the federal government on a dollar for dollar basis be made for the State service for the next fiscal year in order that the State may replace the federal service in New York, using the federal agencies as a clearing house and standardizing medium only. A bill embodying these suggestions was introduced in the legislature by Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, passed, and signed by the governor, appropriating a sum sufficiently large to carry on the work for eight months and looking toward a federal subsidy.

After gathering by questionnaires a large mass of information on business conditions throughout the State, the cessation of building, cost of labor and materials, and detailed figures on all public improvements in progress, interrupted or contemplated, the commission recommended to the governor the immediate resumption of all public improvements and urged him to call into conference in Albany representatives of county and city governments and State engineering departments to consider the statistics compiled by the commission and discuss means of expediting this work.

The governor called such a conference, May 22, in Albany. It was attended by over 150 county supervisors, mayors of cities, and heads of State departments. The material for discussion was prepared by the staff of the reconstruction commission. It showed over \$155,000,000 available for public improvements, and was the basis of a closer understanding between the employment service and those directly in charge of the public works which furnish employment. Various lines of activity were suggested, among them that a conference similar to this one be held every year. The State department of highways alone is expected to employ over 40,000 men during the coming summer.

The specific subjects for consideration under this heading were the State income tax bill and the general business tax bill.

No objection was raised to the general principle of a State income tax by the reconstruction commission, although there was some feeling against its introduction at that time. It was generally agreed, however, that both the above-mentioned measures were essential for the production of necessary revenue, and, further, that there should be a law limiting the rate of real property tax in New York city.

The program for retrenchment is being rapidly pushed by the commission. This

includes a plan for consolidating State departments and introducing a State budget system. Weekly meetings of the committee handling this part of the work are being held, where information is presented which is being collected from all other States of the Union, and tabulated for comparison with our own methods.

When the report based on the survey of this committee is complete, hearings before the entire commission will be held on the subject, beginning probably about July 1st.

The program of the committee on public health has included a study of maternity and infant care, the pre-school age — that is, the age during which the child is no longer under the clinical care given to infants and has not yet come under school health inspection, and therefore receives less attention than at any other period — and health insurance. Three hearings were held, at which the committee approved the general principle of compulsory insurance and specifically endorsed the recently submitted Davenport-Donahue bill, as being the best health measure attainable at present.

No report has been formally made yet by the committee on food. Its investigation covers the vital problems of transportation, cooperative organization, waste, licensing, the weights and measures law, the organization and functions of the department of markets.

Questionnaires have been issued on municipal markets, retail and wholesale groceries, wholesale butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables and fruits, and retail meat shops.

Perhaps the most active and comprehensive work so far done by the reconstruction commission has been on the immediate and pressing problems of housing, for which the commission has adopted the slogan: "*Build now; build better.*"

The first move in the campaign for more and better housing was a questionnaire sent throughout the State covering the following points:

1. Industrial growth brought about by war and its effect on increase in population.
2. Expected future growth of industry and resulting need of more housing.
3. Housing assistance asked for and given by federal government during the war.
4. Need of houses, (a) before the war; (b) now; (c) probable future need and the type of houses needed (single, two- or multi-family), of what rental?
5. Method of financing housing in the past.
6. Scale of housing operations in the past.
7. Relation of tax rate to building of houses.
8. The present difficulties in the resumption of house building.
9. The existence of poor, unsanitary or over-crowded housing and what has been done to improve conditions.

Answers have been received from over 30 towns and cities.

Chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, civic organizations, government officials, women's clubs, and architects were the sources of information.

New York State secured but a small amount of the hundreds of millions appropriated for housing munition and ship-building workers during the war.

Staten Island, with its great shipyards, received its housing money too late to be of any use.

Newburgh received \$900,000 to build both single, double, and multi-family houses. This was insufficient to meet the growth in population brought about by shipyards.

Niagara Falls, with its great electrical works, received only one-third of the amount needed to house the war workers.

Troy's demands, resulting from the increased work in the arsenals, were granted just before the armistice, but too late. No houses were built.

Watertown, for the workers of its shell factories, received 115 of the 300 houses asked for.

Numerous other towns, Buffalo, Albany, Utica, Lancaster, etc., asked for assistance in housing workers — but with no results.

Many cities and towns have greatly increased their population because of the growth of war industries. The war-time

factories will now be used for peace-time industries. In time, for instance, the machine-gun factories will probably be reorganized and much of the increased population brought by war will remain. In Watertown, motor trucks will be made by firms that manufactured shells.

In other towns and cities where the effects of the war were not greatly felt, plans are being made for increased industrial growth. Cooperstown plans for two new industries that would increase its numbers of workers 20 per cent. Elmira expects to hold its 2,500 increase in population during the past few years by adding two plants. Rochester (284,465 population in 1915) expects many new industries. Utica expects new workers as a result of the completion of the barge canal.

At a meeting of the joint legislative committee on housing of New York State, held in the city hall, New York city, Wednesday, May 28th, Abram I. Elkus, chairman of the State reconstruction commission, proposed as the ideal plan for solving the serious housing situation throughout the State, the establishment by the federal government of a land bank for building, similar to the land bank of which the purpose is to lend money in agricultural districts.

The federal government loans to farmers. We have a land bank in New York State, but it has never gone very far. It authorizes the issue of bonds by the State, the money being loaned to building loan associations. These associations loan 60 per cent of the value, and the land bank then has the right to discount the loans to the extent of 80 per cent of the 60 per cent, so that there is a revolving fund. These bonds, however, are subject to a federal tax, and that is the reason that they have not been successful. We have made a survey of the entire State, and find the situation just as bad elsewhere as it is in New York.

The problem of housing in New York State makes it, at present, almost impossible

to finance housing for the unskilled workers — perhaps one-half of our population. Practically no new houses have been built for them in many years. Governments of every other civilized country except America have given constructive aid in housing. It is necessary for us to develop a type of law and administration that will maintain steady progress and growth of standards.

But most of the cities and towns of New York State have no housing regulations, and those of New York city are believed by many to be such as to stifle progress. A study should be made of the proper standards of lighting, ventilation, community planning, and especially of construction. Transportation also must be taken under serious consideration. The relation of the supply of proper housing to land values and land speculation is important.

If the government were to establish a land bank and lend the money necessary, that would be the best way to meet the problem,— and not only meet the immediate problem but go on to control the types of building, assuring better standards. The State reconstruction commission has made a rough calculation with one of the leading architects, figuring that it would cost between half a billion and a billion dollars.

Congress should be asked to remove the income tax on first mortgages up to — say — \$30,000 or \$40,000 held by each individual or corporation and running for twenty or twenty-one years with amortizing of value, instead of, as now, three to five years.

There has been comparatively little rent profiteering. Our survey, covering thirty-four representative blocks in New York city, on the east side above 100th st., shows the raises were mostly \$1 and \$2 monthly, with a very few cases of unreasonable increases. One five-room apartment was raised from \$18 to \$25, and then from \$25 to \$28. One \$13 apartment was raised to \$18, and one to \$19.

The big function of the reconstruction commission at this time is the reestablishment of the confidence of the people in their ability to carry on business. The commission has attempted to do that from various angles. It has made many studies of unemployment; it has made a study of the general business situation. It is convinced that fundamentally the opening up of the building industry and the reestablishment of it on a sound basis is going to complete the economic circle by providing not only the needed new homes but also by bringing about a readjustment of the employment situation, which is so essential at the present time. The whole thing is a problem of the transitional period, the real reconstruction period between the end of the war and the

permanent peace, which all countries have to approach. Somebody has to take up the slack — the State cannot. We believe there is no greater public duty before the citizens of New York city than just the reestablishment of that business confidence through the opening up of business activities. We, therefore, propose that the citizens of this State shall not rely upon the State or the city with its constitutional limitations, which would mean several years to overcome. We think there is enough enterprise in the merchants and capitalists of the State of New York to take care of this problem and to take care of it immediately, to enable the people to find homes and the unemployed employment. This is the great aim of the reconstruction commission.

ONE VIEW OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION

Federal official discusses the deficit under government control and advocates public ownership—Big rentals paid the railroad companies

By HUGH REID

Of the U. S. department of labor in the Public

THE most important fact to have in mind in considering the railroad problem is that we have neither government ownership nor government operation at present. What we have is private ownership with guaranteed dividends, plus private operation tinctured by a large degree of public regulation.

There are two advantages to be gained by government ownership. One has to do with ownership and the other with operation. We know nothing of the advantages to be gained by the first, and have only a smattering of the blessings of the second. We know in a general way that the expenses of the various law departments have been reduced by \$1,500,000 annually. We know that consolidation of offices is saving \$23,566,633 a year, that competing and

unnecessary trains have been eliminated, and that other large savings are being made by the shortening of routes and the consolidation of repair facilities. We know almost nothing, however, of the real savings that can be effected, nor can we make those savings until the present anomalous status of the roads is ended.

The magic in government ownership, financially at least, is bound up in unification. There is a current idea that we have already unified the roads. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Mr. McAdoo worked wonders considering the material he had to deal with, but we have barely begun the process of unification.

As offering but a glimpse of the possibilities, let us take the car situation. If we were under public ownership, any freight

car in the country would be at home anywhere in America. As it is, we still maintain the same costly army of tracers checking and locating the property of each individual company. Swarms of clerical officials are used to keep books not only between the different systems, but within each individual system. For there is no diminution in the amount of corporate bookkeeping. Consider, for instance, the Pennsylvania lines, one of the most efficient of American railway systems. We think of it as a single company. It is not. The commercial manuals show fifty-one subsidiary companies constituting the system, and each of these companies checks, audits, and reports for itself. Yet the Pennsylvania system is one of the most profitable roads in the country, because its competitors are similarly loaded down with armies of clerks to maintain the balance between the minute subdivisions of each road.

Unification would do away with such useless service. David J. Lewis aptly compares the potential saving with that of the post office. An express parcel undergoes no less than twelve separate clerical processes, all of which were superseded in the post office by the simple affixing of a postage stamp.

Such unification, however, must be real. It can take place only when every mile of track in the country is in one single undivided ownership. There must be not a federation of roads, but one road. The best that a private consolidation can effect is a corporate federation of many ownerships. Such a union is no more unification than a dozen pieces of wood are a plank.

This multiplicity of companies makes for costliness and complexity everywhere. Rate-making in Great Britain and America is a complicated process. Tariffs that require countless volumes are in other countries compressed to books of 250 pages. An American railroad expert who once proposed the

condensation of our rates to 30,000 pages was considered a hopeless optimist! Yet the Prussian table of rates occupies exactly 100 pages.

Great savings can be effected by a proper coördination of rail and water facilities. The commercial greatness of Germany was built not on the vaunted efficiency of her manufacturers but on cheap transportation. Rail and water were one, and the inland manufacturer had access to the sea. America has barely touched her water facilities. Private ownership of railroads in America has meant the stifling of such waterways as existed. If we are to use our 8,465 miles of navigable coast line on the oceans and Great Lakes and our 26,400 miles of navigable rivers, it must be by wiping out the great interests which will lose financially if we use our waterways. Under private ownership either rail or water must be primary. Only the government can make both the servants of commerce.

Much is made of an increase in rates under federal control. That question is neither here nor there, for no private company has so far offered to reduce the rates. The chief objection to government retention of the roads is the heavy financial deficit which must be met by taxation. For the information of those who are worried about the billion-dollar deficit predicted for the coming year certain explanations are due. This deficit is, after all, easily explained. For many years the railroads have been paying dividends that were not dividends at all, but a part of the principal. Hardly a road in the country had as many cars at the outbreak of the war as it had in 1913. Rolling stock and equipment alike were deteriorating and were not being replaced. Returns to railroad investors of late years have been analogous to the returns received by the careless farmer who withdraws the fertility of his soil year by year and puts none of it back. James J. Hill said some

years ago that the railroads of the country would have to spend more than \$5,500,000,000 for betterment before they would become efficient. The railroad administration is spending it. Less than \$200,000,000 of the deficit is due to operation. The balance goes to permanent addition to railroad values.

Not all of the deficit, however, is traceable to betterment. A great deal goes to pay exorbitant rentals. The railways of America are receiving returns based upon their pre-war earnings. No public utility in America is earning as much as it did before the war. We are not only paying to the railroads of America greater dividends than they are capable of making under present conditions, but greater dividends than they actually did make. For their pre-war returns, as has been indicated, were really a part of their principal and not true dividends at all. The exorbitant nature of the rentals we are paying to-day can be seen when we consider that the average rentals received by railroads in the eastern region are equal to a 11.48 per cent dividend on their capitalization; those in the southern region are equal to 12.37 per cent; and those in the western, 9.96 per cent. As examples of dividends paid to individual roads consider the following: Pennsylvania Railroad, 8.93 per cent; New York Central, 12.95 per cent; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 32.9 per cent; Philadelphia and Reading, 25.7 per cent; Central of New Jersey, 20.25 per cent; Illinois Central, 11.33 per cent; Louisville and Nashville, 16.75 per cent; C., B. & Q., 22.05 per cent; Delaware and Hudson, 12.79 per cent. The government could, on the basis of present capitalization, pay the stockholders of the roads enumerated par value for every cent of stock, and by merely substituting the market rate of interest for the present rate save every cent of the present deficit.

Unregulated private ownership is unthinkable. Regulated private ownership is not possible. Such regulating means continued inflation of railroad land values, capitalization of excess profits by some lines and the bankruptcy courts for others. It means a continual struggle between government and railroads, with politics to the fore in every railroad system. It means special privileges to preferred users, for regulation no more prevents special privileges to certain patrons than bank regulation will prevent loans to certain preferred bank patrons. Public regulation has, for instance, been powerless to prevent the manipulation of food supplies by the packers. Private ownership means the constant extension of federal control and responsibility until they have reached a point where private operation vanishes. Why, then, not take the full step now?

Public ownership places a natural monopoly squarely upon a service basis. It makes possible a systematic development of our natural resources. A railroad, after all, is nothing but a highway, and is no more subject to private ownership than a street. Twenty years from now private exploitation of one will be as unthinkable as the other.

COSMOPOLITAN JERUSALEM

The streets of Jerusalem have, on occasion, down the ages, rung with the songs of many strange people, Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, the crowds from the ends of the earth who gathered there to keep the Passover, the polyglot hosts of the crusading armies, and so on. And now to this long list must be added another, the songs of the great English public school which takes its name from Harrow-on-the-Hill. How it came about is told in the *Harrovian*, which says, in a recent number: "On St. George's Day, the Bishop of Jerusalem presided. Two toasts, 'The King' and 'Stet Fortuna Domus,' were honored. Afterward, for some two hours, the streets of Jerusalem resounded to the strains of Harrow songs. Among those present were * * *" and the *Harrovian* closes its amusing little account with a list of names of British officers and of one bishop.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

DR. FINLEY'S SECOND TRIP TO PALESTINE

*What he saw in the old Bible land — Better transportation a great need of the far east —
He appeals to the teachers of New York to show their appreciation of increased salaries*

BY DR. JOHN H. FINLEY

State commissioner of education

I WAS absent from the State on my second expedition to Palestine and the Near East, ninety-eight days and ninety-nine nights. Of the nights I spent nearly sixty on trains (often freight cars), ships or boats. The days were many of them spent in the old homestead of our civilization, in the house of the cradle of our faith, whether our faith be that of Jew, Christian or Mohammedan, Catholic or Protestant. Once I crossed into Mesopotamia, beyond the Euphrates, where the father of Abraham is said to have lived. (It happened to be Abraham Lincoln's birthday, and I had a unique celebration all alone, out on the edge of the desert, with grateful thoughts that Abraham had migrated and had ultimately given his name to Lincoln.) One day I thought I saw a peak that stands still farther back in history, Mount Ararat; but I learned afterwards that it was far beyond the snow-covered mountains, which were spanned by a rainbow as I walked toward them. I did, however, travel in historically known and identified paths a part of the time: in the steps of St. Paul who was "in journeyings often;" on the route of Cyrus's "Ten Thousand," (of which a few high school pupils in the State still read in the "Anabasis"), or on the roads of the Crusaders, through Asia Minor and Syria, down toward the Holy City.

These old paths up through Asia-Minor are now traversed by the Bagdad railroad, which has been completed since the war began by the building of tunnels through the Taurus Mountains, so that the road is now continuous from Constantinople to Bagdad,

save for a stretch of 265 miles along the Tigris River. I was able to proceed only 20 or 30 miles beyond the Euphrates, the limit of the British occupation at the time I was there, although the road extended about 200 miles beyond. In completing the tunnels through the Taurus mountains, many prisoners of war were employed and I was told that from two to five were taken out dead every day.

The roadbed seemed to be very good but the rolling-stock was in a deplorable condition. The engines could not draw more than eight or nine freight cars of the small European type over the mountains to Aleppo. This was due first of all to the condition of the engines but in part to lack of skilled engineers and adequate fuel. Beyond the first division point, which is about 200 miles from Constantinople, coal is not to be had and wood is burned in all the locomotives. The greatest need at the present time for the development of that country is transportation.

There are missionaries, doctors and teachers scattered through Asia-Minor, some of whom have stayed through the entire period of the war and have done a heroic work. The American Red Cross carried a small army of doctors, nurses and social workers up from the south into that region to give relief and medical care especially to the Armenian refugees, of whom there are hundreds of thousands. There were 40,000 in and about one city alone. There have also gone in by way of Constantinople and moving gradually eastward along this line as well as northward to the Caucasus two or three hundred workers under the direction of the



Train on the Bagdad road stopping to get up steam

commission for relief in the Near East, who are to take on the permanent relief and rehabilitation work in all that northern area, that of the Red Cross being temporary. These too are doing a great and humane work but, after all, the help which they give will be slow in reaching the most needy places and inadequate because of the lack of means of transport. If only as many engines and cars as I have seen in only one freight-yard here in America could be gotten into Asia-Minor, it would be a tremendous improvement in conditions. Of course, the engines used there and the cars are not of the heavy type which we use here on our great through lines, but the tracks of the Bagdad railroad are of standard gauge though some of the lines farther south are of narrow gauge.

While some of the country through which one passes on this road is mountainous and in other places is a rocky tableland, there are great stretches of plain and fertile valley which are potentially very productive and for the most part the country is wonderfully beautiful. When a strong and just government is established there, the railroad should have a great part not only in carrying in the implements for the development of the country but for carrying western ideas, methods of education and science to the "motherlands of civilization."

But at the time of my visit, there was little joy along these ways; the glory had departed

from the lands which had given us so much that was at the basis of our civilization, even our letters. (In the mountains back of the coasts from which the alphabet is said to have been carried to Greece and then to all the western world, there were women and children still starving, even dying of starvation, when I reached that region.) Misery was everywhere. Saddest of all was the lot of the children, if it could have been sadder than that of their mothers. I kept saying to myself that the western world had a "mandatory" of its indebtedness to the long past, to see that those children in our old homeland had a fair chance; or, as my great and dear friend who has gone since I sailed for that land (and how different America is without him) said, a "square deal."

Whatever political "mandatory" may be determined upon for these lands, I hope America will continue to accept the moral mandatory which such institutions as Robert College and the American College at Beirut (chartered by The University of the State of New York) are exercising and will bring all her people to help restore to those in the homeland something of that which we enjoy in our new-world homes.

It is a great gratification, however, on reaching this our own land, to find the great State of New York ready to do more for her own children. I arrived in Albany a week before the adjournment of the legislature, on



Train for Jerusalem from Egypt



Another means of transport

the eve of a week which will be memorable in our educational annals, because it brought to passage so many measures that will, if finally put upon our statute books, make possible better schools. Three of the most important of these measures are, *first*, the Americanization appropriation, which will help us to abolish adult illiteracy in this State; and *second*, the compulsory continuation school bill, which will ultimately provide in every community a citizenship and vocational training beyond the present elementary period; and *third* (most important of all), the bill for the better compensation for the teachers of this State, even to the remotest and smallest school. Governor Smith signed all three.

The highest authority in England has said, "That nation which, after the war, employs the best teachers with the highest pay and as a part of the best school system will be the best governed and therefore the greatest nation." We are making our best contribution to the nation in strengthening our teaching forces, now that the safety of

the Republic has been secured by our soldiers.

The Governor has shown his interest in all the ends which these bills seek to promote. But, as I have just said to the regents, "the legislation, the increased personnel, the larger appropriations, are not an end in themselves. It is only as these are translated into more effective teaching that they have value. They are significant, however, in that they indicate a growing interest in the schools and a determination on the part of the people of the State that they shall be made more serviceable to the communities in which they stand, and to the State and nation, for whose strengthening they exist."

And as more is done for the children in this State, will they not in turn, as they grow to their responsibilities, see that more is done for the children of other lands; for, after all, the greatest league of nations we can promote is to come through bringing the children of one country into conscious and mutually helpful relationship with the children of other countries.



Old road through the Taurus mountains in sight of railroad

PALACES OF THE AIR

Within ten years huge dirigibles, larger than the largest ships now afloat, fitted with luxurious passenger accommodations, will be flying around the world, according to William B. Stout, chief engineer of the United States Aircraft Engineering Company of New York.

In less than that time transoceanic flights in the aircraft fitted with swimming tanks, libraries, bowling alleys,

theatres and other luxurious conveniences and accommodating 250 passengers and 15 tons of freight will be common, said Mr. Stout.

Aerial taxis will be general in a few years, is his belief. Mr. Stout said flying machines of all kinds were being developed so rapidly that in a comparatively short time their employment as freight and passenger carriers will be common and through their great speed be preferable to land and ocean carriers of today.

federal coal administrator for central New York.

Mrs. Walter W. Steele, of Buffalo, prominent war worker of western New York.

Mrs. Ella Hastings, of New York city, member of the executive committee of the Democratic county committee of New York.

Edward F. Boyle, judge of the municipal court of New York city.

Henry Evans, of New York city, president of the Continental Fire Insurance company.

M. Samuel Stern, member for many years of the board of education of New York city.

Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, of Barrytown, Dutchess county, wife of former Lieutenant-governor Chanler.

Thomas V. Patterson, of New York, president of the Lehigh & Scranton Coal company, and a member of the New York Produce exchange and the Brooklyn chamber of commerce.

Mrs. William H. Good, of New York city, president of the civic club and active in charitable and civic organizations and a member of the national league for women's service.

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, editor of the *Buffalo Times* and the Democratic national committeeman from this State.

J. N. Beckley, prominent citizen of Rochester.

Otto Shulhof, prominent cloak and suit manufacturer of New York city.

V. Everit Macy, of Westchester, chairman of the ship building labor adjustment board and chairman executive committee of the national civic federation.

Richard S. Newcombe, prominent member of the bar, Flushing, L. I.

S. J. Lowell, of Fredonia, president of the New York State grange.

Alfred E. Marling, of New York city, president of the New York chamber of commerce.

The subjects which Governor Smith re-

quested his commission to take under consideration were:

Taxation, with a view to directing it toward an equitable distribution among people of varying means.

Prompt measures to be taken in solving the problems of unemployment with a view to the demobilization of troops and their immediate need of work.

The housing problem, caused by the cessation of building, which had been completely abandoned during the war.

The undertaking of necessary public works both with a view to the effect of such activities on the unemployment problem, and the fact that there was real need of them for the sake of the public's general welfare.

The plan of military training for boys under nineteen years.

Americanization of our foreign population, the utter lack of which had been made so evident by the recruiting of many men who, when sent to a military camp, did not know enough English to understand orders when they were given.

Health insurance as a State law, to be made compulsory and cooperative between employer and employee.

The vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey as it was at that time planned.

Land reclamation.

The commission at its first meeting, January 25th, appointed committees for the investigation of these subjects, on which eight reports have already been sent to the governor.

Among the first of these was the report of the committee on education on military training for boys 16, 17 and 18 years of age, recommending that the functions and budget of the then existing military training commission be transferred to the State department of education, that military training for boys of this age be abolished and the establishment of summer camps and con-

tinuation schools in factories for physical and citizenship training be undertaken by the department of education. This report was incorporated in a message from the governor to the legislature and formed the basis of a bill which was presented at the session just passed, and will be reintroduced at the next session.

The findings of the commission on this subject were the result of nine public hearings and of a questionnaire sent to commercial organizations, schools, welfare organizations, chambers of commerce, representative individuals and army and navy clubs and experts throughout the State. The answers were tabulated, showing out of a total of 109 only 24 opposed to the commission's recommendation.

The report of the commission to the governor on this subject approved the method of the war department on demobilization, and suggested that a committee of the various war service agencies be appointed to keep watch on its progress. This committee was appointed.

Recommendation was made that an emergency appropriation of \$50,000 be furnished to the State employment service for the next fiscal year in view of the curtailment of government funds for this purpose. A bill to this effect was submitted by the governor, and passed the legislature.

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No objection was raised to the general principle of a State income tax by the reconstruction commission, although there was some feeling against its introduction at that time. It was generally agreed, however, that both the above-mentioned measures were essential for the production of necessary revenue, and, further, that there should be a law limiting the rate of real property tax in New York city.

The program for retrenchment is being rapidly pushed by the commission. This

were developed. With the change in the industrial conditions, an opinion has gradually developed which almost universally favors a more just and economical system of providing compensation for accidental injuries to employees as a substitute for wasteful and protracted damage suits, usually unjust in their results either to the employer or the employee, and sometimes to both. Surely it is competent for the State in the promotion of the general welfare to require both employer and employee to yield something toward the establishment of a principal and plan of compensation for their mutual protection and advantage. Any plan devised by the wit of man may in exceptional cases work unjustly, but the act is to be judged by its general plan and scope and general good to be promoted by it. * * * The act now before us seems to be fundamentally fair to both employer and employee."

Similarly, the United States supreme court, in upholding the New York law, in the case of New York Central Railroad Co. vs. Sarah White, reasoned as follows:

"It is plain that, on grounds of natural justice, it is not unreasonable for the State, while relieving the employer from responsibility for damages measured by common law standards and payable in cases where he or those for whose conduct he is answerable are found to be at fault, to require him to contribute a reasonable amount, and according to a reasonable and definite scale, by way of compensation for the loss of earning power incurred in the common enterprise, irrespective of the question of negligence, instead of leaving the entire loss to rest where it may chance to fall — that is, upon the injured employee or his dependents. Nor can it be deemed arbitrary and unreasonable, from the standpoint of the employee's interest, to supplant a system under which he assumed the entire risk of injury in ordinary cases, and in others had a right to recover an amount more or less speculative upon proving facts of negligence that often were difficult to prove, and substitute a system under which in all ordinary cases of accidental injury he is sure of a definite and easily ascertained compensation, not being obliged to assume the entire loss in any case but in all cases assuming any loss beyond the prescribed scale."

It is a fundamental requirement of workmen's compensation laws that the employer must insure his liability to pay compensation. This is necessary in order to protect beneficiaries against loss of compensation through the financial irresponsibility or insolvency of an employer.

The New York law gives employers four options of insurance. Employers are permitted to insure in a stock company, in a mutual association, in the State fund, or to

carry their own risks under certain prescribed conditions.

The New York State fund began business July 1, 1914, when the workmen's compensation law took effect, with about 5,000 policyholders, and approximately \$500,000 in semi-annual premiums. The volume of business was nearly doubled in the first four years of operation of the law, the number of policyholders increasing to nearly 10,000, and the amount of semi-annual premiums to almost \$1,000,000. The State fund is the second largest carrier of workmen's compensation insurance in the State, its volume of business being exceeded by only one of the casualty companies. The total assets of the State fund as of December 31, 1918, amounted to \$5,453,212.08. The reserves for losses on that date was \$3,316,116.40. The surplus to policyholders, remaining after ample provision for loss and other reserves, amounted to \$817,210.50. It is estimated that the State fund has approximately 16 per cent of the compensation insurance business in the State, exclusive of self-insurers.

The State fund offers the advantages of minimum rates of insurance and complete release from liability. The State fund rates, in general, are roundly 15 per cent lower than the casualty company rates. The State fund, moreover, declared a 10 per cent dividend for the policy period ended December 31, 1918, and expects to maintain this dividend percentage for the future. The low cost of insurance in the State fund is made possible by the elimination of certain expenses necessarily attendant upon the administration of workmen's compensation insurance through the agency of private companies operated for profit. The chief saving is in acquisition expense. The agent's commission paid by stock companies amounts to 17½ per cent of the premium. The entire management expenses of the State fund for 1918 absorbed only 7.5 per cent of the

premiums. In contrast with the expense ratio of 7.5 per cent for the State fund, the expense ratios of the stock companies approximate 40 per cent of the expenses, and the ratios of the mutual companies average over 20 per cent. This means that in the case of the stock companies, nearly 40 cents of every dollar of a premium goes for management expenses. In the case of the mutual companies, over 20 cents, and in the case of the State fund, less than eight cents.

The other conspicuous advantage of insurance in the State fund is the complete release from liability on account of injuries to employees guaranteed its policyholders by the specific provision of the law. The State fund is the only carrier whose policyholders are given such releases from liability. Section 53 of the law provides that employers paying premiums to the State fund are thereby relieved from all liability for injuries or death sustained by employees, and, furthermore, expressly withholds such release from employers insured in casualty companies. This provision of the law is in the nature of a contract between the State and the employer, the latter being granted release from all liability in connection with industrial accidents on the condition of contributing premiums to the State fund. The State thereby relieves the employer, once for all, from such liability and assumes it as an obligation to be met through the State fund.

This provision of the law has been attacked, as involving an unfair discrimination in favor of employers insured in it and against employers otherwise insured. In fact, however, the provision is entirely proper and logical. If the State goes into the compensation insurance business and establishes a public agency of insurance, it ought in fairness to guarantee to employers who insure in the State company or fund and meet their premium obligations, a complete release from further liability. On the other hand, the State could not undertake to provide such

a guarantee in the case of employers who elected to insure with private companies, for the State could not assume the responsibility for the financial solvency of these companies. If it should be urged in this connection that the State ought not to go into the insurance business at all, a conclusive answer would be that the enactment of a compulsory workmen's compensation law necessitates the establishment of a State fund in order to furnish a means of insurance to employers who might not be able to obtain it from a private company, or might reasonably object to a provision of law forcing them to contribute to the commissions and the profits of the stock companies.

In view of the low cost of insurance in the State fund and the absolute release from liability under its policy, the question may perhaps suggest itself here: Why then has the State fund not secured the great bulk of the business, instead of writing only one-sixth or one-seventh of it? The main reason for this situation is found in the activities of the brokers and agents of the casualty companies. There are about 12,000 insurance brokers and agents in this State, and with rare exceptions,—so few as to be practically negligible,—these representatives of the private insurance companies industriously disseminate all sorts of misinformation and misrepresentation concerning the State fund. The average employer relies upon his insurance broker for advice about all insurance matters. He needs various kinds of insurance aside from workmen's compensation — fire, theft, elevator, boiler, teams, automobile and public liability. The usual practice is to turn over all this insurance to be placed through a broker. Insurance brokers get no commissions from the State fund and, consequently, are interested to keep business away from it and to discredit it in every possible way.

Unfortunately, there seems to be no standard of fairness or decency on the part of the

fraternity of insurance brokers and agents in their competitive tactics toward the State fund. In general, they are unscrupulous and shameless in their misrepresentations about State fund insurance. Although the State fund offers complete security at the minimum cost, employers are led to believe that insurance in the State fund is both insecure and expensive. Employers are told that the State fund maintains no reserves; that its surplus is exhausted; that it is bankrupt or about to become so; that its policyholders are leaving it; that its policy affords no protection; that it gives no service; that it charges the same rates as the old line companies; that its policyholders are liable to assessment, and so on, *ad libitum*. The State fund is unable in most cases to correct these misrepresentations and to place the facts regarding its terms of insurance, its service, and its financial condition before employers, as it has not the facilities for reaching them at first hand.

Right here is found the strongest argument for conferring a monopoly upon the State

fund. The competitive plan of insurance, under which employers are offered the four options of State, stock, mutual, and self-insurance, is attractive as a theoretical proposition, but, in practice, it has its serious limitations. In theory, this plan promises to result in securing the lowest rates and the best service to employers, but in practice it seems destined to result in imposing a needless burden of expense upon employers at large, as they are deterred from placing their insurance in the State fund through the mischievous activities of agents of the old line companies. The enormous difficulty of securing really fair and equal competition between the State fund and the companies makes it a serious question whether the competitive plan does not result in greater evil than good, to employers in general. The grant of a monopoly to the State fund may be defended as a measure of protection for employers themselves against a form of exploitation that is costing them millions of dollars annually in unnecessary overcharges for compensation insurance.

AVENUE OF THE SPHINXES, KARNAH, EGYPT



RESIGNATION OF DR. THOMAS E. FINEGAN

Leaves State education department to be commissioner of education of Pennsylvania after 27 years' service at Albany

DR. THOMAS E. FINEGAN, assistant State commissioner of education, after twenty-seven years of service in the department resigned last month to accept the position of State commissioner of education of Pennsylvania. General regret has been expressed at the retirement of Doctor Finegan from the New York department, in which he has served so ably for more than a quarter of a century. New York State is proud of him and congratulates the neighboring State of Pennsylvania on his appointment to work in which he has so long distinguished himself. Doctor Finegan's resignation takes effect September 1, 1919, when he will assume his new duties at Harrisburg, Pa. His salary there will be \$12,000 a year. As assistant commissioner in this State he is receiving \$6,000.

Doctor Finegan is 52 years old and was born in the little hamlet of West Fulton, Schoharie county. As a boy he worked in his father's blacksmith shop on the farm, where he earned money with which to obtain an education.

He attended the public school at West Fulton, Cooperstown high school, and was graduated from the State college for teachers, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He has since received the degree of M.A. from Hamilton college, Ph.D. from the State college for teachers,

and L.L.D. from Colgate university, Hamilton college and university of the State of Maine.

While a young man he taught six years in a rural school and supervised rural schools for two years. Twenty-seven years ago he entered the State education department at Albany, where he had charge of the examination work for twelve years. He was then placed in charge of the legal work of the department, and occupied that position for four years.

In 1908 Doctor Finegan was appointed assistant commissioner for elementary education. The State normal schools, city

training schools and training classes are under his supervision. He also has charge of the certification of teachers, the general enforcement of the Compulsory Education Law, the supervision of school libraries, of medical inspection and health instruction in the schools, physical training, the education of the physically handicapped children and mental defectives. He has direct supervision of the 207 district superintendents in charge of rural education in the State and of the work of Americanization.



Dr. Thomas E. Finegan

He is also deputy commissioner of education and has been in direct management of the educational work of the State, as acting commissioner, for the past year.

He is a Democrat and a Presbyterian.

Among the leading progressive educational movements which have been inaugurated largely through his efforts are the following:

1. The abolition of the old plan of the certification and licensing of teachers by local superintendents, and the inauguration of the present plan of State certification.
2. Raising the minimum age of teachers from 16 to 18 years.
3. Rebuilding of seven of the State normal schools and the State college for teachers.
4. Classification of the faculties of State normal schools and the adoption of a salary schedule with increased minimum salaries and increments for teachers in State normal schools; also the adoption of a retirement system for State normal school teachers on State annuities.
5. The adoption of a State-wide teachers retirement law, and annuities for all teachers in the public schools.
6. The abolition of the old political office of school commissioner and the substitution of rural district superintendent therefor.
7. Making attendance upon school compulsory for the full school year, and increasing the school year to at least 36 weeks in each district and city in the State.
8. The institution of a program of health instruction and medical inspection in the schools.
9. Repealing about 300 special statutes relating to cities and adopting a uniform city school law.
10. Making the city superintendent of schools a professional officer and conferring upon him full power in relation to the professional affairs of a city school system.
11. The inauguration of a plan for the consolidation of rural schools.
12. A compulsory plan for the segregation and education of mental defectives and physically handicapped children.

During the present year he took the initiative and made a fight for the following important measures, which were enacted by the legislature:

A definite plan of Americanization work which divides the State into 15 zones and authorizes the employment of a director for each zone to prosecute the plan.

A compulsory continuation school measure.

A state-wide minimum salary bill according all teachers minimum salaries and \$5,300,000 by the State to aid the localities in the payment of the increased salaries.

He recently recommended to the Board of Regents the holding of an Educational Congress to cover a period of ten days. Such congress opened in Albany on May 19, 1919. About 400 leading educators of the country were invited to attend and participate in the discussions. The purpose of the congress was to formulate plans upon the fundamental needs in the administration of the public school systems. It proved to be one of the most important educational gatherings ever held in the country. He has spoken and written extensively on educational subjects, and was the advisory editor on education for the new *Americana Encyclopedia*.

In 1908 he was honored by being elected president of the department of superintendence of the national education association.

He is trustee of each of the following organizations and institutions: Albany Exchange Savings Bank, First Presbyterian Church, State College for Teachers, and the New York State Historical Association.

He is a member of the following clubs in Albany: Fort Orange, Country Club, and the University Club.

At its meeting in May, the board of regents of the university of New York State adopted resolutions paying high tribute to the faithfulness and administrative ability of Doctor Finegan during his long term of service to the education department of New York State.

WHEN ETHAN ALLEN CAME TO ALBANY

The controversy previous to the American Revolution between New York and New Hampshire over land grants located in territory that was later set off into the new State of Vermont, culminated in action taken by the New York general assembly, in the spring of 1772, authorizing Governor Tryon to offer a reward of £150 for apprehending Ethan Allen, and £50 for several others "as ring-leaders of the actors" in certain "riots and disturbances" and for securing them "in his majesty's gaol at Albany."

Probably the exciting incidents leading up to the War for Independence served to divert attention from this local disturbance that threatened a civil war with the Green Mountain boys. The latter retaliated jocosely against the much-in-earnest New York authorities by offering £15 reward for the arrest of the attorney-general of New York, James Duane, and £10 for his assistant, John Kempe "as common disturbers" of the "peace and repose of the honest peasants of Bennington."

Soon after the proclamation of the governor of New York was received in Vermont, much anxiety was felt by Allen's friends for his safety, on account of the many opportunities offered for arresting him. Allen, however, laughed at their fears and offered to bet that he could go to Albany, alight at the most prominent house of entertainment, drink a bowl of punch and finally escape unharmed. The bet was accepted. All necessary arrangements being made, he proceeded to Albany and, after alighting as proposed, called for a bowl of punch according to the terms of the bet. Having finished his punch, he went to the door, mounted his horse and, after giving a hearty "hurrah for Vermont," departed unharmed before the astonished and gaping multitude had time to collect their scattered senses.

The tavern visited by the doughty Vermonter was no doubt the King's Arms, corner Green and Beaver streets (a block from State street), the name of which brought the place into eclipse for a time, but which after the Revolution enjoyed renewed prosperity under a new landlord, Hugh Dennitson, who entertained Washington, Lafayette and other notables of the time during many a high civic fete.

GOVERNOR SMITH AND THE LEGISLATURE

*A Democrat presents an outline of what has been accomplished
by the executive in his effort to fulfill the party platform pledges*

By ALBERT E. HOYT

Clerk of the Democratic State committee



Albert E. Hoyt

FOR the first time in a quarter of a century, the State has had this year a legislature Republican in both branches confronting a Democratic governor. Persons who take the time to examine the Democratic State platform, Governor Smith's

campaign speeches and his messages to the legislature, and the legislative debates, will perceive that there was throughout the recent session a determined effort by the governor to redeem his party pledges and, for the most part, an equally determined effort by his political opponents to prevent him from so doing.

Any such analysis is out of the question for the average citizen.

Some of the salient points may be of general interest.

The first plank of the Democratic State platform declared for vigorous support of the president in the prosecution of the war. The course of events superseded this plank with the problems of reconstruction.

One of Governor Smith's first acts was to appoint a reconstruction commission. He was able to induce men and women prominent in many walks of life to serve on this commission without compensation. He asked the legislature to reappropriate \$60,000 for the expenses of the reconstruction commission.

Compliance with this request would have involved no new appropriation; it would have

subjected the State to no new tax. The money was already in the State treasury and had been appropriated for war purposes. The request was simply that the legislature permit its expenditure for a purpose growing out of the war—a most pressing purpose. The legislature refused to make any appropriation for the reconstruction commission. Nevertheless, the commission is continuing its work, and will undoubtedly present to the next legislature many important reconstructive recommendations along social and economic lines.

The governor approved bills abolishing the State food commission, State council of defense and other war agencies. At the same time he has been solicitous for the welfare of the returning soldiers. When the filibuster in the closing hours of the last congress defeated the appropriation for the federal employment bureaus, Governor Smith got the legislature to make a deficiency appropriation to take over the work of the federal bureaus as a State activity, with special reference to the need of the soldiers and sailors.

The governor's appointees for adjutant general, for commissioner of highways, for military secretary, for surrogate in Brooklyn, to say nothing of many less conspicuous places, were returned veterans from overseas.

The second plank in the Democratic platform declared for a statewide referendum upon the question of ratification of the prohibition federal amendment. Governor Smith in his first message, while not discussing the merits or demerits of national prohibition, declared that so important a question ought not to be disposed of without

a direct popular vote. Bills providing for the referendum were defeated in the senate by one vote and in the assembly by a wider margin. The entire Democratic strength, together with a number of Republicans, voted for the referendum.

Governor Smith's platform called for retrenchment of expenditures and reduction of the budget wherever possible. He recommended among other things the abolition of the department of narcotic drug control, the office of port warden, and the State department of police. None of these recommendations were adopted by the legislature. The governor persuaded the legislature to accept his proposal to reorganize the public service commission in the first district by making it consist of two commissioners, one regulatory and one constructive, in place of the old five-headed body. This reform is expected to promote economy as well as efficiency in the supervision of the street car service in Greater New York.

The governor succeeded in saving \$4,705,595 for the taxpayers by the use of his veto power.

The increase of \$14,000,000 in total appropriations, as compared with last year, is virtually covered by the following major items:

Increase in salaries for teachers.....	\$5,300,000
Acquisition of toll bridges on State highway routes.....	1,730,000
Vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey.....	1,000,000
Completion of State highway contracts suspended on account of war prices.....	3,000,000
Increase in appropriations for construction, repairs and betterments of buildings required at State institutions, new prisons, etc.....	2,300,000
Total.....	<u>\$13,330,000</u>

Nearly the entire increase, 1919 over 1918, is included in these five items; that is to say, under the head of a living wage for school teachers, decent housing for the

inmates of State institutions, and betterments to the State's system of intercommunicating highways.

Public men, like doctors, are not too fond of "taking their own medicine;" nevertheless, Governor Smith began his efforts to keep down expenditures and do away with needless offices by abolishing the office of executive auditor in his own department and dividing the duties of that office among several other appointees.

The fourth plank in the Democratic platform called for reforms in the department of agriculture. Governor Smith urged the passage of legislation which, while preserving the council of farms and markets, would consolidate the commissionerships of agriculture and of foods and markets in a single executive head. The Republican leaders refused to consider this centralization of authority.

The platform pledge calling for remedial action against profiteering was given effect first by the governor's successful intervention in the crisis last winter over the price of milk in the city of New York, and more recently by his policy, initiated through the reconstruction commission, of stimulating the immediate construction of houses to rent at a reasonable price in order to cope with rent profiteering.

The educational plank upon which Governor Smith was elected was perhaps the most advanced ever written into a political platform. The governor has redeemed his party's promises of increased financial support for public education and adequate pay for school teachers.

The remaining planks of the Democratic platform dealt chiefly with economic and social welfare problems, women in industries, and reforms in labor conditions generally. Practically the entire welfare program of Governor Smith, which was supported by organizations of women throughout the State, went down in temporary defeat. But in

order to defeat it, Speaker Sweet had to strain to the utmost the autocratic power of the assembly rules committee plus the authority of King Caucus.

The governor was willing to waive any partisan exclusiveness. He accepted the bill introduced by Senator Graves, a Republican, providing for State development and distribution of hydro-electric power at cost to the municipalities.

He accepted the bill introduced by Senator Fowler, a Republican, vesting municipalities with the local home rule right to adopt municipal ownership if desired by the majority of the people as a remedy for the abuses of private monopoly.

He accepted the bill introduced by Senator Davenport, a Republican, providing for health insurance. These bills, together with

Senator Foley's minimum wage bill, passed the State senate by receiving the entire Democratic vote plus a few progressive Republicans. They were all throttled in the rules committee of the assembly, dominated by Republican leaders.

Governor Smith succeeded in securing the passage of legislation which cures the evil of direct settlement between the injured employee and the employer. The new law approved by the governor requires that every direct settlement shall be subject to review by the industrial commission.

The voters understand most of the questions involved better than the politicians imagine.

Governor Smith's social welfare program is grounded upon the proposition that human labor is human beings — not chattels or commodities.

INDUSTRIES PROMOTED BY THE WAR



A school garden in New York city

LAST OF THE BIG TOLL BRIDGES ABOLISHED

Governor Smith signs important bills to the traveling public — Three toll bridges were long a nuisance to automobilists and road traffic generally

WHEN Governor Alfred E. Smith signed bills passed by the recent legislature whereby the State purchased three toll bridges, two crossing the Hudson river and one the Mohawk river at Schenectady, there was

greatly facilitates travel, as they are a part of the State highway system. They are said to be the last important bridges in the State on which toll is collected.

The bill authorizing the construction of the bridge at Schenectady across the Mohawk river is also in a direct line of travel east and west. It will take the place of what is known as the old Scotia bridge, leading from that city to Scotia. As a toll bridge it has been a nuisance to vehicular travel, especially since the tremendous increase of automobile traffic.

It is interesting to note that the agitation for bridges across the Hudson river began more than one hundred years ago. Nearly half a century of agitation was necessary to get through the legislature the bill to construct a bridge between Albany and the Rensselaer county side. Every year, beginning in 1814, application was made by certain persons to be permitted to construct such a bridge between Albany and what was then known as Greenbush, but which now bears the name of Rensselaer. The only means of crossing the river was by ferry, which was subjected to frequent interruptions in the spring and winter by ice. The city officials of Albany regularly protested against the erection of such a bridge. They said it would inflict upon the inhabitants "a Pandorean project," "a child of mischief," and denied the necessity of such a bridge.

Year after year for more than forty years the application for constructing the bridge was met with arguments of this kind. Ferries remained the only means of crossing the river.

In 1852 the report of the legislature for the first time favored the construction of



Proposed new bridge at Schenectady

great rejoicing by people throughout the State who have been annoyed by the charging of tolls on these busy arteries of traffic. Those spanning the Hudson river are known as the Greenbush bridge at Albany and the Congress street bridge at Troy. They are both much-traveled bridges and the abolition of the toll system on all three structures

the bridge. Railroads had only been in operation about twenty years then, and the custom was to land passengers on either side of the Hudson river and convey them across by ferry. This proved a great inconvenience to the traveling public and the result was more and more demand for a bridge over which the railroads could pass.

But still the people in Albany continued to oppose a bridge. Among their arguments were these: It would ruin navigation above its location; the sand would accumulate near its abutments and interfere with the passage of boats up and down the river; it would be in contravention to the spirit of the constitution and the laws of civilized nations and would seriously interfere with the commerce of the canals.

These arguments, however, after a half century struggle, were all brushed aside and the application to construct a bridge over the Hudson at Albany was eventually granted. Notwithstanding the absence of a bridge, it was stated by those who favored its construction that more than 2,000 persons crossed daily on the ferries and 1,400,000 every year. There are now three bridges across the Hudson at Albany, two of them being owned and used by the railroads.

The Greenbush bridge, just purchased by the State from the Albany and Southern railroad for \$890,000, is the only one of the three available to ordinary automobile and wagon traffic. Automobilists have complained for years of the time taken to collect toll and a bill was introduced annually for five or six years past by Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany to make the bridge State property and thereby abolish tolls. It is also used by the Albany and Southern railroad over which to operate its trolley cars running at present between Albany and Hudson. The acquisition of the bridge by the State will prove a great boon to automobilists coming from Boston on the east and New York city on the south.

The bare statement that the old Scotia bridge over the Mohawk river at Schenectady has settled the abode of millions of people would be doubted.

The bolder statement that it made New York State the Empire State and New York city the national metropolis would call for jeers from the gallery.

However, had such a statement been made and an argument required to bolster it up, some decidedly interesting data may be summoned in support of it.

Historians tell us that the principal argument for removing the national capital from Philadelphia to Washington was the unanswerable fact that the Potomac river offered the main course of communication between the Atlantic coast and the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, which held most of the population west of the Allegheny mountains in the early days of the Union.

There lived 312,000 people in those two States in 1800. These figures look very large when compared with them are the figures showing but 45,365 population for the whole western reserve, containing the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

New York State was not the dominant State and Philadelphia had 67,811 population to only 60,487 in New York city. Who would not have said that Washington was to be the London of America?

Who would have suspected that a new highway through the Mohawk valley and a bridge over the river at Schenectady would have changed all this? It is interesting to see in retrospect what actually did happen:

In April, 1800, the New York State legislature passed a law entitled: "An Act to Incorporate the Mohawk Turnpike and Bridge Company." The purpose of this company was to erect a bridge over the Mohawk river at Schenectady and build a turnpike from that place to Utica.

In 1805 the company was divided because

the turnpike work had gone ahead and a bridge, which was started, was washed away. But the bridge was completed a few years later, in 1808. Thus was established continuous highway communication across New York State to the west.

The result was a wonderful and immediate growth of all the northern territory. New York city itself was just ahead of Philadelphia in population by 1810, having 93,944, to 92,247 in the Quaker city. New York State outside the city had a wonderful increase and the whole western reserve forged ahead, with 271,553 population.

To Harry A. Furman of Schenectady is due the credit for originating what is known as the great western gateway idea, the name given the proposed new bridge to be constructed at Schenectady to take the place of the old Scotia bridge. Mr. Furman has had a fixed and unyielding purpose in the new bridge project. When all of his co-workers wavered, he was strong in his demand for the new bridge. It was Mr. Furman's father, the late Colonel Robert F. Furman, who secured for Schenectady the General Electric company. The new bridge, which will be one of the largest in the State, will add tremendously to the comfort and facility of automobilists

traveling east and west through the Mohawk valley.

The anti-toll bridge movement had its origin in Saratoga county about the year 1900. Bounded on the east by the Hudson river and on the south by the Mohawk river, that county at the time had only one free outlet, the Cohoes-Waterford free toll bridge over the Mohawk. The toll bridges over the Hudson were at Schuylerville, Stillwater, Mechanicville and Waterford, and over the Mohawk at Crescent, Dunsbach's ferry, Visscher's ferry and Rexfords.

Beginning in the session of 1901, W. K. Mansfield, then a member of the assembly from Saratoga county, interested Senator Edgar T. Brackett in the Waterford bridge situation and the fight to abolish the toll bridges was begun. Year after year the struggle was continued. Assemblyman George H. Whitney of Mechanicville in 1903 continued the work. When the bill was passed in the assembly it was defeated in the senate and when it passed both houses the governor vetoed it. But finally the toll bridges in Saratoga were abolished by the constant work of the assemblymen and senator from that district. Since 1910 there has not been a toll bridge within or on the border of Saratoga county.



Greenbush toll bridge at Albany which the State has purchased for \$890,000 and made a free bridge

HOW EDITORS FILL SPACE IN A NEWSPAPER

Easier to get material than the average citizen appreciates — Problem is one of selection of live news in which readers are most interested

By HAROLD B. JOHNSON

Editor of the Watertown Times

THE department of journalism of a college in the middle west has sent out a questionnaire to editors. It is so interesting that many newspapers have reprinted it and some of them have commented on its contents. Here are a few of the questions:

"When the armistice was really signed and the battle news stopped coming in, what did you use to fill the galleys that had been crowded with war stuff for three years? Did you send your reporters on the trail of local news or sign up a contract for a lot of syndicate features?"

"Or did you work out some big idea for filling the paper?"

"And have you any definite plan for material after the army is all home and the peace conference finished?"

All of which gives an opportunity to discuss briefly the question of that oft-encountered person who asks, "How do you find stuff enough to fill up your paper?" and to satisfy that other person who is always saying, "Here is something to help you fill up your paper."

The battle in every newspaper office is one for space and not for material. There is always an abundance of matter. The saddest story of the day in every newspaper office is the "overproofs" at night, that is the matter that was left over and did not get into the paper. The degree of success or failure that attends the efforts of an editorial department of a newspaper is measured by the amount, small or large, of overproof stuff on the tables after the paper has gone to press. The battle for

space is constant. The boiling down and process of selection is in progress incessantly. That desk man who sends up everything "sled length" early in the day finds that he has no space for the important and often much better matter that comes later.

Answering this question of the middle west college of journalism: There has been but little appreciable letup of news since the armistice was signed and if this journalistic questioner would spend a short time in actual newspaper experience he or she would learn that news is usually a constant quantity. There is always important news happening. It may be relatively more important at one time or another, but if the public is not interested in one thing it is in another and if it is not demanding news of the war it is demanding news of the peace; if the peace has ceased to be live stuff there is the return of the men, and now congress is about to convene again, and soon Mr. Wilson is coming home. The presidential campaign will break forth in a few months and also there will be the trial of the ex-kaiser. So rolls the world along, and throughout time the springs of news are ever fresh and of constant and equal supply. The trouble is never to keep the galleys full; it is the great problem of keeping down the number of galleys so that they will not overflow the chases of the paper, that is perplexing.

Newspapers are always glad to get local news and news from any source, but that feeling of appreciation is born of a desire to make a fresh paper with all the happenings rather than the desire simply to fill

the columns. That editorial force that works to fill the columns and nothing more is producing a poor paper and one that will not stand up long in popular favor. Every newspaper is pleased to receive news from its readers and others, but that pleasure comes not from any feeling that the columns are endangered. Anyone can fill a newspaper, and in a hurry.

The *Times* received on one mail yesterday 17 pieces, containing matter ranging from one to four columns in length, with the request that it be printed. This is matter sent out by press agents, information bureaus, propaganda artists, that which has come to be known as publicure. It is the free matter, the press agent stuff, and every daily newspaper in America receives it. Here is a tabulation of the matter made with some degree of accuracy:

One column and a half from the United States department of agriculture.

One column from the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

Two columns from the Salvation army.

Three columns from a business rating house.

One column from the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A.

Two columns from the Government Loan Organization.

Five columns from the Civil Service Reform Association.

One column from the internal revenue office.

One column on an international auto race in Indianapolis.

One column from the State Auto Association.

Four columns from a public auction for sales organization at St. Louis.

Three columns from the K. of C. War News Service.

One column from a New York Bank on foreign trade relations.

One column from the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies.

One column advice to coal buyers from an organization of coal dealers.

One column article from United States department of agriculture.

Nor is all of this matter rejected. Much valuable information comes through these channels. Many of the organizations represented are entitled to and receive a certain amount of free publicity and the readers are interested in it. But to use it all would be to print nothing else in the newspaper,

and within a short time after the stuff was received it would be possible to go to press.

No big idea is necessary to provide for the slump in news which the school of journalism anticipates. The slump will not come. Syndicate matter need not be engaged. Sometimes that is as dangerous a menace to a newspaper as the free publicure. Interesting news is always happening. News agencies are penetrating farther and farther to the uttermost parts of the world. Local staffs are being enlarged and they are opening up new avenues constantly. The problem is not one of filling up. It is one of applying close attention always, not to permit the news to run into matter twice as great as the paper can carry. The schools of journalism proudly proclaim that newspaper work is a fine art and a profession, as it is becoming recognized to be. And the students in these schools will find that the fine art of it all is that which relates to keeping out material rather than to putting it in.

TRACKLESS TROLLEY CARS

The idea of operating trolley cars without iron or steel rails is not entirely new. It has for some time been known that large and comfortable automobiles can be propelled by electricity over the surface of improved modern highways.

It has, though, remained for the town of Weymouth, Mass., to establish a commercial system and compete successfully with ordinary standard systems. It is explained that the enterprise is by no means a jitney service. The power is furnished through two trolley wires which may be connected with any private or municipal electric plant. Under these conditions the delay in cars meeting on a single track is eliminated. The cars are lighted and heated by electricity supplied directly from the trolley wires. They are equipped with solid rubber tires; or, if desirable, ordinary pneumatic tires may be utilized. As the cost of laying and maintaining metal tracks is eliminated, the low cost of upkeep and overhead charges makes it possible, it is claimed, to charge only the usual price for the service.

It is said that many Massachusetts towns in which a highly capitalized corporation could operate only at a loss can now avail themselves of an adequate electric trolley service.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

STATE INSPECTION OF LOCAL ACCOUNTS

Important work of the comptroller requiring the work of twenty expert accountants — It keeps municipal, county and town books straight

By JOHN C. MCNEILLY

Expert accountant, State comptroller's office

Few people in the State know of the constant and searching supervision exercised by the State comptroller over city, county, village and town accounts. Under a law passed in 1905 this system of inspection has steadily increased. What its effect has been must be incalculable. Mr. McNeilly, one of the experts, calls attention to some of the things accomplished, but it would be impossible to estimate the restraining influence over officials as well as the incentive to local officials to keep their accounts accurately and in accordance with the best methods of accounting. It is one of the most useful and valuable arms of the State government and of which the public knows comparatively little — EDITOR.

WITHIN slightly more than a decade there has grown to power and importance a department in the State comptrollers' office whose valuable labors are recognized by numerous officials in a great part of the State but whose development and achievements are unknown to many who are not public servants. The department is the bureau of municipal accounts.

Its origin was what is known as the Wadsworth act, which became a law in 1905. This law obliged all counties, except those comprised in New York city, all cities of both the second and the third class and all villages having a population of three thousand or more to file an annual report with the State comptroller. These reports are made upon forms prepared by the comptroller and show the receipts, disbursements and indebtedness of a particular municipality during a stated fiscal year. Furthermore, it is directed that an examination of these municipalities be made by inquiring into their financial conditions and their methods of recording transactions. It is also permitted to form for them a uniform system of accounting.

To accomplish this work the appointment of two examiners and a chief accountant was allowed.

Various amendments of the statute broadened the powers and duties of this bureau by extending its jurisdiction to all municipalities in the State, except cities of the first class and the counties within New York city, and increased its working force to twenty members and a director. Besides, changes in the law require that from the various reports received by the comptroller an annual statement be published and submitted to the legislature showing the receipts from various revenues and the comparative cost of the several branches of government in specific municipal corporations.

The purpose of the law is supervision of the fiscal officer's work, establishment of uniform systems of accounts and collection of material for comparative purposes.

To accomplish the second purpose named the formation of uniform systems of accounting is a colossal task, differing entirely from like undertakings in commercial establishments. A long series of examinations was made to ascertain existing conditions and these showed that the manner of recording similar transactions was almost as varied as the number of financial records investigated and, moreover, that legal problems were met as often as those involving figures.

The principal was recognized that all money reaching a municipal treasury and all passing therefrom should take these courses in compliance with certain statutes and that officials who receive and disburse public funds or perform other acts relating to the

government of towns, villages, cities or counties, are obliged to have special legal authority for acting in such capacities.

It will not be denied that it is important to know whether or not a person was elected or properly appointed to the office whose duties he has assumed. Again as failure by an official to observe the mandates of various laws makes vacant the office which he claims to hold, it becomes not only important but obligatory to determine, among other things, whether his oath of office and his bond or undertaking, if required, are executed and filed in compliance with the requirements of the statutes.

In the case of money receivable by a municipality, it is necessary to find its source and to settle the legality of the various proceedings followed in securing it; and similar steps must be taken to test the validity of its disbursement. This leads through a maze of statutes applicable to the different characters of the civic bodies.

Perhaps an illustration will give a clear idea of what is intended by the last paragraph and consequently, part of the work necessary in a town, which is probably the most familiar of municipalities, will be outlined. The chief source of revenue of all municipalities is a direct tax upon personal property, franchises and real estate. To appreciate the care that must be exercised in matters pertaining to taxation consider that in default of payment of taxes a means for collection is provided by sale of the various kinds of property. Furthermore, recall that the constitution of the State of New York decrees that no man shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. So rigidly has this provision been construed that a sale of realty for the failure to pay taxes has been declared void because a proper seal was not attached to the warrant which was given to the tax collector.

In view of the foregoing it is essential in investigating the fiscal affairs of a town to

inspect the form and contents of its assessment roll; the time and place of its filing; the public notices required and the opportunity, if any, given to taxpayers of objecting to an assessment. These and many other things must be inspected because all of the procedure relative to taxation is governed by technical and exacting statutes. The status of the assessment roll having been settled the next question is how the amount of the taxes levied was fixed. To answer this requires the testing of computations regulated by law which apportion among the several towns and State tax, payable in a specific county, and a like course relative to the amount raised for the expenses of such a county. Then follows an inquiry into the process of ascertaining the sums levied for the use of the town. The last named might be for general expenses, for highway purposes or for temporary or bonded indebtedness, each of which is determined in a different manner.

In the board of supervisors of the county, exists the authority to levy taxes on the town and to the records of its proceedings resort must be had to prove the legality of the exercise of that authority.

Whether or not the town received its proper share of bank taxes and so-called indirect taxes, such as mortgage taxes and liquor taxes, is decided by other calculations and by examining the procedures which are outlined by definite provisions of law. Thus in various complicated ways the amount of money payable to a town within a specified period is fixed.

But it is in the disbursing of public funds that many errors arise. It is the general rule that a claim against a municipality shall not be paid until it has been audited by some person or board authorized to perform that function and that it may not be audited unless it is itemized and sworn to and possibly complies with other prerequisite conditions. Countless mistakes are found in the audit of

claims formally correct, or in other words, in claims that have been properly made out in items and verified by the claimants. A frequent source of error is in charging fees to which officials honestly consider that they are entitled; demanding compensation which they may expect for services rendered and reimbursement for expenses which they have incurred. Relative to such charges there are many technical laws and decisions.

But this is merely a meagre outline of the numerous questions that have to be decided in passing upon the legality of the receipts and expenditures of even a town. Considering the many complicated statutes applicable to even the smallest towns and villages and the greater number affecting the transactions of cities and of counties it would be hard to deny that the formation of adequate systems of accounting for each character of municipality would be as was said above, a colossal task. But it has been accomplished and such systems are in practical use in many parts of the State.

It was necessary at the outset to stop existing abuses in procedure and to instruct officials in their public duties both of which were accomplished through the reports rendered upon the examinations and copies of which are filed with the chief fiscal officers of the municipalities that have been inspected. Letters of instructions which indicate the chief features disclosed by examinations and point to the things to be done or to be avoided have accompanied these reports.

Moreover, the accounting systems had to be comprehensive and provide for the fulfillment of the provisions of law regulating the municipalities; give an adequate idea of the nature and amount of the transactions in the several departments thereof and so constructed that their proper use would reduce to a minimum the chances of failure in observance of the rules made by the legislature and interpreted by the courts.

Under the guidance of four comptrollers,

the bureau of municipal accounts had been active when Eugene M. Travis took office. Many examinations had been made and some formative work had been done for cities and counties, but probably under the present comptroller the bureau, with its increased staff, has reached its greatest usefulness. Not only has Comptroller Travis, like his predecessors, unearthed defalcations and official misdeeds and caused the return of large sums of money to various treasuries, but he has directed a vast amount of constructive labor and given great aid to officials. By him systems of accounting for towns, second class cities, third class cities, and counties, have been formed, developed or improved. Moreover, these systems have been installed in numerous offices and are rapidly being placed in others.

But quite likely the greatest growth and expansion in this bureau is shown in the assistance rendered to those in charge of certain public affairs. The comptroller is in constant touch with officials throughout the State, and by correspondence and the personal aid of examiners is solving complicated problems that arise, and thus is aiding and educating officials to a strict accountability. His latest accomplishment was the preparation and distribution of a handbook of instructions for town officers. This is a valuable digest of the laws affecting the government of towns, so worded and so arranged that officials can with slight reading learn the duties imposed upon them.

When it is considered that seven second class cities, fifty third class cities, fifty-seven counties, 465 villages and 932 towns are subject to the provisions of the laws referred to, the great work of the bureau of municipal accounts may be imagined.

The benefits to officials and indirectly to the taxpayers from the work of this bureau cannot be overestimated. As a result of examinations nearly one-half a million dollars have been refunded to various treasuries of

the State. But it is as a corrective agent that the greatest good is produced because, the examinations have a restraining influence on dishonesty, and above all put a stop to many abuses which arose not on account of the unscrupulous official but from lack of knowledge. Heretofore, large sums have been improperly disbursed because officials blindly followed precedent or acted under the misapprehension that there was a moral

obligation to pay for certain services rendered, regardless of legal requirements. By the enlightenment of those entrusted with the handling of public funds and the conduct of public business, the future has been safeguarded against illegal procedures and expenditures, which is of immense value because the great loss to taxpayers is not through corruption but through honest mistakes of worthy but misguided or uninformed officers.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL TRAINS BEST OF ALL

Story of the first transcontinental trip of wounded soldiers — Cars constructed specially for the comfort of men injured in the great war are marvels of ingenuity

From the NEW YORK TIMES

“GEE, this is nothing like France! Au revoir toot sweet to our old friends, the cattle cars, and how-de-do to the palace Pullman.” This from your wounded or sick doughboy who is on his way home. Not that he loves France less, but that he loves the good old U. S. A. and its creature comforts more. There may have been times when the government was preparing that human avalanche which it was to let loose upon Europe to sweep before it the German hordes and all their works; there may have been times when troops bound for France had nothing on the w. k. sardine. But now there is at least one kind of soldier who knows luxury as he may never have known it before. He is the wounded and the sick man whose home is far from New York and who has so far recovered that he may travel in comfort. Indeed, he would have to be sick unto death who could not find comfort in the hospital cars of the medical corps, especially when they are speeding toward home. And over a dozen routes radiating from New York these cars are carrying back to the folks at home the hero

of the family — carrying him back in style, the style of the sovereign American citizen.

This is the story of the first transcontinental hospital train, but the train is the last in the line of development. It is necessary to tell how it grew from a tramp trailer to a full grown train, and from a suburban local to a coast to coast express. By force of necessity or otherwise, the European hospital train did not often very closely approach the standardized hospital practice. Transporting men in box cars while they lay on litters of straw was not the worst of the evils. The medical officers testify that among the Germans it had happened that men who died in transit were simply pitched out into the darkness of night by whomsoever had the double misfortune of finding them and of possessing compassion. What we aimed at in hospital transportation practice was efficiency plus humanitarian thoughtfulness.

The wounded and the sick have been returning from France, and although there were over 14,000 beds available in the New York district the point would soon have been reached where necessity required the moving of severe cases to other parts of the

country. Highly important, too, was the problem of morale. A physically sick boy, miles and miles from home, soon becomes mentally sick — homesick. High up in the tallest of the buildings of Hoboken — and they come as high as eight stories there — in a small, bare office at a bare, flat-topped desk, sits a powerfully built, weather-tanned and grizzled man in khaki with silver eagles on his shoulders. Colonel J. M. Kennedy, Surgeon of the Port of Embarkation — and the term "Port" in this case has a special and wide significance, for it covers every port on our eastern seaboard and that of Canada, from Baltimore to the north pole. His was the first move which led to the organization of the train that left New York city last Monday and arrived at Camp Kearny in Southern California yesterday morning. Under Colonel Kennedy Major H. M. Kerns, Evacuation Officer of the Medical Corps, organized the entire movement, designed the cars, and on December 2 of last year dispatched the first train of convalescent wounded men to the interior of the country.

The first problem was to design a type of car to meet the situation, and the preliminary answer was, of course, that no single type would do. Instead of moving the sick or wounded soldiers from the hospital, the ideal methods would have been to put wheels under the hospital itself. The next best solution was to equip a train of cars so as to simulate as closely as possible the ideal hospital. There must be wards of comfortable beds. There must be private rooms for special cases. There must be an operating room, and there must be a kitchen to tempt the palates of the man "who is just getting well." And these are just what one finds in the hospital train. The simplest unit (and, technically, the cars are known as unit cars) is the ordinary Pullman sleeper. That is the ward for the ambulatory cases. They haven't fully recovered, but they dress up during the day and look fairly healthy.

Another type of unit for severer cases is that of the converted day coach. The seats have been replaced by double-decked iron beds, whose height can be adjusted to suit the convenience of the patient. During the day the upper bed can be swung down over the lower so as to form the back of what becomes a sofa. This is the Glennon bunk car, the newest and most generally serviceable of all. However, for patients requiring even greater comfort, there are the standard hospital spring beds. These are lined up, end to end, along each side of a regular day coach or Pullman sleeper, from which the seats have been removed. And finally for special cases, such as those mentally affected by shell shock, those who have unexpectedly developed contagious diseases or those who through severe injuries require individual attention, there are as in a well-equipped hospital private rooms, a private car with its compartments. Incidentally, the private car *Mayflower*, which the late Colonel Roosevelt used while president, is now government owned, doing valiant service for the wounded soldier. There must also be quarters for the personnel and a private compartment car provides them. Each of these unit types may or may not be fitted with a kitchen. Finally comes the distinctive mark of the hospital, the operating room, fully equipped for major operations.

A Glennon type unit has a kitchen fitted out to feed 300 men, and that in a brief time. The patients eat at their bedsides. If the kitchen is in the same car, the food is brought to them served on a tray which fits into a rigid bracket on the framework of the bed. If their berths are at a distance from the kitchen the food is brought to them in portable fireless cookers, and it is served at the bedside steaming hot. In the regular Pullman sleepers, when the men are sitting up, a table is placed between the seats and the car is transformed into a diner. Sanitary paper dishes and cups are used. This is

what the men bound for Camp Kearny got on their first twenty-four hours out: Supper, salmon croquettes, fried potatoes, macaroni and tomatoes, bread, butter, and cocoa; breakfast, oatmeal and milk, hot cakes, fried eggs, coffee, fresh fruit; dinner, roast veal with brown gravy, lyonnaise potatoes, stewed corn, tapioca pudding, bread and butter, and coffee.

Naturally this hospital train was not the creation of a day. It was evolved from experience. Before the first trans-continental hospital train was organized single units had been making their way to various points of the compass, but this completely organized hospital was to cover the 3,500 miles from New York to Camp Kearny, carrying 137 patients to the hospital nearest their homes. The schedule was planned with reference to the location of American Red Cross canteen stations, and the train was held for an hour at these points in order that representatives of local or city governments, newspaper men, canteen workers and any others interested in hospital service, might make a visit of inspection and help spread the news as to the manner in which Uncle Sam was taking care of his sick boys.

The demonstration train, known officially as hospital train No. 4, was commanded by Captain W. E. Chilton, with Lieutenant W. S. Kautz and Lieutenant William H. Sharp directing the hospital work. The remainder of the personnel consisted of twenty-two enlisted men of the medical corps, as clean-cut a set of boys as one could wish for. One more word about the operating room. The layman is privileged to suggest a doubt about the feasibility of operating while the train is in motion, but Captain Chilton tells you it has been done. Here the very severe wounds are redressed and necessary thorough examination made.

Each hospital train has Red Cross "escorts." The "escort" is a woman, whose mission is to create an atmosphere

of cheer. Wherever there seems to be the slightest need, two of these women travel during the daylight hours with the men, rendering whatever assistance they can to both medical officers on the trains and to the patients. For the transcontinental, Mrs. George C. Watson, who is in charge of the 250 women doing this work in New York, selected Miss Eulalie Van Lennup and Mrs. W. C. Dickey.

The phrase "rendering whatever assistance they can" is in the official instructions. The women are volunteer workers, giving up their time and energy for the love of service. John Doughboy loves to talk — about himself usually. In a year he has lived more intensely than he would have lived in a whole lifetime had the war not occurred. He wants to tell about it. So Miss Van Lennup and Mrs. Dickey are exceptionally good listeners. Or John wants to telegraph home. He forgot to tell the folks he was coming. The escort will take his message and have it wired from the next station stop. The chap in the opposite bed finds his position uncomfortable. The escort knows how to overcome that difficulty. Tucking a little flower comfort pillow under his wounded arm, shifting the pillow under his head, and giving it the indispensable feminine pat, she has him happy again. Then there is the boy who doesn't care to talk or to have himself readjusted, but just wants to read. The Red Cross girl is there with the desired magazine. In passing, it may be noted, for whatever it is worth to the social psychologist, that the favorite magazines are the *Police Gazette* and *Popular Mechanics*, in the order named.

But there are those who could not enjoy these material delights were it not for the help of the women who supply them. The armless and the blind cannot eat without help, and the man whose hands have been incapacitated cannot smoke. So, even to the extent of putting his food into his mouth

and holding his cigarette do the Red Cross escorts fulfill their mission. In severe cases the patient is accompanied by a special escort selected from among the enlisted men, so that at times a wounded man has a special attendant clear across the continent.

So every few days the men who are ready to travel are hurried in ambulances from the hospitals at Fox Hills, Greenhut's, and Grand Central Palace and Camp Merritt to the Grand Central station or the Pennsylvania station, and are sent speeding on their way toward home. Between January 1 and March 1, 55,000 made the trip.

The outstanding fact is that they made it in comfort, for the luxury of yesterday has become the necessity of today. White men and black men lie next to each other and respect each other for their comradeship in arms. The way they feel about it was

expressed by one young engineer as the train was making its way up the Hudson. He looked out over the panorama that spread itself out above the sunlit water, and then he showed how they had to sit on the floor of the box cars in France, knees drawn up under the chin and no room to stretch. "If you tried to straighten out your legs," he said, "you jammed your feet into six or eight others, and the first thing you knew somebody had poked his fist into your jaw or your stomach. The joints of the rails are set opposite each other on the French roads, and the little four-wheeled cars, the famous 'chevaux 8, hommes 40,' went bump, bump, bump the whole distance. But this is the life, this is great." He had come back home, he was being treated like a son of the house, and he was satisfied. This was America.

NEW YORK STATE SCENERY



Country road in the Catskills

HOW THE CORN BORER IS EXTERMINATED

New York State appropriated \$75,000 to destroy the pest this year—Found to be prevalent in the Mohawk valley where all corn stalks were burned

By E. P. FELT

State Entomologist, Albany, N. Y.



E. P. Felt

PROBLEM 1. Given a small boring caterpillar about three fourths of an inch long, occurring during the winter in corn stalks and corn stubble over an area of about two hundred square miles, a portion of this territory subject to flood

and with a good probability of the living insects being swept down stream and deposited unharmed anywhere between Schenectady and New York city and even on adjacent ocean shores and the certainty that free flying moths may be expected the latter part of May. Can such a pest be exterminated?

Problem 2. Given conditions as stated in problem one and the additional information that the pest is widely distributed in Eurasia and consequently will probably thrive throughout our entire corn belt and that in both the Old World and eastern Massachusetts, particularly the latter, very serious damage has been caused to corn, our most important corn crop, and that no satisfactory method of control under field conditions is known. Is extermination advisable from an economic standpoint?

The discovery of the European corn borer at Scotia and in adjacent territory late last January compelled entomologists of both the nation and State to give an answer within a few weeks to the above questions. Few realize what extermination implies. It

means the destruction of a very high percentage of the insects in the infested area and in the case of this borer it necessitated planning a campaign, building up an organization and cleaning up the infested area within three and a half months by burning all infested corn stubble and corn stalks, the latter in fields, in barns and even in barn yards and manure heaps, before the middle of May, a time when the moths would begin to fly.

Weather conditions were unusually favorable and there was a possibility, since realized, of escaping the usual spring flood. With favorable weather conditions there was a chance of cleaning up the infested territory within the time limits and the question was whether this would result or could be made to eventuate in extermination. The State of New York, through its State department of agriculture, had already exterminated two serious infestations of the gypsy moth, one at Geneva under urban conditions and a larger one with the serious difficulties presented by the rocky woodlands near Mount Kisco. Similar records have been made in other parts of the country. Problem one was therefore answered in the affirmative.

There are a number of records of the European corn borer causing fifty per cent losses to corn and hemp in Europe. Serious to nearly total loss of the crop has occurred in badly infested areas in Massachusetts, as many as 311 caterpillars being found in one hill, 117 in one plant and 15 in one ear—one being enough to seriously damage an ear. One field of sweet corn examined had every stalk infested, practically every ear and almost every joint of each stem. This

is the only corn pest in America that habitually bores in the stalks and the cobs and at the same time injures the kernels. It attacks all part of the plants, the leaves, the tassel, the stalk, the ear, the only exception being the fibrous roots. The damage to the leaves is not serious. The tunneling at the base of the tassel prevents the development of the pollen and sometimes interferes seriously with the fertilization of the corn, thus producing many unsalable nubbins. The boring in the stem weakens the stalk and in bad infestations may result in lodging and almost complete loss of the crop, particularly as the numerous galleries afford a ready entrance to molds and fungi, which latter aid materially in completing the work of destruction. The occasional borer working in the stem of the ear reduces its vitality greatly and thus causes appreciable loss before the cob or the grain itself are directly attacked and seriously damaged by the caterpillars. The corn crop of the country in 1918 amounted to over two and a half billion bushels and sold at a little over \$1.36 per bushel. The total loss, were this pest to become generally distributed throughout the corn belt, could easily exceed a billion dollars annually. The problem is thus seen to be one of national importance, justifying huge expenditures if necessary to avert a possible national loss such as indicated above. The answer to this problem, as in the case of number one, was in the affirmative.

The State thereupon embarked upon an aggressive campaign. An appropriation of \$75,000 was secured and an expansion of the force of ten or twelve inspectors in the department of farms and markets to an organization of over ten hundred was speedily started, material secured and operations commenced. The muddy, flood-threatened Mohawk flats received first attention and many men there learned the difficulties incident to burning wet corn stubble. It was found necessary to start fires on an

elevated grating or support, such as an old bed spring, so as to permit a draft from underneath, and even then a foundation layer of wood or brush was needed to start



(Courtesy Dr. Atwood)

Grubbing out corn stubble in an infested field. This was done in one way or another throughout the infested area

the fire and constant attention was necessary to keep it burning and secure the destruction of practically all the stalks. Mere charring was not sufficient. The men were frequently obliged to work in mud several inches deep and occasionally the weather was cold enough so that the mud actually froze on shoes and boots, making the work even more difficult. It was a new departure for that section of the State. The gangs of ten or twelve men under a foreman and the burning piles of corn stalks became familiar sights and did much to increase respect for the new pest. Even corn stalks in barn yards and manure piles were destroyed. They were drawn to selected fields, spread out and allowed to dry and all likely to contain the pest raked up or collected and burned. Corn stalks in the barn came under condemnation after May first because moths were likely to issue about the middle of the month. Plowing was prohibited until corn stubble was destroyed. The adoption and enforcement of these measures throughout the infested territory necessitated excellent organization and close attention to details.



(Courtesy of Dr. Atwood)

Burning infested corn stubble. Brush or oil was used to facilitate the burning. These piles needed constant attention and raking in order to secure the destruction of all the corn stalks. Charring the surface of the corn stalks was by no means sufficient

The benefits of all this work will be seen in the complete or nearly complete freedom from the pest next summer. It is very probable that the borer will have been exterminated on areas of considerable size. This will make it comparatively easy to do more thorough work next fall and spring and the latter may result in the extermination of the insect in New York State.

The corn borer works in sweet corn, field corn, fodder corn and may occur in a number of nearby garden plants, such as celery, beans, potatoes, Swiss chard, beets, spinach, dahlias, gladiolus, chrysanthemum and several of the larger stemmed weeds and grasses, particularly barn yard grass and the common rag weed or Roman worm wood. Some of these plants are attacked simply because they are growing in or near infested fields, though the borer appears to be able to subsist in all stages upon dock, barn yard grass and lady's thumb. Fortunately it has not as yet spread to any appreciable extent to other plants than corn in the thinly infested New York area.

The moths do not fly great distances, otherwise the present infested area would be considerably larger after two or more seasons

of nearly unchecked breeding. The caterpillars, wintering as they do in the stems and other parts of a variety of plants, can be widely disseminated by commercial shipments. This condition has necessitated the placing upon the infested area of a quarantine prohibiting the movement therefrom to any point outside of "corn fodder, corn stalks, whether used for packing or otherwise or any green sweet corn or roasting ears, corn on the cob or corn cobs, or any herbaceous plants such as cultivated garden or flowering plants, as celery, chard, green or string beans in the pod, beet tops, spinach, turnip tops; dahlia, gladiolus and chrysanthemum." Persons living in infested regions should be very careful not to send out any materials that might possibly contain living caterpillars of this pest and those outside should be equally careful not to accept anything which may contain the pest, since it is much easier to exclude the insect than to exterminate it after it has become established.

It was stated above that the problem is of national importance. An appropriation of \$500,000 for work against this pest was requested of the last Congress. It failed of passage as well as a number of other very important appropriations. The present Congress will probably make provision for this work early enough so that the money can be used during the summer and next fall. New York State, with its sparse infestation, offers most favorable conditions for determining the practicability of exterminating the insect and if the undertaking succeeds here, we may logically ask that the same methods be used in eastern Massachusetts and other infested areas in an effort to permanently rid this continent of the European corn borer.

Catherine, age eight, while at dinner the other evening, refused to eat any escalloped oysters.

"Why!" said her mother, "don't you like oysters?"

"Yes," answered Catherine, "but I'm afraid of shell shock." — *Indianapolis News*.

BATTLE OF SARATOGA FAMOUS IN HISTORY

One of New York's Revolutionary landmarks celebrated throughout the world, where American patriots compelled surrender of Burgoyne

By GEORGE H. WHITNEY

Former State senator

By the English historian Creasy the battle of Bemis Heights or Saratoga, fought between the American patriots and the British, October 7, 1777, was declared one of the great decisive battles in the world's history. It did not end the Revolutionary war in favor of the Americans, but it is generally conceded to have been the turning point in that fateful conflict. Had the British won, as they almost did, probably American independence would have been lost at that time. The territory over which this fierce battle was fought is much the same as it was a century and a half ago and is within an hour or two ride by automobile or railroad from Albany. Former Senator George H. Whitney has lived near it most of his life and is familiar with the historical spots in which the battle ground abounds. Many of these spots have been marked by patriotic organizations and the old battlefield is well worth visiting. Thousands of tourists go there every year to see the monuments and the buildings, relics of 1777.—EDITOR.



George H. Whitney

SARATOGA county has been the scene of many political battles, of not merely local but state-wide influence. These struggles and events, however, are not commemorated by any monument or recorded in history. Generals have

come and gone; traitors lived and passed on to their reward. But it is of the real battle of Saratoga or Bemis Heights, fought in September, 1777, almost 150 years ago, with Burgoyne in command of the British and Gates of the American forces of which I would write here.

Burgoyne the British commander, had marched his men from the north down through the Champlain valley and quartered them at Fort Edward, now a thriving village

on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. His forces were moving south along the Hudson river, the purpose being to take Albany with the assistance of General Howe who was to ascend the river from New York. General Gates had recently supplanted General Schuyler in command of the northern American army. This was in opposition to General Washington's wishes, but Congress had adopted a resolution ordering the change and Washington did not interfere. Gates arrived at Albany August 19th, 1777, and assumed command of the American army at Van Schaick's island on the Hudson river, a short distance north of the city of Troy.

It was also part of the British plan to take Albany by an army coming from the west by way of Oswego. Lieutenant-Colonel Barry St. Leger was in command of this force. St. Leger was intercepted and defeated in the battle of Oriskany on the Mohawk river between Utica and Rome where General Herkimer whose old home is now owned by the State, was in command of the Americans.

General Gates led his forces north from Troy up the river road reaching Bemis Heights about September 14th.

He established headquarters at the Neilson farm located on a knoll about a mile northwest of the river at Bemis Heights. Earthworks were thrown up about the place and Gates named the place Fort Neilson. The breastworks of dirt and stone were only demolished within the past few years.

Gates took his position near the river at Bemis Heights, thinking that Burgoyne would come down that way. Morgan was quartered in the Neilson farmhouse, which

is still standing and is today occupied by the descendants of the Neilson family, 142 years, after the famous battle. The cellar walls of stone three feet in thickness, the floor timbers of handhewn oak 10 x 12, the hand-made nails, today form a part of this historic residence, and the bedstead, table and chairs of mahogany, a part of the furniture at the time of the battle, are still in use by the Neilson family.

General Benedict Arnold, who afterwards became the arch traitor, proved himself one of the great soldiers on the American side. His headquarters were in a log cabin erected for the purpose between the house and the barn, which overlooked the battlefield to the north.

General Burgoyne made his headquarters at the Dovegat house which stood about two miles south of the village of Schuylerville. It was torn down in 1890, 113 years afterwards.

The Americans were anxious to ascertain the strength of the British. For this purpose

Colonel Colburn from New Hampshire led a scouting party to the east side of the Hudson river, where they climbed trees to get a view of Burgoyne's camp. They counted about 800 tents and reached the conclusion, from the activity shown in the neighborhood of the British camp, that the enemy was preparing to advance.

Upon learning this, General Gates made ready for battle. This was on the evening of September 18th.

Burgoyne arranged his army in three columns; General Fraser commanding the right, furthest from the river; Burgoyne in charge of the center with the 9th, 20th and 62nd regiments, Canadians and Indians. General Riedesel and General Phillips were to march south, as the left wing by the river road, to within half a mile of the Americans. At 11 A. M., September 19th, Burgoyne advanced toward Gates' line on Bemis Heights. The intention of Gates, being advised of the British plan by scouts, was to keep his army

inside his fortifications; but Arnold perfectly construed the plan of the enemy to form a juncture of its forces at what was known as the Middle ravine, and urged Gates to allow him to go out and engage the enemy before it could reach their camp with the artillery, explaining that then, if driven back, they could rally at the breastworks of the fortified position, whereas if they were unsuccessful in the first encounter and were overpowered by numbers and armament, they would be forced to flee pell-mell down the



Rear end of the Neilson house famous in the battle of Saratoga. The part showing the door and window in the center of the picture was used by the American generals during the battle and is still standing. General Benedict Arnold's quarters were in a log cabin directly behind this building. It is recorded that he was held back by General Gates "lest he do something rash." Arnold, however, heard the roar of cannon and mounting his charger dashed down the hill to the north to attack the British

river road to Albany. Gates yielded finally to the extent of permitting General Morgan, and later General Dearborn, to go out with their expert riflemen. Burgoyne had been hampered at the start by having to construct a bridge and clear the road of obstructions, and it was 12:30 P. M. when Morgan and Dearborn met his Indians under Major Forbes, as a scouting party near the Freeman farmhouse. The conflict between American and British, Gates pitted against Burgoyne, began. The Americans suffered a terrible loss, but Morgan's men pursued until they were in contact with the main body, when he again suffered severe losses. Nevertheless he rallied his men with the "turkey-call" whistle, and reinforced by regiments under Cilley and Scammel at one o'clock they attacked unitedly.

Burgoyne formed his line of battle at the north side of Isaac Freeman's farm, a clearing of about fifteen acres, all the rest being dense woods. General Fraser was leading Burgoyne's right wing, to the west of the farm, at the start, but wheeled with the purpose of flanking Morgan at the left, when suddenly he found Arnold in the Middle ravine with New York and New Hampshire regiments, who had set out to separate him from the rest of Burgoyne's army.

It was now four o'clock, and the action of the day was becoming general and furious. Fraser, for the British, was the courageous,

inspiring spirit, and Arnold was the same,—intrepid, enthusiastic and encouraging — on the American side. These indomitable leaders, each anxious in the face of death to be the victor, were now pitted against each other. Neither gave thought to personal safety, and each galloped hither and thither up and down the field issuing orders in a ringing voice, while exhorting the various bodies as they rushed past on horseback. At five o'clock Burgoyne's army was in mortal peril; but the German grenadiers under Colonel Breyman forced Arnold's troops back. One moment the Americans rushed after the British, and almost the next they met with an assault at the point of the bayonet that hurled them back across the



General Horatio Gates, commander of the American forces at the battle of Saratoga, 1777

field to a point of safety. Morgan's sharpshooters, stationed in the branches of trees, took steady aim in their unnoticed vantage points, doing murderous work throughout the afternoon picking off many of the British officers.

Finally, as dusk set in, Riedesel hastened upon the scene from where he had been busy down the river, and struck the American right a bad blow with his German or Hessian troopers, and had the hardihood to post Pausch's battery to the south of the Freeman farmhouse. The Americans withdrew, and had not Burgoyne ordered the fight to cease, Riedesel and Fraser might have accomplished a victory for the British; but as

it was, both sides claimed a victory. So deadly had been the afternoon's work that the Americans lost 10 per cent of those participating, or 319 men, either killed or badly wounded. But this was not so bad a



The ravine as it looks today where Benedict Arnold, leading New York and New Hampshire regiments, won a desperately fought battle in 1777

record as the British made. Their record showed a loss of 600 men, or 20 per cent of those engaged; and to illustrate it more forcibly, it may be noted that of the 500 men in the 62d regiment of the British, only 60 reported.

On the same day, September 19, 1777, the British, down the Hudson below Newburgh, took the river forts, and clearing away the log boom and mammoth iron chain which had been stretched across the river at West Point in April, their vessels sailed into Newburgh bay.

Burgoyne, immediately after the battle's close on the previous day, had planned to keep the fighting continuous, and at night had sent orders for a renewal of hostilities at daybreak. As a result, rations were served in early morning light. The unusually heavy fog rolling up from the river and creek did not lift; the troops had previously been ordered to march, but were told to wait until they were able to see the enemy half a mile away. General Fraser suggested that the men be allowed to rest and that they be given the entire day for the purpose. Had Burgoyne known that the Americans

had very nearly exhausted their ammunition and were counting on Mr. Van Rensselaer molding the lead into bullets, which the inhabitants of Albany had been ordered by the council to obtain by removing the lead from windows, and which General Schuyler was busy shipping to the front, box by box, as rapidly as the lead was cast — the British general would have ordered his men to another attack on the forces of Gates, and could have easily driven them from their camp, possibly all the way to Albany. Burgoyne, ignorant of this, consented to rest the men for that day, to allow repairs, and to succor the wounded as well as to bury the dead. Gates had been advised by a spy about the early morning orders of Burgoyne, and was all the forenoon in mortal dread lest the British might appear and renew the attack. The day was spent in burying the dead, almost a thousand interments taking place before sunset. Most of the killed had to be placed in shallow trenches, and about all were left even without markers. A large proportion of the dead was found near a well or spring on the Freeman farm. This was because the wounded soldiers had crawled to this spot to allay their thirst with the cold water bubbling from the spring in the field where they had fought so valiantly.

On September 21st Burgoyne received a message from Sir Henry Clinton telling him that he was prepared to leave New York and ascend the Hudson, capture Albany



The Neilson home as it appears today. Much of it, occupied 142 years ago as American headquarters, still remains

and come directly to his aid. Of course this had been written a week or ten days previous, the British army under Burgoyne being some one hundred and sixty miles north of New York city. Consequently, upon receiving this dispatch he decided to take no initiative in the fighting, but resolved to wait in camp until Gates was forced by Clinton's attack upon Albany to lessen his army by dispatching a goodly portion of his troops to succor Albany. He began at once to build a fortified camp, extending over the Freeman farm to a point on the river at or near Wilbur's Basin. For nearly three weeks he and his forces remained quietly in camp within hailing distance of the American troops. Provisions were getting scarce and foraging parties were so unsuccessful that the rations for the British army had to be materially reduced. The proposition of falling back to Battenkill was considered. Meanwhile, every movement of Burgoyne was reported to the Americans, who were awaiting with eager readiness the renewal of the attack.

On the morning of October 7th Burgoyne led his men to a wheat field about half a mile to the west of the Freeman farm, and the British troops started to reap the forage. Another detachment had been sent forward on the right in an attempt to get in the rear of the American forces. These were driven back after a brief skirmish. These movements having been reported to Gates, were accepted as a challenge to battle, and the American troops made ready for action. Morgan was despatched under cover of the woods to the west of the British right. Poor and Leonard moved to the front of the British left, and early in the afternoon attacked with great vigor, and the battle raged with exceeding fierceness and carnage. Morgan's men fell upon the British right and, with the aid of Dearborn, forced a retreat in great disorder. The whole American force was then hurled against the

British center. The gallant Fraser, realizing the peril of the British forces, rushed his men to assist. He made himself so conspicuous and his daring so noticeable that Morgan's sharpshooters quickly picked him



The famous Freeman farm house still standing on the old battle ground where the British began the attack

off. Fraser's loss in this way added to the confusion and demoralization of the British forces and they were ordered to retreat within the breastworks. The battle had lasted for about an hour, and no sooner had the retreat been ordered than Arnold, at the head of the Americans, fell upon the entrenchments. Every inch of ground was fiercely contested, but the British were overpowered and forced to leave their fortifications in the hands of the patriots. Arnold, severely wounded, had, however, done himself proud, and covered himself with glory which even his subsequent shame and disgrace could not entirely efface. Night put an end to the fighting, and the British troops were withdrawn to the meadowland along the river, where they remained until the evening of the 8th.

On the evening of the 8th, Burgoyne, with his defeated, hungry and demoralized army, retreated from the scene of the battle at Bemis heights over rough and muddy roads, taking with them their heavy trains of artillery and heavy camp outfit. Dovegat, better known as Coville, was reached at daylight on the 9th. Here the army was halted until evening. On the night of the

9th, under cover of darkness, the march was again taken up. Burgoyne's troops, tired, hungry and worn out, having been without food for twenty-four hours, forded Fish creek at Schuylerville, and on the water-soaked ground laid down to wait for morning. Their commander took up his quarters for the night at the Schuyler mansion, and with his boon companions forgot his troubles and his bedraggled, wet and hungry soldiers.

On the morning of the 10th the British took their position on the elevation west of the river, the line extending about a mile to the north of Fish creek. The British held a fortified position on the present site of the Saratoga monument, Prospect Hill cemetery and Victory woods, and from there the line extended some distance to the north. The German troops held the high level from Spring street north to the Marshall place. American forces under Colonel

Fellows held the hills east of the river, the lines extending north from Batter kill to a point opposite Fish creek.

In the early evening of the 10th, the American troops took the position on the high grounds extending from the present site of the Horicon mill, above and along the southwest bank of Fish creek to Victory mills. Thinking that the British had retreated, the Americans, under cover of darkness, crossed Fish creek and barely escaped annihilation by an ambush. Recrossing the creek, Morgan, with his men, took up a position to the west of the high ground of the British army, extending along the brow of the hills westerly and northerly of Victory mills to a point on the river about two miles north of Schuylerville. The greater portion of the American army remained to the south of Fish creek. Burgoyne's only hope was to retreat to the



Bemis Heights battle well. To this well on the Freeman farm wounded soldiers crawled by scores to slake their thirst. Next day a mass of dead men was found around the spring

north. In order to do this he must either rush the American lines on the right or cross the river under a murderous artillery fire from the Americans under Colonel Fellows on the east. He was hemmed in on every side, and hourly the difficulty of a retreat was increasing as the Americans were constantly being reinforced and the avenue of retreat to the north was being cut off by the destruction of the bridges and the obstruction of the roads by the American forces. Had Burgoyne had the wisdom to abandon his artillery and his surplus camp outfit and retreat with all possible haste he would, no doubt, have saved his army and himself the humiliation of surrender at this time, but surrounded as he was, his rations exhausted, his position commanded by the American artillery, there was nothing left for him but surrender. Articles of capitulation were entered into at a spot now marked by a tablet set in the wall of a building near the lower end of Broadway in Schuylerville.

On the morning of October 17, 1777, Burgoyne's men laid down their arms and started their march to the prison camp between the files of the Continentals; in front of Gates' headquarters, in the presence of the American and the British armies, the proud Burgoyne gave up his sword and the battle of Saratoga was at an end.

The surrender of Burgoyne, the battle of Saratoga, marked the turning point in that early struggle for independence, for home-rule, the right of self government.

It brought to the colonist the open support of France, which up to this time had been secretly given.

The struggle continued with more or less activity until the surrender of Cornwallis, August 19, 1781, tipped the scale and Lord North exclaimed in agony, "O, God! It is all over!" and American liberty and American freedom was assured, the rule of the autocrat driven from the new world, and a government of the people, by the people, and for the people was established.

PAINTER OF HISTORIC "YANKEE DOODLE"



*Archibald M. Willard, painter of
"Yankee Doodle"*

OWING to the war tension last autumn, little note was made in the public prints of the death of the creator of the stirring picture entitled "Spirit of '76"—originally known as "Yankee Doodle." The artist died at Cleveland, O., on October 4th, in his eighty-third year. The "Spirit of '76," his most popular production, was called forth by the patriotic enthusiasm of the centennial celebra-

tion of the Declaration of Independence, in 1876. After being viewed with remarkable interest at the exhibition in Philadelphia, the work was exhibited to admiring thousands in many of the large cities from Boston to San Francisco, and was finally purchased by General J. H. Devereux and presented to his native town, Marblehead, Mass.

Willard was the son of a Baptist clergyman and was born at Bedford, O., in 1836. His grandfather, a relative of General Stark, of Bennington fame.

Young Willard early showed a marked taste and facility for sketching, but his parents were unable to afford him expert instruction. He became a decorative painter and gave his spare time to sketches and portraits with increasing success. His bent was for subjects of humor and intense action and emotion.

His work at length attracted attention which led to his going to Cleveland and then New York, where he produced many works of popular character and made illustrations for Bret Harte and other authors. He spent his long sunset years at Cleveland, in quiet retirement.

Among Willard's better known pieces are "Pluck," "The Nursery," "The Drummer's Last Yarn," "Deacon Jones's Experience" and "Pitching the Tune." His more serious works are "Minute Men of the Revolution" and "Spirit of '76." In the last named he used a locally celebrated fifer, Hugh Mosher, as a model, and for the drummers his own father and Harry, the young son of General J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland.

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KIPLING'S AERIAL DREAM COMING TRUE

Trans-Atlantic travel in the air will soon be a reality — What the great novelist foresaw ten years ago when he described flying above the clouds

By RUDYARD KIPLING

Ten years ago Rudyard Kipling in his "With the Night Mail" prophesied trans-Atlantic air traffic in the year 2000. "The Night Mail" was a dirigible and it now looks as if the Kipling prediction will be fulfilled nearly a century earlier than he had dreamed. The following is an excerpt from his thrilling story.—EDITOR.

AFCG light breaks cloud a hundred fathoms below. The Antwerp Night Mail makes her signal and rises between two racking clouds far to port, her flanks blood red in the glare of Sheerness Double Light. The gale will have us over the North Sea in half an hour, but Captain Purnall lets her go composedly — ncsing to every point of the compass as she rises.

"Five thousand, 6,000, 6,800," the dip dial reads ere we find the easterly drift, heralded by a flurry of snow at the 1,000-fathom level. We are away in earnest now, our rose notched home on our chosen star. At this level the lower clouds are laid out all neatly combed by the dry fingers of the east. Below that again is the strong westerly blow through which he rose. Overhead, a film of southerly drifting mist draws a theatrical gauze across the firmament. The moonlight turns the lower strata to silver without a stain except where our shadow underruns us.

Bristol and Cardiff Double Lights are dead ahead of us; for we keep the southern winter route. Coventry Central, the pivot of the English system, stabs upward once in ten seconds its spear of diamond light to the north; and a point or two off our starboard bow The Leek, the great cloud breaker of Saint David's Head, swings its unmistakable green beam twenty-five degrees each way. There must be half a mile of fluff over it

in this weather, but it does not affect The Leek.

"Our planet's overlighted if anything," says Captain Purnall at the wheel, as Cardiff-Bristol slides under. "I remember the old days of common white verticals that 'ud show two or three thousand feet up in a mist, if you knew where to look for 'em. In really fluffy weather they might as well have been under your hat. One could get lost coming home, then, an' have some fun. Now, it's like driving down Piccailly."

He points to the pillars of light where the cloud-breakers bore through the cloud-floor. We see nothing of England's outlines: only a white pavement pierced in all directions by these manholes of variously colored fire.

Ahead of us floats an ancient aluminum patched, twin-screw tramp of the dingiest, with no more right to the five thousand foot lane than has a horse cart to a modern town. Like a sneak-thief, emerges a shock-headed navigator in his shirt sleeves. Captain Purnall wrenches open the colloid to talk with him, man to man. There are times when science does not satisfy.

"What under the stars are you doing here, you sky-scraping chimney sweep?" he shouts as we two drift side by side. "Do you know this is a mail lane? You call yourself a sailor, sir? You ain't fit to peddle toy balloons to an Esquimax. Your name and number! Report and get down, and be —."

"I've been blown up once," the shock-headed man cries, hoarsely, as a dog barking. "I don't care two flips of a contact for anything you can do. Postey?"

"Don't you, sir? But I'll make you care. I'll have you towed stern first to Disko and



New American naval dirigible airship soon to cross the Atlantic and circle the globe

broke up. You can't recover insurance if you're broke for obstruction. Do you understand that?"

Then the stranger bellows: "Look at my propellers! There's been a wulli-wa down under that has knocked us into umbrella frames! We've been blown up about forty thousand feet! We're all one conjuror's watch inside! My mate's arm's broke; my engineer's head's cut open; my Ray went out when the engine smashed; and — and — for pity's sake give me my height, captain. We doubt we're dropping."

"Six thousand eight hundred. Can you hold it?" Captain Purnall overlooks all insults, and leans out of the colloid, staring and sniffing. The stranger leaks pungently.

"She's sinking like a log," says Captain Purnall in an undertone. Our dip dial shows that we, keeping abreast the tramp, have dropped five hundred feet in the last few minutes.

Captain Purnall presses a switch and our signal beam begins to swing through the night, twizzling spokes of light across infinity.

"Stand by to abandon ship. Haven't you any lift in you, fore or aft?"

"Nothing but the midship tanks and they're none too tight, and — he coughs in the reek of escaping gas.

"You poor devil!" This does not reach our friend * * * "Here we are! A Planet liner, too! She'll be up in a tick!" "But I can make St. Johns if you'll stand by."

"You'll make the deep, wet Atlantic in twenty minutes. You're less than 5,800 now. Get your papers."

A Planet liner, eastbound, heaves up in a superb spiral and takes the air of us humming. Her underbody colloid is open and her transporter slings hang down like tentacles. We shut off our beam as she adjusts herself — steering to a hair — over the tramp's conning tower. The mate comes up, his arm strapped to his side, and stumbles into the cradle. A man with a ghastly scarlet head follows. A youth and a woman follow. The liner cheers hollowly above us, and we see the passengers' faces at the saloon colloid.

The skipper comes up, still appealing to us to stand by and see him fetch St. Johns. He dives below and returns — at which we

little human beings in the void cheer louder than ever — with the ship's kitten. Up fly the liner's hissing slings; her underbody crashes home and she hurtles away again.

Now we look down on a sea thronged with heavy traffic. A big submersible breaks water suddenly. Another and another follow with a swash and a suck and a savage bubbling of relieved pressures. The deep sea freighters are rising to lung up after the long night, and the leisurely ocean is all patterned with peacock's eyes of foam.

"We'll lung up, too," says Tim, and George shuts off, the colloids are opened, and the fresh air sweeps her out.

To enjoy life, and tobacco, begin both on a sunny morning half a mile or so above the dappled Atlantic cloud belts. * * * While we discussed the thickening traffic with the superiority that comes of having a high level reserved to ourselves, we heard (and I for the first time) the morning hymn on a hospital boat.

"She's a public lunger or she wouldn't be singing the Benedictine," said George at last. "If she was an accident ward she'd

be hung up at the 8,000-foot level. Yes — consumptives."

We held a good lift to clear the coast-wise and continental shipping; and we had need of it. We met Hudson Bay furriers out of the Great Preserve, hurrying to make their departure from Bonavista with sable and black fur for the insatiable markets. We over-crossed Keewatin liners, small and cramped; but their captains, who see no land between Trespassy and Blanco, know what gold they bring back from West Africa.

Trans-Atlantic Directs, we met, soberly ringing the world round the Fiftieth Meridian at an honest seventy knots; and white painted Ackroy and Hunt fruiterers out of the south fled beneath us, their ventilated hulls whistling like Chinese kites. Their market is in the north among the northern sanatoria where you can smell their grapefruit and bananas across the cold snows. Argentine beef boats we sighted, too, of enormous capacity and unlovely outline. They, too, feed the northern health stations in ice bound ports where submersibles dare not rise.

THE APPIAN WAY AS IT IS TODAY



CORNELL UNIVERSITY IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

Great reunion of its alumni from all parts of the world to celebrate a half century birthday — Governor Smith and former Governor Hughes to speak

By CUTHBERT W. POUND

Associate judge of the New York State court of appeals

Cornell University, of which New York State is proud as one of its great educational institutions, has won world-wide fame. Its semi-centennial celebration this month is, therefore, of special interest to New York State people and to the ever increasing army of men and women who have gone forth equipped educationally to take part in life's struggle. Judge Cuthbert W. Pound of the highest court of the State, a graduate of Cornell and once a member of its faculty, is in a position to speak of the coming celebration. The fact that the university was designated by the State legislature as the institution in New York to receive the benefits of the United States Morrill land grant act in aid of colleges giving instruction in agriculture, mechanics, arts and military science and tactics, and is the home of the New York State college of agriculture and veterinary medicine, makes its approaching semi-centennial one of added interest.—EDITOR.



Cuthbert W. Pound

THE semi-centennial celebration of Cornell University will be held on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, June 20-23, 1919. For fifty years Cornell has grown and developed until it is now one of the greatest educational institutions in America. The university is located on a high hill overlooking the beautiful Cayuga lake and the valley in which Ithaca is situated. The campus now contains many beautiful buildings and comprises about fourteen hundred acres. The semi-centennial will be an occasion for the greatest gathering of Cornellians that has ever been held. Every college of the university, every class that has ever graduated, every fraternity and every local club is planning a reunion in Ithaca at this time. All former students have been notified of the celebration and it will therefore assume the nature

of a grand home-coming for all Cornellians. As early as the middle of May almost three thousand Cornellians had stated that they intend to return to Ithaca for the celebration. It is confidently expected that not less than five thousand former students will be present. Representatives from every State in the United States and from many territories and foreign countries have written to the secretary of the university telling him that they expect to be present. Simplicity will be the keynote of the celebration; no elaborate and expensive pageants and shows will be undertaken.

Early Friday morning, June 20th, the artillery unit of the R. O. T. C. at Cornell will fire a salute of fifty guns. Following this salute the commemoration meeting of the semi-centennial celebration will be held in Schoellkopf field. Ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, Governor Alfred E. Smith and Judge Hiscock '75, will be the speakers. Justice Hughes was a member of the law school faculty of the university about twenty-five years ago. Governor Smith is ex-officio a member of the board of trustees of the university. Judge Hiscock is chairman of the board of trustees. In case the weather is inclement, this meeting will be held in Bailey hall, the beautiful auditorium of the college of agriculture. At noon, President and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman will hold a reception for the alumni in the new drill hall. Following this reception a luncheon will be served. On Friday afternoon every college in the university, and the departments of chemistry and physics also, will hold a conference of faculty members and alumni,



A view of Cornell university showing Boardman hall, the library and the campus with a monument to Ezra Cornell, the founder

at which the various problems of that particular college will be considered. It is hoped that this meeting will be largely attended by the alumni and that they will be prepared to tell, from their experiences, the relationship between their college education and their business life. It is expected that the university will greatly benefit from such conferences and that the work of the various colleges may be made more practical. On Friday evening the university will give a dinner to all of its former students. This is to be a Cornell family affair and is therefore restricted to former students of the university. The names of the speakers on that occasion have not yet been formally announced. The toastmaster will be Judge Cuthbert W. Pound of the Court of Appeals, a former member of the law faculty and a member of the board of trustees.

On Saturday morning there will be a

breakfast conference in the home economics building at which the topic for discussion will be "The Education of Women." The annual meeting of the associate alumni will be held in Bailey hall at nine-thirty. It is expected that this meeting will be largely attended by the alumni. Means by which the alumni may be brought in closer touch with the university and may be of greater assistance to it will be discussed. It is also planned to consider methods by which the local alumni clubs, which are scattered all over the United States, may be made more effective and may better serve their purpose.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a baseball game between Pennsylvania and Cornell at Percy field. These games are always marked with keen rivalry. For those who prefer it, a golf tournament is being arranged which will be played on the beautiful golf course of the Ithaca country club.

The university tennis courts will also be open for those who prefer to play tennis during the afternoon.

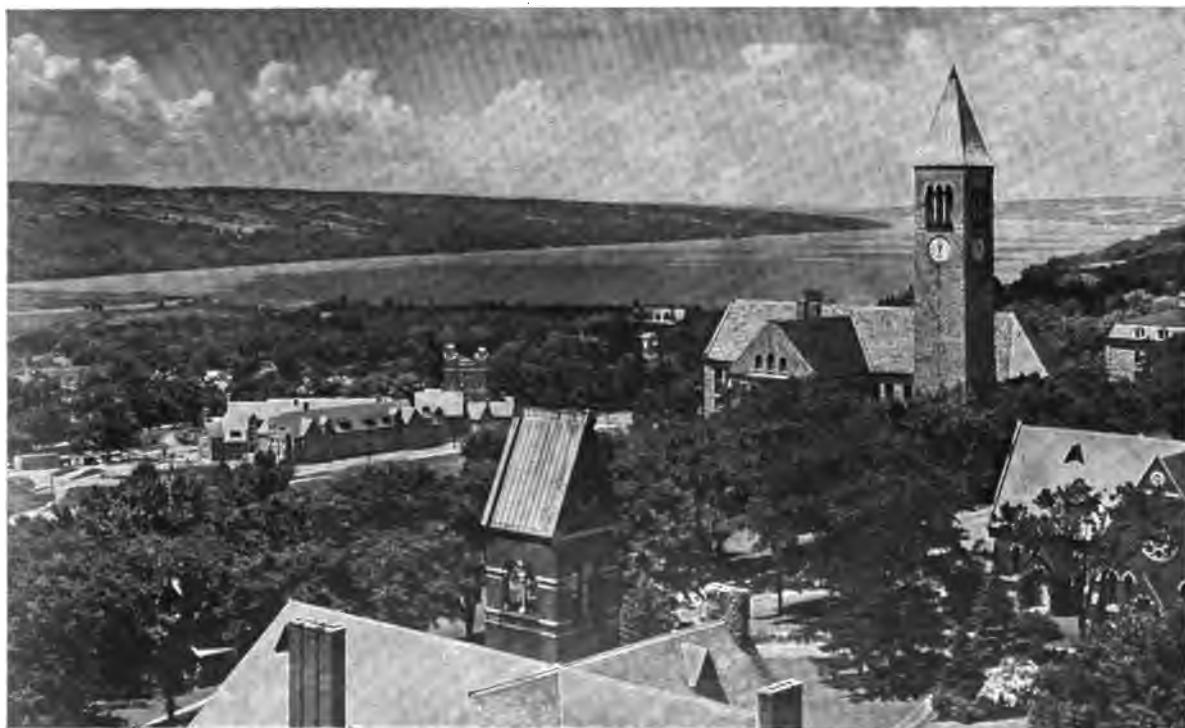
On Saturday evening every class will hold a supper in the new drill hall. This will be an occasion for class reunions. Guests of all the former students are also invited to attend these suppers. Following them a monster Cornell smoker will be held in the new drill hall. This will be the greatest Cornell smoker that has ever been held. The university glee clubs will assume a portion of the program. Professor Hollis Dann, director of music of Cornell university, has written to all former members of Cornell glee clubs and urged them to return for the celebration. He expects to organize a glee club composed entirely of alumni which will also assume a portion of the program for this smoker. It is planned to have one or two inspiring speeches and a few of the musical numbers which are characteristic of Cornell smokers. This will also be the

occasion to welcome home the large number of Cornellians who served in the world war.

On Sunday morning the beautiful statue of Ezra Cornell will be unveiled. This statue is cast in bronze from a design by the sculptor, Henry Atkins MacNeil, who was at one time an instructor in Sibley college. It stands between Morrill and McGraw halls and faces the statue of Andrew D. White, which is directly in front of Goldwin Smith hall. The statue of Ezra Cornell was completed and set up last fall but the unveiling of it has been reserved for this occasion. Professor T. F. Crane will be the chief speaker at the unveiling.

On Sunday afternoon the baccalaureate sermon will be preached in Bailey hall by Honorable John R. Mott, '88. In the early evening there will be general singing in the quadrangle by the seniors and alumni.

On Monday the fifty-first commencement of Cornell university will be held in Bailey hall.



Another view of the university grounds showing Lake Cayuga in the distance



College of agriculture

The semi-centennial celebration in June will be an occasion when Cornellians may renew old friendships and may make many new acquaintances. They will learn of the material development of their alma mater. The hopes and plans for the future will be considered with the alumni in order that the university might profit by the business

experiences which they have had. It will be an occasion which no Cornellian can afford to miss. Every former student of the university has been not only invited, but strongly urged, to be in Ithaca on Friday, June 20th, when the semi-centennial celebration will begin. The indications are that the attendance will be large.

OWNERSHIP OF OVERHANGING TREES

A man has no right to any portion of a tree or the fruit thereof that may overhang his property, while growing on a neighbor's land.

Such is the interesting verdict reported by the Royal English Arboricultural society as follows:

"A case dealing with this point came before His Honor Judge Parry, at Maidstone, on November 13 last. The plaintiff had several apple trees growing on his land about eight feet from the boundary. The branches of these trees overhung the land of the defendant. The defendant picked the apples off the branches and sold them. The plaintiff brought an action for wrongful conversion, and was awarded £10 damages. The contention

on the part of the defendant was that, as he had the right to lop the branches of the trees which overhung his land, he had the right to pick the apples.

"His Honor said (inter alia) the defendant's right to lop could not be contested, assuming that it was done in a reasonable way, in accordance with the custom of fruit farmers, at a proper season, and without unnecessary injury to the trees. When the branches were severed, however, that did not give the defendant any property in them or in the fruit on them. In law the branches or fruit, which formerly savored of real property, had then by severance become personal property, but the property remained the owner of the tree." — *Canadian Forestry Journal*.

EVOLUTION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

Story of the origin of Old Glory and how it grew out of emblems adopted by the American colonists — First resolution by Congress in 1777

THE United States flag, more honored throughout the world than ever before, since it was first unfurled in 1777, is 142 years old on June 14th. Only a little more than a year ago Old Glory was carried to the European battle-front in the thick of the greatest war in history. Sacred to all Americans, it is now the hope and inspiration of oppressed peoples around the globe.

The STATE SERVICE magazine reproduces in colors this month some of the flags which immediately preceded the formal adoption of the national emblem 142 years ago. This plate, unique in its character, and graphically portraying the evolution of the Stars and Stripes, is reprinted by courtesy of the *Americana Encyclopedia*. That great encyclopedia in its last edition is being completed and contains the latest and most authentic information on all important subjects, including the world war.

The magazine is also indebted to the *Americana* for the data used in this story of the flag. Long before the American revolution there was a multiplicity of flags of various designs in use by the American colonies. When Washington was escorted from Boston to Philadelphia to take command of the continental troops, the guard of honor which accompanied him was the famous Philadelphia Light Horse which carried the flag upon which was blazoned thirteen stripes, alternate blue and white. These thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen rebellious colonies, seemed to appeal to the congressional committee in considering the flag which the American Union should adopt in the war with Great Britain.

According to the *Americana*, writers and speakers are mistaken when they state that

the first raising of the starry flag in the new world was at the birth of the United States emblem. Rhode Island in 1776 and early in 1777 had a blue flag with white stars, and Cortez, Mexico, had a flag with stars and circle more than 200 years before.

As early as 1754, twenty-one years before the revolution, Benjamin Franklin urged the colonies to unite. In his paper, the *Philadelphia Gazette*, his editorial urging this union was embellished by a wood cut of a snake divided into ten parts with the initials of some of the various colonies of New England forming one part — the head.

In the latter part of 1775 the continental congress, knowing the necessity for a continental flag, appointed a committee composed of Benjamin Franklin (Pennsylvania), Benjamin Harrison (Virginia), and Thomas Lynch (South Carolina). This committee journeyed to Boston and there conferred with Gen. George Washington and other leaders of the rebellion, as it was then called by both the colonists and the English. But some of the distinguished advocates of self-defense were not so outspoken as to rebellion; and even separation from England was not the commonly accepted idea that prevailed. In fact the idea of a new and opposing flag was not entertained by even General Washington, who rather at that time had great hopes of reconciliation and felt that England would soon see the folly of her oppressive measures and grant the colonies what they desired and all would soon be restored to peace. But when the conference committee, which also had the flag problem in charge, landed in Boston, December 13, 1775, there was considerable discussion, much of it of a heated character. The committee finally decided that a flag should be devised which

should contain symbolisms of loyalty to the mother country, but should also contain a rather bold element which would typify that the colonies were united and that union or combination of military strength be a prominent feature in the flag. The deliberation devised such a combination and the union of that flag contained the crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew on a blue field; and the thirteen colonies were indicated by thirteen stripes, alternate red and white.

Writers and speakers have in the past accepted Martin Tupper's (English poet) suggestion made in 1850, that the American flag, with its stripes and stars, was evolved from the Washington coat-of-arms, but careful search now shows that the stripes as well as the stars were prominently blazoned on colonial and continental flags before George Washington figured in the flag-creating proposition. It is a mere coincidence that these devices are somewhat similar.

The gradual merging of the colonies into a spirit of national importance, together with the unexpected military triumphs begot the idea that a mere confederated standard as the Grand Union flag — raised by General Washington at Cambridge, on January 2, 1776 — had outlived its symbolism. That flag contained thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, but its union of the crosses of Saints George and Andrew, strictly British emblems, were not in good favor now, and hence a committee, composed of Gen. George Washington, Robert Morris and Col. George Ross, was instructed by the Continental Congress to devise and produce a flag for the United States of North America. The committee, with the aid of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, evolved the basic idea of the present flag of the United States. The adoption of the Declaration of Independence of July, 1776, prompted the delegates to see that a national signature or seal be designed at once, while the national flag was not acted upon for upwards of ten months later and adopted, as

suggested by Washington, Morris and Ross, on June 14, 1777. Hence the grand union or Cambridge flag was the continental emblem from January 2, 1776, until June 14, 1777, when the continental congress made the Stars and Stripes the standard of the United States. In fact they fought under that Boston flag until August 2, 1777, when a "hurry-up" or "home-made" Stars and Stripes was improvised and floated over Fort Schuyler at Rome, N. Y.

The soldier who was among the flag producers was Col. Marinus Willett, and his story is in part supported by other members of the fort, as well as by a recently disclosed letter in England, in which the British soldier refers to a banner:

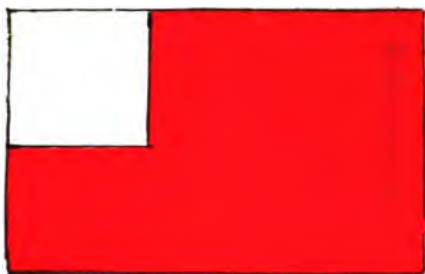
Over the Fort Stanwix built by us in 1753 and named after the brave General Stanwix, they (the continentals) hoisted a flag of white and red stripes and on a canton of azure there were white stars.

The garrison decided to form the national standard, but being away from stores, cloth-shops or homes, and being hemmed in by the British, the task arose, how shall this emblem of unity be constructed? Here is where Colonel Willett's diary and narrative comes to the surface with the facts, and reads as follows:

The fort (Fort Stanwix) had never been supplied with a flag. The necessity of having one had, upon the arrival of the enemy, taxed the invention of the garrison a little; and a decent one was soon contrived. The white stripes were cut out of an ammunition shirt; the blue out of the camlet cloak taken from the enemy at Peekskill, while the red stripes were made of different pieces of stuff procured from one and another of the garrison.

Another witness of the garrison states in his letters home that "The blue ground for the stars was composed of a cloth cloak belonging to Captain Abraham Swartout of Dutchess County." The captain, hence, wore the camlet cloak taken from the British at Peekskill battle.

Things original are always sought after, and it will certainly be gratifying to Americans to see the original resolution which



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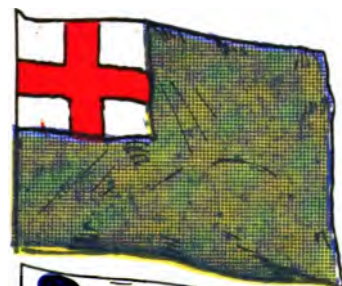
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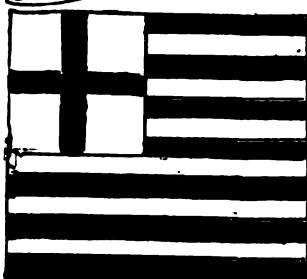
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EVOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG. Des

1 New England, 1772
2 Taunton, 1774
3 Newbury, 1774

4 East India, 1706
5 Col. Moultrie, 1775
6 Philadelphia, 1774
7 Fort Sullivan, 1776

8, 9 Virginia
10 Sons of Liberty, Pennsylvania
11 Minute Men, 1775
12 Sons of Liberty, New York

13, 15, 23 South Carolina
14 Pennsylvania
16 Lexington
17 Continental

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gave birth to our national flag. The State department furnishes the actual photograph copy of this greatest sentence in the history of the United States. This gives the reader the exact entry on the record pages of the continental congresses, and reads:

Saturday, June 14, 1777.

Resolved that the Flag of the united states be 13 stripes alternate red and white, the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation.

The question is often asked what was intended by the words "a new constellation," and had it any reference to any particular heavenly group of stars. It may be stated that the constellation Lyra, known as the harmony or unity group, was intended as its complement in the sky. John Adams was for a period chairman of the continental board of war, and he left a tradition in his family that the constellation Lyra was intended, and his son, John Quincy Adams, when secretary of state in 1820, had a seal made for passports which had the American eagle holding in its beak the constellation Lyra, the entirety surrounded by thirteen stars representing the colonies. Charles Francis Adams, grandson of John Adams, also confirms the tradition and brings correspondence of his distinguished sire to prove the item. And it was proposed that the blue union of our flag have the symbolic Lyra, but it was not accepted, as the idea of the stars in a circle seemed more beautiful and could mean as the Lyra constellation, harmony and purity, without the exact irregular location of stars and the emblem — Lyra.

While the creative resolution does not specify just what the arrangement of those stars should be, yet it was left to the will of the executive departments to agree upon some plan. The earliest flags always displayed these heavenly bodies in a circle, though there were many revolutionary flags which arranged them otherwise.

But on October 26, 1912, the executive order of President William H. Taft was made concerning the specific location of the stars and their definite representations; they were to be arranged in six rows of eight stars each, the stars to symbolize the States in the order of the States' ratification of the United States constitution, viz., Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

On the admission of Vermont, in 1791, the citizens complained that their new State was not represented in the flag in either star or stripe. Then in 1792 Kentucky also joined the Union, and she, like Vermont, was not symbolized with the star or stripe, and so it can be said that these two States were without heraldic representation on the National flag until May, 1795, when congress ordered: "That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be 15 stars, white in a blue field."

But this did not solve the problem of flag standardization, for in 1796 Tennessee came into the Union and wished a star and a stripe, as did also Ohio in 1802; Louisiana in 1812; Indiana in 1816; Mississippi in 1817; and Illinois in 1818. And it was the latter, Illinois, which would not be stilled, and she insisted that her star or stripe, or both, must come into heraldic significance, and so congress, on April 4, 1818, ordered: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be 13 horizontal

stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have 20 stars, white in a blue field." And the Illinois, or twenty-first star, legally went into the flag July 4, 1819.

Congress, in three basic laws, has always referred to our national flag as "The Flag of the United States," and, strictly speaking, the designation "The American Flag" is wrong, as there does not legally exist such an emblem, but there is a Flag of The United States, as decreed in the law of June 14, 1777, May 1, 1795, and April 4, 1818. On September 9, 1776, congress ordered that the words "United States" be used where heretofore the words "United Colonies" were used.

And so Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi and Illinois were for some time without symbols on the flag, and in order that all new States in the future would not pester congress for a star and a stripe, section 2 of the order or bill which became a law in 1818, provided: "That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission." (Approved April 4, 1818.) Hence on April 4, 1818, the third and last law establishing the creation of our National flag was instituted. The legal name for our emblematic cloth is "The Flag of United States"; permissible terms, "The American Flag," "Our National Flag," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Stars and Stripes," "Old Glory" and "Flag of the Free," "Stripes and Stars" — as the stripes came before the stars by 17½ months. In the army it is called "Standard," while in the navy it is known as "Ensign."

In every war since the creation of our flag, on June 14, 1777, it has had a different arrangement of either stars or stripes, or both. While the basic elements are alike, the design is different.

Flag of Revolution, 1777 — First War with England

Thirteen white stars in a circle in a blue field; seven red stripes and six white stripes.

Flag of War 1812 — Second War with England

Fifteen white stars in a blue field; eight red stripes and seven white stripes.

War with Mexico (1846)

Twenty-nine white stars in a blue field; seven red stripes and six white stripes.

Civil War of 1861

Eleven States declared that their stars were taken out of the Union, but Lincoln left them in the Flag, making thirty-four white stars in a blue field; seven red and six white stripes. Before the war closed two new stars were added to represent West Virginia and Nevada.

War with Spain (1898)

Forty-five stars in white on a blue field; seven red and six white stripes.

War with Germany, or World's War (1917-)

In a field of blue are forty-eight white stars. Seven red and six white stripes. The proportion of the flag has been improved in that the flag is now a trifle longer and not so wide.

The national flag should not be used as a red flag of danger; as a warning to automobiles at crossings, or at danger spots in the street or roadway. The American flag is not a token of "danger," it is rather a "sign of safety."

In bad or stormy weather it is considered unkind to permit the flag to fly. Use a smaller and less costly one for such weather if you feel you must, because of the occasion, fly your colors. The only place where in times of peace the flag may float all night is at the grave of Francis Scott Key, to make always true his famous lines: "Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there." In battle it may wave night and day. The flag may float over the house or senate as long as they are in session.

The flag which Key wrote about floated at the Fort McHenry, Baltimore. It was 30 feet square, had fifteen stars and fifteen

stripes; the stars measured 2 feet from point to point. This same flag is government property, and he wrote the poem while the battle was raging, September 13, 1814. Key's poem, "The Star Spangled Banner," is the national anthem, made so by executive orders from the navy and war departments. The song, "The Red, White and Blue," by Thomas Becket, of Philadelphia, is another popular tribute to our colors. The poem, "The American Flag," classic picture of its purpose, was written by Joseph Rodman Drake in 1819. "The Flag of Our Union" was written in 1851 by George P. Morris, journalist. Later poetic contributions are "The Flag Goes By," by Henry H. Bennett, and "My Flag and Your Flag," by Wilber Nesbit. While the most popular march composed in honor of the flag comes from Lieut. John Philip Sousa, entitled "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the American flag was observed on June 14, 1877, in Philadelphia and Boston.

Whenever the speaker of the house of representatives or the vice-president of the United States, presiding officer of the senate, call these legislative bodies to order the American flag is hoisted above their halls, as a sign that these bodies are in session. Upon the adjournment of either, their respective flags are lowered.

The national salute to the flag requires one gun for every star.

According to naval regulations on the Potomac river, on all vessels passing the tomb of Washington, the flag is lowered to half mast, and the bugler sounds taps, guards present, officers salute.

The only emblem which is permitted above our flag is the sign of the cross and this only during community, army, navy or congregational prayer; and in the midst of devotional service. Every battleship carries this Christian flag and the new regulation demands that this "White Pennant with blue

Cross," float above the Stars and Stripes for one hour every Sunday — and placed at stern. The navy and marine bands at this religious function play "Onward, Christian Soldiers," closing with the national anthem.

Tassels, which are often pendent from tip of flagstaff, come to us from ancient times and are symbolizers that the banner is of sacred history. To those flags which had been in actual battle and had returned with victory or under which great heroism was displayed, the authorities in public ceremonies often attach the tassels as marks of distinction. In modern times the tassel has less important significance, though tassels should be granted to flags which are in actual army or navy service or have had or will have a memorable career. The same is true of the fringe on flags. It, too, had a similar distinguishing meaning.

At the outbreak of the Civil war there lived a man at Nashville, Tenn., who, in his eagerness to preserve an American flag, which had been presented to him for a brave act while in the navy, had it safely concealed in a bedquilt. To his family and trustworthy federal friends he said: "The north will save the Union, and I will yet see my old flag — 'Old Glory' — floating from the flagstaff of the State house of this city." His prediction came true, for when General Buell captured the town this same old faithful patriot, Stephen Driver, took his flag from its hiding-place, brought it to the federal general, and it was hoisted on the staff of the capitol building of Tennessee, while the old man shouted to the happy throng: "There once again floats Old Glory."

The soul which knows no self-seeking, no interested ends, is thoroughly candid; it goes straight forward without hindrance; its path opens daily more and more to perfect day, in proportion as its self-renunciation and its self-forgetfulness increase; its peace amid whatever troubles beset it, will be as boundless as the sea.—
Fenelon.

THE TROOPER OUT ON THE PICKET LINE

His post one of great danger, the enemy usually preferring to kill rather than to capture him — Pickets of opposing armies often friends

By IRA K. MORRIS

Author of History of Staten Island, Life and Times of Aaron Burr, etc.



Ira K. Morris

UPON the lonely picket the welfare and safety of the army in which he is serving depends in no small degree. Should he fall asleep, or should some wide-awake picket from "the other side" discover his whereabouts, and send a bullet crashing into his head or body, even though it might not kill him, it would so disable as to render him useless on the outpost.

Mounted cavalry is employed on the picket line when the fortifications and encampments of the contending armies are a considerable distance apart. Otherwise, mounted men would be of little or no availability. If the encampments are in close proximity, the picket must necessarily be dismounted, for his personal safety almost always compels him to pass the time in the obscurity of ambush.

Centuries ago Indian spies or pickets arranged a system of ambush which has been adopted very frequently by the outpost guards of all the nations of the globe. It consists of an arrangement of bushes, so formed as to surround the picket and to be moved in any direction at ease. An inexperienced soldier would not be able to detect this "movable ambush," and would be at the absolute mercy of his hidden adversary. Thousands of men have been killed through the medium of this Indian invention. It is a fact, however, that those who

carry on a guerilla warfare, or depend chiefly upon "Indian tactics" for success or initial flank movements, generally adopt this mode of picket service.

Infantry is the branch of service almost chiefly utilized for picket duty in close quarters. A man who has only his rifle, ammunition, rations and necessary clothing to carry, is naturally expected to conceal and protect himself as well as circumstances will permit. To be careless of his personal safety is to subject the whole army to surprise and demoralization. Indeed, the fate of a nation may hinge upon his vigilance.

The picket once removed, either by death or capture, sometimes makes "the enemy" absolute master of the situation. Under the cover of darkness important preparations may be made without interruption, and the army so centralized as to make an irresistible onslaught at the first ray of light.

But if the vigilant and experienced picket discovers anything unusual in his front, the shrill crack of his rifle communicates the news to his comrades, and it may be but seconds before the command to "fall in" is heard among the drowsy members of every company in the whole army. Preparations for resistance are at once made, and perhaps the schemes of the enemy foiled.

Generally speaking, it is more desirable to kill a picket than to capture him, for, if dead, he gives no annoyance to his adversary, no one is called away from the line, and no time is lost in going to the rear with the prisoner. Hard as it may seem to relate, an extra ration is sometimes gained in this manner.

From time immemorial, no matter how long they have been in the service, men have had a greater dread of dying on the picket line than almost anywhere else. In fact, the average man does not like to die alone, and the thought of receiving some painful wound, and lying for hours, perhaps for days, unable to move, without food or water, feeling life itself gradually wasting away, while the companion perhaps only of reptiles and vicious animals longing to feast upon his mutilated and wasted form, sometimes brings a shudder to the bravest.

I can recall no harder incidents in the service than that of the trooper on the picket line, especially in winter. The excitement and danger of open conflict are far preferable. The impulsive movements of the wild charge, the thunder of belching cannon, the clatter of musketry, the groans and shrieks of the dying, the smoke and blaze of battle — all these are blessings when compared with the silent solitude of the picket line, in momentary expectation of death, or even worse than death — capture.

The greatest hardships and trials that come to the picket usually occur in the night time, for in the daylight he has the advantage of remaining in seclusion and still being able to see and understand what is going on in front of him. If he is of an imaginative turn of mind, the darkness is to him a source of constant trial. The rustling of leaves on the ground, the fluttering of restless birds in the trees above him, the sighing of the winds around him, all furnish material for the belief that some one is crawling up to him to provoke a hand-to-hand conflict. The falling of a bird from its perch, the movement of a squirrel, or the crawling of a turtle through the underbrush, have often been the cause of picket firing, and armies numbering thousands of men have been drawn up in line of battle as a consequence.

To sit for hours in the saddle on a restless

horse, not permitted to remove his feet from the stirrups nor dismount to rest, watching a bush, a hillock, or a streamlet, until the vague staring converts his strained imagination into horrible fancies, is an act that leaves its impress indelibly stamped upon the soul. But in the darkness — tired, sleepy, hungry — he hears a movement in the bushes nearby. He leans forward in the saddle to catch the first glimpse of the intruder, with the bridle-reins in his teeth, holding his carbine with both hands at "ready."

His horse catches the spirit of the moment, and with extended neck and ears bent forward, listens motionless, save the slight trembling of his form. The seconds seem to drag their slow way into minutes, and the minutes into hours. More and more he leans over in the saddle until his left hand rests on the soft mane of his companion. He listens, peering through the thick darkness, hearing nothing but the beat, beat, beat of his own heart!

Thus pass the hours of suspense, until at last, when the sky begins to brighten, he feels that years have actually been added to his life, and trooper and horse take a long breath as they welcome the rising sun. But it may be that a flank movement has occurred which prevents his relief from picket duty, and the words of the officer of the guard, to "hold that post until relieved," are repeated again and again with increased importance.

It is not always that the trooper can return to camp when relieved from duty on the picket line. It often occurs that the bugle will call him to "fall in," and taking his place in the ranks, he participates in a raid into the enemy's territory. If spared to return to camp again, no matter how weary, he must care for his faithful horse before he can seek either food or rest for himself. After such an experience it often occurs that the trooper is too fatigued to

eat or sleep, and if stationed at an outpost may at any moment be called out again in an emergency, regardless of his physical condition. Every man counts!

When pickets of opposite armies meet, they are either very warm friends or very bitter enemies. I have known friendships to be formed on the picket line that nothing but death itself could break. Indeed, we may go back to the days of the Revolution for a very important proof of this statement. On the Westchester line, at Valley Forge, at Monmouth and at Yorktown, there were friendships formed on the picket line that eventually moulded history and shaped the destiny of some of our leading men.

From the period of the earliest military annals the trooper has performed a most important part in war. The War of the Crusades gave him a special opportunity to perform his duties on the picket line to the credit of the great army of which Coeur de Lion was the gallant head.

Oliver Cromwell's chief pride was his troopers. He selected them only after the severest tests, and before he depended upon them to serve upon the picket line they were made proof against surprise. History will always tell the proud story of the men who sat in the saddle through sunshine and storm, watching for the approach of those who sought conquest on British soil.

The Dutch trooper on the picket line in the twelfth century (than whom there were none better drilled in the world), in the terrible conflicts with the Spanish invaders, has formed many a story of heroism to brighten the pages of Dutch history.

The memorable picket line at Valley Forge, where Burr's select troopers guarded, cold and ragged and hungry, through the long days and nights are worthy of a memory to which at least one star in Old Glory should be dedicated.

At Morristown, Lee's Virginia troopers on the picket line saved the American army

from defeat and disruption, and perhaps the cause of Independence from total destruction. At Saratoga, at Monmouth, and at Yorktown, the troopers who served on the picket line made the Republic possible. Perhaps no General was ever more indebted to his trooper pickets than Sir Henry Clinton at Monmouth, when the Queen's Rangers covered the line so effectively that the whole British army moved away from the field unnoticed.

It is said of Napoleon that he never missed an opportunity to visit the picket line, and frequently alone, when he conversed in a confidential and friendly manner with his troopers. Many of his cavalry officers were selected by himself, personally, from among the troopers of his acquaintance, who had performed valuable service and deeds of bravery on the picket line.

My own personal recollections go back to the exciting years of the Southern Rebellion — years whose great events have left their indelible impress upon the civilized world — and there are still in my mind fadeless names of troopers on the picket line, whose patient sufferings may be known only to Him whose watchful eye never closes in sleep. There are unmarked graves on the picket line, the names of whose occupants their country may have forgotten, but their honored muster-roll may be the Lamb's Book of Life.

How many still living, who served in the cavalry of the magnificent armies that wore the blue and the gray, will fail to recall their experiences on the picket line in the swamps of the Chickahomany, the Wilderness, along the Potomac and the James, around Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, down with Sherman in his march to the sea, or in the hills and thickets and swamps of the great West? No war ever depended more upon the picket line than that, and no picket line in history ever depended upon the mounted trooper to a greater extent.

There are times when the faithful horse relieves the trooper of all service and responsibility. It is when the trooper becomes absolutely worn out and is "dead for sleep." He lies down upon the ground, with the bridle-reins fastened by a slip-noose around his wrist, knowing that if the horse becomes startled a sudden jerk of his arm will awaken him from his slumber. A well-broken cavalry horse, with an intelligent trooper for a rider, will learn to assume responsibility in a degree almost human in its action. He is alert, quick to act, and ready for an emergency.

Cavalry horses are drilled to lie down, and will obey the bugle call many yards away, just as they do in the ordinary evolutions on the field. It frequently happens that the trooper is compelled to convert his horse into a "breast-work," behind which he lies concealed and protected, in a measure, from the enemy, while over his trembling form the carbine and revolver do their deadly work.

The love between the trooper and his horse is sometimes pathetic. Indeed, stronger friendships are seldom formed than that which exists between those tried and true companions. The horse must be fed whether the trooper has anything to eat or not; he must have it first, at any rate! A trooper would be in disgrace who should break this "unwritten law."

If a trooper and his horse form a friendship on the picket line, especially, it is forever unbroken. Nothing but death can change it. When separated by the "fortunes of war," the mutual attachment formed amid the scenes of hardship on the picket line, on the weary march, in the smoke and carnage of the battlefield, or the monotonous routine life in camp, creates a longing in both to share again together whatever fate shall dictate for the trooper and his horse, unequalled even within the realms of romance.

As proof of this, I recall an incident never

to be effaced from memory, as my mind wanders back to the cruel days of the Rebellion. A trooper on the picket line near Deep Bottom, Virginia, had his horse killed by a Confederate sharpshooter, and in return unhorsed a Confederate officer and captured his mount. The animal was at once christened "Reb," and soon proved that he was of noble blood.

For more than two years "Reb" carried the Union trooper everywhere that circumstances demanded, and their love grew strong and mutual. Through the kindness of the commandant of the regiment, the trooper was allowed to retain "Reb," and they left Appomattox together for the north. For a score of years the friendship continued. The veteran and his faithful horse lived on a farm and participated in the peaceful pursuits characteristic of farm life.

But one day, when the fields were growing brown and the autumn winds were hurling the frost-bitten leaves into nooks and corners, the feeble form of "Old Reb" lay down upon the fresh straw bed which loving hands had placed there for his comfort. They spoke kindly words to him, they stroked his sleet coat, and they offered him food; but, alas! the closing scene had come. By some it was said that "the old horse is dead;" but by those who had seen him on the picket line, the battlefield, or even the farm, he was spoken of in tenderness as a hero gone home!

It was a sad day at the old farm house when they carried the remains of the old charger out to the grove, and they placed them in their long home in the ground. Neighbors, some with empty sleeves, some on crutches, some with white heads and bent forms, clustered near to get a last glimpse at "Old Reb." There were moistened eyes as the clods fell upon the blanket that covered him, and as his old rider tremblingly said good-by for the last time.

* * * * *

Years have passed since that day. The old trooper, too, has been laid away to await the resurrection morn. The moth-eaten cap, the rusty sabre and spurs, and the dust-covered saddle and bridle are resting in the secluded loft of the old farm house.

Memorial Day, with all its hallowed associations, comes and goes. The thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic go to the grave of the old trooper and cover it over with flowers and flags, in recognition

of his services to his country. And around the mound that covers "Old Reb," in the little farm grove, the old trooper's sons and grandsons gather in reverence and pride. Their earnest prayer is that the flag which the old trooper and his horse helped to save will float on in peace, that the flowers will always shed their richest fragrance over the sacred turf where they rest, and that the wild birds will come here through unnumbered summers to sing their sweetest songs.

TO CORRECT SPEECH DEFECTS IN PUPILS

Foreign accent and imperfect pronunciation in the schools are handicaps to be overcome in New York city—What is being done

FOURTEEN per cent of the men who sought to become officers in our army, when we went into the war, were refused commissions because of "poor articulation, lack of voice, and imperfect enunciation."

Of the 900,000 children in the public schools of New York city, 200,000 speak with a foreign accent, and 30,000 have some speech defect.

And returning soldiers who have been victims of shell shock find it necessary in many cases to be taught to use their voices again; some of them are unable to speak at all for weeks.

These are some of the circumstances that make the work of "speech improvement" in the public schools here a work of Americanization and rehabilitation as well as of needed betterment for the average citizen. For the activities of which this public school bureau is the nucleus include not only the training of school children in New York, but the establishment of a free clinic in the city, a clinic for soldiers at Cape May, and teaching clinics in the summer for representatives of schools in other cities, and an interest in "speech improvement" that is

spreading from New York all over the country, and expressing itself in a constant stream of letters asking how the work may be begun.

Frederick Martin, director of speech improvement under the New York board of education and president of the national round table for speech improvement, opened a free "speech clinic" of his own a few years ago, and through it interested the board of education so much that it was incorporated in the public schools program, and the reason that Dr. Martin was moved to take up the work was that he himself had been for years a stammerer and when he overcame his defect wanted to help others, especially children, to overcome it too. However, in the two years since the board of education first inaugurated the new work another phase has assumed pressing importance, so that now, though the cure and prevention of stammering are by no means neglected, the place of speech improvement in the Americanization of school children is more conspicuous.

Dr. Martin spent last summer lecturing on articulation in the different army camps, and the work for the victims of shell shock has a present importance. But these are matters

of war emergency; the Americanization of foreign children is permanent, especially in a city where 22 per cent of the public school pupils speak broken English if they speak English at all.

When Dr. Martin first set to work on the accent problem a search through libraries brought to light just one treatise on foreign accents — a book in which a German made suggestions for dealing with the matters of "broken German" in the fatherland. There was no book or article that approached the problem of foreign accents in English. Dr. Martin had literally to get his material by first-hand study of "English as she is spoke" by foreigners here. It took a year to gather enough for a twelve-page pamphlet.

"The State authorities are very much interested, federal officials as well," Dr. Martin said. "Dr. Edward Claxton, national commissioner of education, and Dr. W. S. Small, school hygiene expert with the Federal Government, have been here to see me recently. Meanwhile our free clinic at the City College last summer was crowded with teachers, and it looks as if we should have even more registrants this coming season. In our bureau of speech improvement of the board of education here we do not ourselves teach the pupils to speak English better or to conquer their speech defects — we teach their teachers how to teach them.

"Yes, it is possible entirely to rid a foreign-born child of a foreign accent," Dr. Martin said. "It doesn't, as a rule, take very long; just how long depends on the child, and the point at which he starts.

"The teacher should lay emphasis, in correcting a foreign accent, not so much on a polished form of speech as on the correction of the commonplace mistakes met with every day — mistakes in the fundamentals of pronunciation. For example, pore for poor, Toosday for Tuesday, Inklish for English, horspital for hospital, kewpon for coupon, wuz for was, Amurriker for America, horse for hoarse, git for get, gittin or gettin for getting, ellum for elm, earl for oil — I might mention many more such errors, of course.

"The foreign-born child, or child of foreign parents, has in most cases picked up the language incorrectly, and speaks a jargon with a foreign accent. He must dispense with what has already become a habit and learn an entirely new one.

"The teacher must remember, too, that all spoken language is the result of imitation. She must not only correct mispronunciations, but must make herself a model of correct enunciation, because that is the only way in which the pupil can be expected to master the thing.

"The Russian and French children have a nasal habit

of speech, because so many sounds in both those languages demand a distinct nasal utterance. Russians show a general tendency to keep the teeth closed or nearly so, and for that reason vocal gymnastics are very helpful for them. Germans move the tongue when producing a vowel sound; so do Scandinavians. They are apt to say 'aout' for out. Children of Teutonic, Jewish, or Slavic origin are especially likely to substitute 'v' for an initial 'w' or 'wh' for a final 'w.'

"The teacher finds, too, that one of the first errors noted in the correction of a foreign language is the tendency to put in a 'gliding vowel' between two consonants that occur as the beginning and end of syllables, as 'athaletic' for 'athletic' and 'gyminasium' for 'gymnasium.'

"In correcting the accent it is also necessary to pay careful attention to the intonation. Our language, although it is not technically a tonal speech, possesses some peculiar intonations that the foreigner must acquire. This is especially true of Jewish children, who show a tendency either to sink to a guttural monotone or to pronounce words with an acute rising inflection by way of emphasizing them. The proper variations of pitch can only be learned by intensive imitation of correct models."

Dr. Martin had spoken of a few characteristic errors of foreign accent, and the work of vocal gymnastics — drills with both vowel and consonant sounds — in correcting them.

"You see, we do not want to train elocutionists, but to give these children a speech which will be of economic value to them in the 'outside world,' and will not mark them out among their fellows," he said, and went on to tell some of the special mispronunciations of different races, which the bureau of speech improvement is correcting in school children.

"The greatest burden of our work here is among the children of Russian Jewish origin," he said. "I have already pointed out that their speech is guttural, nasal, and prone to rising inflections in the wrong places. They find a great deal of difficulty with English vowels, being apt to give them the wrong value and to shorten them unduly — saying 'epple' for 'apple,' for example, and 'gaw' for 'go.' In pronouncing consonants they commonly substitute 'p' for 'b,' and either 'd' or 'f' for 'th,' and transpose 'w' and 'v.' They pronounce a final 'ing' as if it were spelled 'ink.' And they have a tendency to speak in disconnected phrases instead of sentences and to use the 'historical present' instead of the past tense. All these errors must be corrected in removing the 'foreign accent.'

"Italians and Greeks, in the matter of vowel sounds, have the opposite tendency to that of the Russian Jewish children; they lengthen the vowels. They say 'eet' for 'it' and 'baid' for 'bed,' and talk about the 'po-o-oleeceman.'

"We ourselves are likely to be slovenly in our vowel sounds," said Dr. Martin. "And if every child in our schools is taught to bring out his vowels with a full, rotund delivery, we shall be able to get rid of 'wuz' and 'Amurrica'."

Among the errors listed in Dr. Martin's syllabus, to be corrected in the courses in speech improvement in the public schools, are the following common carelessnesses in vowel sounds: "Multuply, motuve, victum, buhcome, buhgin, duhbate, uhbout, ullow, uhfraid, p'lice, curt'n, charicter, hesatate, uv for of, usuil for usual, pasafist for pacifist," and various perversions of "and." Then, too, there are such positive mispronunciations as "idear for idea, goirl for girl, tot for taught, and gnawed for nod," and the burring or complete elimination of the sound of "r."

The work in the public schools includes a four years' high school course in "oral English." There are twenty-six supervisors of speech improvement under Dr. Martin in the New York board of education, and seventy-eight classes are now being conducted in training teachers to prevent and correct defects of speech.

Three of Dr. Martin's assistants here are

at present overseeing the work in Unit No. 11, the Government Hospital at Cape May, where men who are recovering from shell shock are being treated, if necessary, for speech defects. Many of these soldiers are suffering from nervous trouble that makes them stammer or stutter, or, for no organic reasons, robs a man completely of his voice. These are curable matters. The speech improvement service here, whose free clinic is the only one in the country, is co-operating with the Government's Rehabilitation Bureau to cure them.

Although Dr. Martin's work in speech improvement under the board of education is primarily intended for children, grown people go to his clinic too. He has had 475 applications for speech correction recently from adults whose stammering interfered with their work.

"As you see," he said, "what we call by the one term, 'speech improvement,' covers a great deal of ground."

FIRST FLIGHT TO EUROPE BY AIR

BY GLENN H. CURTISS, *in the New York American*

The trans-Atlantic flight has been both a performance and a promise. The successful voyage of the NC-4 opens an aerial road to Europe. It shows that an over-the-ocean flight is practicable and, under favorable circumstances, easy. At the same time the achievement should pave the way to something bigger than itself.

It may be considered a voyage of exploration. We know now that others can go the way the NC-4 went. Men will accordingly have the confidence necessary for the building of larger vessels especially designed for over-the-sea flying. The NC-4 has four motors. We may expect five, seven and ten motored seaplanes, which will carry mail, passengers and express. The seaplane began with small units. It is just finding out the possibilities of large ones.

As for the experiences of the NC-1 and the NC-3, they may be looked upon as valuable if unfortunate. First they indicate that the large flying boat is the most appropriate type of craft for trans-Atlantic work. It was necessary for two seaplanes out of three to descend to the surface of the ocean. Seaworthiness is thus shown to be highly desirable.

A land machine cannot come down at all; it must make a continuous flight. A hydroaeroplane, or a small flying boat, even if able to carry sufficient gasoline, could not weather the rough seas which must apparently be

expected. But the large flying boat can and did meet the ocean in its ugly mood and showed itself strong and reliable.

The NC-3 made 210 miles on the surface of the water, weathering a number of squalls and coming safely into port under its own power, after fifty-two hours. The NC-1 kept afloat for five hours in a bad sea.

For the future we must regard strong pulls, such as the NC's have, essential to trans-Atlantic flying. When even larger flying boats are built, fitted with a small motor and main propeller for surface travelling, they will, in case of necessity, be able to weather out the worst fogs, survive rough seas and travel conveniently on the surface with small expenditure of fuel.

The immediate work before the aircraft designers is the construction of a specialized aerial ocean liner. The navy Curtiss flying boats were not built primarily for crossing the Atlantic. They were adapted to that task. When we have embodied the ideas which the present and other past experiences have given us in a seaplane especially designed for travel between continents, we shall have begun a new and important era in transportation.

This era should begin at once. We have indeed already begun designs for the type of seaplane of which I speak. In less than five years the world should see a regular and efficient aerial service operating between the United States and Europe.

ARGUMENT FOR OLD STATE CONVENTION

Sponsor for bill in legislature, which would abolish direct primary for State offices, gives his reasons for return to the old plan

BY SENATOR CHARLES W. WALTON

29th senate district, Kingston, N. Y.

Senator Walton and Assemblyman George R. Fearon of Syracuse, were sponsors for a bill in the legislature aiming to restore the State nominating convention. Senator Walton here presents his argument why the primary law should be amended to permit this restoration.—EDITOR.



Charles W. Walton

THE form of government under which we live while it produces a greater share of national prosperity and a wider degree of individual happiness than has been enjoyed by any other people since human governments were instituted, imposes upon

us at the same time duties and responsibilities commensurate with its excellence and inseparable from its existence.

At the time of the formation of our national government, there was no such thing as a political party in the United States, "then none were for the party, but all were for the State," but as soon as our government commenced to exercise its functions, men began to differ as to policies of government, and political parties were formed and have since grown in strength. Different parties at different times have enunciated different principles, and different dogmas, and have based their failures or successes upon the results of the verdicts of the people. In the early history of our country, political parties were not recognized by law but were independent organizations

representing distinct principles and dogmas. Today our statutes provide the manner in which certain parties are recognized by law, by fixing the numerical strength which a party must have to be so recognized, and imposes upon political parties certain conditions and limitations. It provides that men may record in a distinct way their beliefs in the party which they consider best fitted to serve the interests of the State and the nation, and the large enrollment of voters under our present system is an evidence that a great majority of the people believe in party government.

Now, to believe in any political party, there must of necessity be a principle, a cause, or an issue, for which that party stands in order that people can by proclaiming their allegiance to it, announce their belief in its principles. It is desirable that the faith of those composing the party should find expression in choosing the person in whom is to be reposed the duty of executing the trust thus reposed. A small number of persons carefully chosen for that purpose by their fellow-citizens from the general mass will be most apt to possess the knowledge and ability requisite to best perform that duty.

The present election law of the State of New York provides no method whereby the enrolled voters of a party can assemble to nominate the candidates of the party and enunciate and declare their principles and purposes, and proclaim the same to all the voters of the State. No one will deny the utter physical inability to assemble the several hundred thousand individuals who constitute the enrolled voters of either of the great parties.

The Walton-Fearon bill introduced at the last session of the legislature, proposes an amendment to the election law which will provide for the election of delegates at a primary election by the enrolled voters to an assemblage of each political party in the State, where they may declare after consultation and deliberation for what principles the party stands, in what dogmas it believes, and what issues it supports. And it further provides for the nomination of candidates for the elective state offices. This permits nomination of candidates of a party who are in sympathy with the beliefs and aims thus declared..

In order to have good government, there must be responsible government, and every voter should of right know the purposes and principles of the existing parties, and the beliefs and aims of the candidates nominated by them in order that their stewardship can be tested, and as has been truly said — "Responsibility should attach to every act of power."

No man can know the will of any party unless there has been an assemblage of its members, and it follows that he cannot assert its purposes and beliefs until the same has been declared.

The nomination of State officers by primary election places the initiative on the individual candidate. This is fundamentally wrong. It leads to the expenditure of large sums of money by men of wealth, either to aid their ambitions, or to further those of others. No qualification of birth, of wealth or religious faith should be permitted to fetter the judgment or disappoint the desires of the people.

The present primary method leads to the seeking of the nomination for office from the enrolled voters of a party by men who owe no allegiance to that party and are hostile to its purposes and beliefs, and it follows that if successful, they are responsible to no one save themselves, their own aims and ambitions.

It has been demonstrated that but a small percentage of the enrolled voters participate in primary elections, yet the expense of machinery must be maintained by the State.

Except where men who by sheer force of their dominant character, intellect and judgment have attained prominence in public life or have rendered signal service to the government or have been identified in some popular movement, the great electorate of the State have no means of ascertaining satisfactorily qualifications of candidates for office.

In the proposed amendment to the election law referred to every safeguard is provided to protect the will of the enrolled voter. The right to sit in the convention will be derived solely from the electors and will be officially certified, subject to review only by the courts. And as so provided, there can be no contested seats.

It is not proposed to return to the old nominating convention as it existed prior to the enactment of the direct primary law. The enrolled voters will continue to be supreme under the restored convention, and that is all the advocates of direct nominations ask. Once the people understand that the questionable methods employed in the oldtime conventions are gone forever they will not object to the improved and truly representative convention, the convention which can be relied on to register their will.

It can be truly said that while the people are the source of all power yet there never has been a government among men where their liberties have been safeguarded and conserved that they have not delegated to certain among their numbers power to represent them. All history will testify wherever they have desired to set forth some truth or principle, men have assembled to discuss and deliberate those facts and principles in which they have a common purpose and belief. Our government is a representative republic, whose foundation is built on principles and not on the ambitions of men.

CRIMES OF GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS

*French writer has collected evidence to show unspeakable cruelty
by Huns of high degree for which they should be punished*

M. TANCREDE MARTEL, a French writer, has done the world a service by compiling the offenses charged to prominent Germans in the recent war. His book "What Will Be the End of William II and His Accomplices" is full of valuable and interesting material, especially at this time when the subject of punishment, which should be meted out to the kaiser and his associates in crime, is being discussed.

Mr. Martel does not profess to go into the subject completely, but he has specified many instances against the big men responsible for the war. He calls the attention of the allies to the following:

Von Hindenburg: As commander in Chief in East Prussia ordered that bread which had been found soaked in paraffin should be given as food to the Russian prisoners. Being at Roisel (Somme) on the 10th of March, 1917, gave the order that everything should be destroyed, burned, and pillaged in the regions which the barbarians were about to evacuate. Was responsible for the violation of tombs at Carlepont, Candor, and Roiglise in March, 1917.

Von Mackensen: Responsible for thefts, incendiarism, and the execution of notables and peasants in Rumania. Ordered about 1,000 Rumania children, from 10 to 17 years of age, to be shot on the ground that they had conspired against him. Stole 10,000,000 lei in the occupied parts of Rumania.

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Massacred and hanged civilians in Russian Poland in 1915. Is responsible for the deportations of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, accomplished with the help of *von Graevenitz*, Military Governor of Lille. Connived at the theft of money from the deportees.

Von Schubert: Shelled a number of old men, women, and children whom he had collected in the hospital at Brouage, on the grounds that they were "useless mouths." Caused thirty-one girls to be carried off and placed at the disposal of his officers.

Von Bulow: Posted the following notice at Audennes on the 22d of August, 1914: "It is with my consent that the whole place has been burned and about 100 people have been shot." Posted the following notice at Namur on the 25th of August, 1914: "Ten hostages will be

taken in each street. If there is any disturbance in the street all the hostages will be shot."

Klauss: Responsible for massacres at Gerbeviller and Fraimbois. At Gerbeviller alone 60 civilians were assassinated. One of them, engaged in Red Cross work, was soaked in petroleum and burned alive.

Stenger: Author of the following order of the day: "All prisoners, even if taken in large numbers, are to be put to death. No living man is to be left behind us."

Von Graevenitz: Military Governor of Lille. Carried 30,000 civilians, including many women and children, into slavery, and told the Bishop, who protested, to hold his tongue.

Von Dreicht: At Arlon, being drunk, ordered the execution of 117 hostages. Laughed when he was told, on recovering sobriety, that the order had been carried out.

Blegen: Responsible for the destruction of Dinant and the massacre of more than 600 persons, including 34 old men, 71 women, and 17 children under 9 years of age.

Von Manteuffel: Ordered the burning of Louvain and the expulsion of 10,000 civilians from the town.

Von Rodeiski: Gave a formal order that all Cossacks who surrendered should be shot or hanged.

Major von Bulow: Author of the destruction of Aerschot. Ordered 150 civilians to be shot. Compelled the women of the town to stand by, with their arms in the air, for six hours, witnessing the conflagration.

Eberlein: Boasted, in an article printed in the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten, that he had compelled civilians to march in front of his men as a screen against the enemy's fire.

Von Tirpitz: Responsible for the earlier submarine outrages.

Von Capelle: Responsible for the later submarine outrages. Gave stringent orders that hospital ships were not to be spared.

After reading such specifications as these, the learned disquisitions of international lawyers that no machinery exists for bringing the perpetrators to punishment make little impression. The world is not so much interested now in legalistic complexities as in the exact apportionment of justice. There is a well-known principle that wrong which is not punished is a wrong which is condoned, and, should the civilized powers now assembled at Versailles ignore such depredations as these, they would admit that they

were justifiable practices in civilized warfare. Unless Von Tirpitz and Von Capelle are punished for murdering women and children on the high seas, then this kind of warfare would be practically regularized in the future. If Mackensen is permitted to shoot a thousand Rumanian children and suffer no penalty, if Von Schubert is permitted to shell old women on the ground that they are "useless mouths," if Klauss is permitted to soak a Red Cross worker in petroleum and burn him alive, if Von Gravenitz is permitted to carry 30,000 civilians into slavery, what complaints can the world make if things like this happen in another war? If these men did not commit these crimes, of course they should not suffer for them, but the only way to determine that is by an orderly judicial proceeding. Such a proceeding will accomplish more than merely bringing the accused to trial. It would place eternally upon the records the precise facts regarding the German atrocities and forever remove the subject from the field of controversy. All the first-hand witnesses could go upon the stand, state exactly what their own eyes have seen, and thus in coming generations there would be little field for argument or discussion. Certainly the peace conference owes it to history to make this record as complete as possible. If the facts coincide with the charges made by M. Martel and countless other investigators and observers, then the common sense of mankind will have little difficulty in fixing the punishment.

THE KAISER CAUSED THE WAR

"There is no doubt that the former German emperor was the first and responsible author of the war. He absolutely wished for it, and conducted it himself in all its ruthlessness and barbarity." This is a statement attributed to the Prince of Monaco by The London *Mail's* Paris correspondent, who interviewed the prince there. The correspondent recalls that the Prince of Monaco was formerly a personal friend of Emperor William, but that friendship was severed by the prince in a telegram sent to the former emperor in September, 1914.

"Until a few years before the war," the prince is quoted as saying, "the German emperor seemed to sincerely wish peace and a renewal of intercourse with France. I know this because I was intrusted with a mission to try to bring it about. But at the same time a terrible megalomania was growing in him. He was anxious to see Germany over all, and from the day when he felt it impossible to attain this end by peaceful means, war became an obsession with him.

"I shall never forget the fury in his face and the hatred in his voice when, in July, 1914, he told me 'If they oblige me to make war, the world will see what it never dreamed of.' These words were hypocritical because the emperor could not pretend the war into which he declared himself driven was not at that very time being prepared for in every detail."

* * *

WHEN THE KAISER WAS BORN

Harper's Weekly for March 12, 1859, 60 years ago, contains the following news item concerning the birth of the late Kaiser of Germany:

"We have already chronicled the birth of the son and heir of Prince Frederick William of Prussia. As, under the circumstances, the little stranger is an object of more than usual interest to the public, even in the United States, we give on the preceding page an illustration of a scene which took place the day after his birth.

"Courtiers are already at work proving that the Prince must have a brilliant destiny.

"The celebrated astronomer and natural philosopher, Dr. August, writes to the *Vossische Zeitung*:

"While the jubilant voice of thanksgiving was ascending to Heaven, the constellation known to the astronomers under the name of 'Frederick's honor,' and baptized so in memory of old Fritz of Prussia, stood in the zenith of Berlin. This extraordinary coincidence of the heavens took place at the exact moment of the birth of the young Prince. Half an hour later another constellation, the 'Stars in Crown and Sword,' culminated too over Berlin.' Now, if horoscope-taking be worth a groat, this infant must be at least destined to become an Alexander."

* * *

It was a woman who caused the great war, and the secret was disclosed at the Hayward Unit of the New York War Camp Community Service, where two members of the "Old Fifteenth" got into an argument about the causes of the conflict.

"Doan' you know who started dis yere war?" one asked.

"Shuah; I reckon the Kaiser did," answered the other.

"Kaiser!" retorted the first man in scorn. "I done got inside information about dat, and I found out de war started about a woman, just like all de other wars. Yessah, my captain says so dis morning. He says: 'Dis yere war was started all on account of Alice Lorraine!'"

"Corse, I dunno who Miss Lorraine is, but I know she's de lady what made all the trouble."

RECENT COURT DECISIONS

By LEONARD FELIX FULD, LL.M. Ph. D.

Associate editor of "Corpus Juris," sometime Assistant chief examiner, New York civil service commission

SECRETARY OF STATE — AUTOMOBILES — LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT

Facts

The defendant was convicted of violating subdivision 3 of section 290 of the Highway Law. (Laws of 1909, chap. 30, as amended by Laws of 1910, chap. 374.) (Consol. Laws, chap. 25.)

Statute

Any person operating a motor vehicle who, knowing that injury has been caused to a person or property due to the culpability of the said operator or to accident, leaves the place of said injury or accident without stopping and giving his name, residence — including street and street number, and operator's license number to the injured party or to a police officer, or in case no police officer is in the vicinity of the place of said injury or accident, then reporting the same to the nearest police station or judicial officer, shall be guilty of a felony punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Facts

The defendant's automobile collided with a wagon the driver of which was seriously injured. The defendant's companion investigated the accident, informed the defendant the driver was not seriously injured and thereupon defendant left the scene of the accident although the injured driver pleaded for medical assistance.

Decision

By Justice McLaughlin of Court of Appeals:
"The defendant knew there had been an accident, that his automobile had collided

with a wagon with sufficient force to turn both vehicles completely around and to throw a person on the wagon to the street and that such person was injured. There was an obligation imposed upon him as the operator of the automobile to ascertain for himself before he drove away whether Cole [the driver] was injured or his property damaged. Had he discharged that obligation he would before leaving the scene of the accident have given to Cole his name, residence, street number and the number of his license. It is quite apparent when all of the evidence is considered that his one thought was to get away as quickly as possible. The evidence is that he left the place of the accident within two or three minutes after it occurred, indicating as clearly as anything can that instead of trying to obey the statute he intended to disobey it by concealing his identity.

Judgment of conviction affirmed.

COMPTROLLER — TRANSFER TAX — CONVEY- ANCE FOLLOWED BY DECLARATION OF TRUST

Facts

Testator conveyed real estate to a person by deed dated May 1, 1914, and recorded October 4, 1915, and assigned a mortgage to same person on April 29, 1915, which was recorded on October 4, 1915, and on August 5, 1915, this person executed a declaration of trust that she would apply income from said real estate and mortgage to the support of the testator.

A tax was assessed on the transfer of this real estate and on this bond secured by mortgage on the ground that these transfers were made by the decedent prior to his death "by

transfers intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death."

Decision

By Surrogate Ketcham of Kings county:

Upon acceptance of the conveyance and assignment the person became the absolute owner of the real estate and of the mortgage and her declaration of trust thereafter affected her own property only.

Order assessing transfer tax reversed.

INSURANCE — LIABILITY — AUTOMOBILE — ILLEGAL OPERATION

Facts

Plaintiff obtained a policy of insurance from the defendant "indemnifying the insured against loss or expense on account of bodily injuries, including death resulting therefrom, accidentally suffered by any person or persons by reason of the maintenance, use, loading or unloading of any of the automobiles described in the application," but the policy contained no condition against liability in case the automobile was being operated in violation of law.

Plaintiff's automobile injured a woman, who recovered a judgment against the plaintiff, and at the time of the accident plaintiff's automobile was being operated by plaintiff's son, an infant under the age of eighteen years, in violation of the statute.

Statute

Subdivision 2 of section 282 of the Highway Law (Consol. Laws, chap. 25) provides as follows:

No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle who is under eighteen years of age unless such person is accompanied by a duly licensed chauffeur or the owner of the motor vehicle being operated.

Section 290 provides that a violation of any provision of section 282 is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.

Decision

Justice Hubbs of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, held:

"The independent legal contract for insurance founded upon a good and valid consideration was not made void by an incidental violation of the Highway Law. The violation of the statute was an entirely distinct and disconnected act. The issuing of the policy and the violation of the Highway Law were in no way connected. The issuing of the policy did not lead to the violation of the Highway Law in any way, it was not intended to aid or encourage such violation of the law and it is not alleged in the answer to have had any such effect. The risks insured against are not the consequences of illegal acts but of accidents.

Judgment for defendant reversed and insurer held liable on policy.

EDUCATION — PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY — CORPORATION

Facts

Application by attorney general to annul corporate existence of a dental parlors company on the ground that it has failed to file reports as required by law and on the ground that it is engaged in the practice of dentistry in violation of the law.

Decision

By Justice Hinman of the Supreme Court, Albany county:

A corporation can neither practice law nor hire lawyers to carry on the business of practising law for it any more than it can practice medicine or dentistry by hiring doctors or dentists to act for it. The legislature in authorizing the formation of corporations to carry on any lawful business did not intend to include the work of the learned professions.

In the case of the practice of dentistry, however, effect must be given to an excep-

tion which was inserted in Public Health Law, section 203, by chapter 129 of the Laws of 1916.

Statute

Section 203 of the Public Health Law prohibits a person (which includes a corporation [General Construction Law, section 34]) from practising dentistry under a corporation, parlor or trade name.

"Provided, that legally incorporated dental corporations existing and in operation prior to January first nineteen hundred and sixteen may continue so operating while conforming to the provisions of this act. Their advertising subject to the rules of the regents and employes of said corporations shall be licensed and registered dentists and corporations that cease to exist or operate for any reason whatsoever shall not be permitted to resume operation." [Section 203, subd. 4.]

Decision

While no business corporation could be lawfully organized to practise dentistry prior to the passage of chapter 120 of the Laws of 1916, a number of them had undertaken to practice without authority of law and the legislature saw fit to legalize and ratify their organization for that purpose. Legally incorporated as used in that section means that the incorporation was proper as to matters of form. The word "legal" is to be distinguished from the word "lawful." "Legal" refers to matters of form; "lawful" refers to matters of substance.

In the case of the dental corporation here under consideration no claim is made that it was not legally incorporated, although one of the purposes for which it was incorporated was an unlawful corporate purpose. The corporation existed prior to January 1, 1916, having been incorporated January 22, 1907, and there is no suggestion on the part of the State that it was not actively engaged in the practice of dentistry on January 1,

1916, or that it has ceased to exist or operate since that date.

Even if the company had failed to file certain certificates and reports subsequent to incorporation as required by the statutes, and assuming that the corporation could have been dissolved by suitable action, the answer to the application here is that no action by the attorney general had accomplished the dissolution of the corporation prior to January 1, 1916, and that its failure to file the reports has since been cured and acquiesced in by the State.

Application to annul corporate existence denied.

NEW YORK'S RELIC OF NAPOLEON

Standing alone in a clearing on the pine plains of northern New York, several miles from a railroad, a historic French mansion, built by Count LeRay de Chaumont in 1822, and the rendezvous for years of adherents of the exiled Napoleon, is now giving way to the ravages of time. The steps leading to the broad veranda, once trod by Marshal Grouchy, whose tardiness at Waterloo dissipated the glory of Napoleon, and other lesser lights, have fallen. The cement has peeled from the limestone, while the ruthless hand of commercialism is heard nearby as saw and axe ring out in the clearing of a forest of virgin pine.

Tucked away as it is in the depths of forests, far from the beaten highway, the mansion is hard to locate. When the disciples of Bonaparte were driven from France by the returning Bourbons, Count LeRay de Chaumont, with several European adherents of the deposed Napoleon, came to this country. The Count had inherited a heavy claim for advances made by his father in aiding the cause of the colonies. The United States had but little money but plenty of land. As a result the Count is found owning fully one-half of Jefferson county. Homes were constructed, but in 1822 the first villa built by the Count was burned to the ground and shortly afterward the present mansion, modelled after one in Passy, France, was built.

Many of those who had adhered more or less openly to the fortunes of Napoleon, followed Count de Chaumont to this country. Peter Real, Marshal Grouchy, the Duc de Vincennes and others, soon formed a colony of French exiles where the village of Cape Vincent now stands. For years they hoped that eventually Napoleon would be of their number and the "Cup and Saucer" house, well known throughout northern New York, was built for the deposed General, whose days ended, however, on the Island of St. Helena.

ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS IN STATE

STATE SERVICE presents herewith the enrollment of voters by parties in each county of the State for the years 1918-1919. This is the first publication of the enrollment for those years. The figures collected by the State Superintendent of Elections make an interesting study for all who would know the standing of the various political parties in New York State.

Counties	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Soc.	Blank, etc.	Total
Albany.....	16,278	42,120	726	269	7,313	66,706
Allegany.....	2,045	7,711	951	54	429	11,190
Bronx.....	84,771	29,637	646	11,205	14,220	140,479
Broome.....	7,919	21,735	1,662	200	977	32,493
Cattaraugus..	4,544	10,813	1,177	211	636	17,381
Cayuga.....	5,057	12,768	743	76	.....	18,644
Chautauqua..	4,882	19,496	1,907	654	983	27,922
Chemung.....	5,777	9,455	2,293	183	2,797	20,505
Chenango.....	3,285	7,502	814	53	173	11,827
Clinton.....	2,497	4,950	375	22	384	8,228
Columbia.....	4,266	6,280	233	27	984	11,790
Cortland.....	1,976	6,762	867	83	432	10,120
Delaware.....	4,224	8,884	734	114	487	14,443
Dutchess.....	8,275	12,987	628	154	3,341	25,385
Erie.....	47,308	74,063	2,649	6,380	3,074	133,474
Essex.....	1,509	4,977	118	10	406	7,020
Franklin.....	2,529	6,112	357	12	286	9,296
Fulton.....	2,710	8,152	919	271	1,156	13,208
Genesee.....	2,125	6,987	427	21	347	9,907
Greene.....	3,238	4,144	383	44	668	8,477
Hamilton.....	512	521	17	1	20	1,071
Herkimer.....	5,389	10,505	549	90	627	17,160
Jefferson.....	6,540	14,327	1,206	265	1,005	23,343
Kings.....	204,674	138,304	2,628	16,383	21,223	382,212
Lewis.....	2,231	3,672	283	16	460	6,662
Livingston....	2,796	6,758	395	18	289	10,256
Madison.....	3,231	7,519	695	81	704	12,230
Monroe.....	14,898	63,454	3,577	2,130	6,398	90,457
Montgomery..	5,175	9,879	440	99	841	16,434
Nassau.....	8,488	14,629	312	126	1,384	24,939
New York.....	207,481	101,796	1,944	16,489	36,731	364,441
Niagara.....	7,773	15,869	1,083	309	8,057	33,091
Oneida.....	16,668	27,154	1,704	381	2,150	48,057
Onondaga.....	18,183	44,323	2,560	1,038	5,690	71,794
Ontario.....	4,855	11,069	613	46	895	17,478
Orange.....	9,101	18,624	1,020	155	1,567	30,467
Orleans.....	1,923	5,501	337	29	226	8,016
Oswego.....	5,806	11,980	1,967	46	4,032	23,831
Otsego.....	5,095	8,420	978	47	871	15,411
Putnam.....	1,161	2,409	68	6	239	3,883
Queens.....	69,726	26,883	622	3,343	4,364	104,938
Rensselaer....	17,343	21,412	655	215	4,942	44,567
Richmond.....	14,784	5,575	523	296	900	22,078
Rockland.....	5,278	6,444	261	85	1,404	13,472
St. Lawrence..	5,398	16,427	1,043	80	940	23,888
Saratoga.....	6,118	13,738	693	103	620	21,272
Schenectady..	6,441	13,400	919	1,101	4,536	26,397
Schoharie.....	3,295	3,327	658	22	311	7,613
Schuyler.....	1,068	2,600	262	12	205	4,147
Seneca.....	2,709	4,787	660	10	456	8,622
Steuben.....	6,595	15,019	2,025	183	1,078	24,900
Suffolk.....	8,208	14,146	488	130	2,092	25,064
Sullivan.....	3,281	4,354	211	135	928	8,909
Tioga.....	2,156	4,873	744	39	651	8,463
Tompkins.....	2,905	6,222	1,035	72	831	11,065
Ulster.....	5,604	10,555	1,059	68	.....	17,286
Warren.....	2,619	5,640	264	71	330	8,924
Washington...	9,951	3,363	318	46	385	14,063
Wayne.....	3,143	8,667	828	26	623	13,287
Westchester..	23,761	41,813	686	631	10,410	77,301
Wyoming.....	2,067	6,085	460	34	290	8,936
Yates.....	1,497	6,047	295	16	194	8,049
Total.....	951,142	1,063,625	56,395	64,516	168,992	2,303,970

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED HIGHWAYS

Electrically lighted highways capable of carrying the heaviest traffic are not far in the distant future. Lighting the State highways is not a new proposition. Advanced ideas in highway construction by men who are looking forward to the roads of tomorrow, have seen this coming for some time as a matter of safety and efficiency, both in pleasure driving and utility traffic purposes.

Road building has given way during the past two years to the winning of the war, but plans have been going forward and the engineers have not been idle. The fact that engineers through the State have been asked to be prepared to figure supplying current for highway lighting is taken as an indication that highway lighting won't be long delayed.

With the lighting of the highways, other electrical conveniences will follow as a matter of course for the local companies will be called upon to supply current along the line of the most important roads in this locality and they will at the same time plan on supplying current to the farmers and the villagers all along the routes. This will mean, of course, power and light for the rural districts and the many possibilities will be readily appreciated.

The improved roads of the future have been divided into three classes, A, B and C national highways and Classes A, B and C State highways. It is figured that the volume of traffic on a Class A national highway connecting up the main centers of population will not be less than 2,500 tons a day. The width of the right of way will not be less than 100 feet and the surfacing or road proper not less than 60 feet. The surface will be of the most durable materials, and designed to carry a moving load of 20 tons; twelve tons being concentrated on the back axle.

All grade crossings of railway lines will be separated by overhead or undergrade crossings. There will be curbs and gutters and catch basins and the general construction will be about the same as a city pavement.

The Class B national highway will be constructed for a lesser volume of traffic of over 1,000 tons a day. The right of way will be 80 feet and the surfacing 40 feet in width. The general construction of the road will be the same as Class A and will be in localities where the land is all under cultivation and the smaller towns and villages are quite close together.

Class C national highway will be designed to carry traffic not exceeding 1,000 tons a day. The plan for this road is 60 feet wide with a 20-foot surface and to carry the same heft loads as the others.

The class State highways which have been advanced will be the main arteries in the State, connecting up with the national highway or connecting the larger towns and cities. Their traffic carrying capacity will be the same as in the national roads and practically the same as Class B or C national highway.

Class B State road will be 40 feet in width with an 18 to 24 foot surface and they will be built after a careful study for the needs of the future.

Class C roads will be a 30-foot wide highway and will be constructed in a more sparsely settled section. The — *Watertown Times*.

THE PUBLISHER'S AND EDITOR'S CORNER

It was the intention of the magazine to announce in the June issue the result of the story contest begun in January. The task has been more difficult than was anticipated. The articles received are excellent and it has taken the judges more time to go over them and appraise their value than was at first expected. Part of the work has been done, however, but in order to make complete announcement, it has been decided to postpone the declaration of prizes until the July number.

* * *

In that issue not only will the names of the prize winners be given, but probably most or all of the articles will be printed with the names of the authors. The stories have come from different sections of the State and treat of varying subjects all interesting to the readers of the *STATE SERVICE* magazine. Another reason for postponing the decision of the judges is that more care will be taken to prepare the illustrations where pictures are possible.

* * *

With the completion of the June issue, another volume of the magazine will be bound ready for purchasers, also an index to the material which has appeared in the first six numbers of 1919. These volumes will be for sale at the usual price of \$3.50 each. No more valuable and interesting publication could be obtained and kept for convenient reference than the bound volumes of the *STATE SERVICE* magazine, because of the important subjects relating to the State government found in them.

* * *

The magazine continues to receive complimentary notices. The advertising manager of the Endicott-Johnson corporation, one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the world, recently wrote: "We are in receipt of several copies of your May number and wish to thank you for same. This is a specially interesting edition and we have passed them along to our different departments."

* * *

The Delaware county *Express*, published at Walton, N. Y., reprinted the article of Assemblyman Lincoln R. Long on the rural schools of Delaware county which appeared in the May number of the magazine.

* * *

Assemblyman Long will contribute to an early number a very interesting article on the boyhood of two notable Americans of Delaware county — John Burroughs, the great author and naturalist, and Jay Gould, one of the great financiers of the world. Both men were born in the rural section of Delaware county and attended the schools with which Mr. Long is so familiar, he having been district superintendent. The old school buildings still remain and photographs of them will appear in the *STATE SERVICE* magazine.

Attention is called to some of the very interesting articles in the June number. At a time when the State is expending \$75,000 to destroy the agricultural pest known as the corn borer, the article by Dr. E. P. Felt, State entomologist, is timely.

* * *

Another article by an expert in which employer and employees are particularly interested at this time is that of F. Spencer Baldwin, who has charge of the State insurance fund in the State industrial commission. Mr. Baldwin makes plain the great value of State industrial insurance to employers and employees alike.

* * *

The fact that Cornell university, one of the great educational institutions in New York State, is fifty years old is attracting nation-wide attention. Old Cornellians from all parts of the world will be at Ithaca this month to take part in the semi-centennial celebration. Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, of the New York State court of appeals, tells the story in this issue.

* * *

Dr. Finley's second trip to Palestine where he represented the American Red Cross is full of interesting material for those who would get a glimpse of that old land and the primitive transportation facilities as illustrated by the Bagdad railroad.

* * *

June 14 is the birthday of the Stars and Stripes. Illustrated by a rare plate in colors which graphically describes the evolution of Old Glory, the story of the American flag in this issue ought to be interesting to all who would know how the flag began and how it grew.

* * *

The foregoing are but examples of the timely subjects in the June issue of the *STATE SERVICE* magazine. There is variety and interest in them for all classes of readers.

* * *

The American soldiers overseas are asking for more reading matter. General Pershing has cabled a request that more magazines be sent to the boys on duty in France and in Germany with the army of occupation. Magazines may still be sent across the ocean under a one-cent stamp. Many of the New York State boys receive this magazine from their relatives and friends in America. They all agree that it is like getting a letter from home telling them of the important events in which they are interested, especially concerning the State government and the people in any way connected with the government.

PERSONAL ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

*Gossip about well-known people in the State—what they are doing—
brief biographical sketches of employees and newspapermen at the capitol*



Frank E. Wade

THE term of Frank E. Wade of Buffalo, member and vice-president of the State commission of prisons, and president of the State probation commission, will expire on June 21. Mr. Wade has been a member of the State probation commission since its organization in 1907, being one of the original members appointed by Governor Hughes. Upon being appointed a member of the State Commission of prisons in

1910, he was assigned to represent that commission on the State probation commission. Therefore, he has been a member of the probation commission continuously for twelve years. For many years Mr. Wade served as vice-president of the probation commission and upon the retirement of Homer Folks to take charge of the Red Cross civilian relief work in France in July, 1917, Mr. Wade was elected president.

Although deeply interested in the work of penitentiary institutions, Mr. Wade's greatest interest has always been in the development of the probation work of the courts; he has done as much as any man in the State to secure the wide extension and use of the system which now prevails all over the State. He has seen the use of probation develop so that it is now considered an indispensable adjunct to court work. At the close of 1907, the year in which Mr. Wade was appointed to the probation commission, there were in the entire State only 1672 persons on probation. At the close of 1918, there were 14,564 persons on probation. There were only 35 salaried probation officers in the entire State in December, 1907. Today there are 212 such officers serving in the courts.

Mr. Wade has been a prominent factor in developing probation work in the courts of Buffalo and Erie county until the system there established is probably the best in the State. He has been prominent in organizing conferences of probation officers, and as a member and director of the State conference of charities, the State association of magistrates, and the national probation association.

JULY INVESTMENTS

On the first day of July, a very large sum of money will be paid as interest to investors on securities held, as well as on funds deposited in the different banks throughout the country. This enormous sum of money will unquestionably seek immediate investment.

The demand so caused for high grade securities on July 1st should tend to strengthen the investment market and bring about an advance in price of well seasoned issues.

In order to protect the best interests of my clients I will be pleased to confirm sale of securities at their present market price for payment and delivery on or before July 10th.

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Edward Lamson Henry, artist, died recently at his home in Ellenville, N. Y. Mr. Henry was a painter of genre pictures, interiors, representative early New England life and historical pieces. He painted the large picture of the first railroad train on the Mohawk & Hudson, now the New York Central, the picture now being in the Albany historical society. He won honorable mention at the Paris exposition in 1889; bronze medal in 1891; medal in New Orleans in 1885, and Chicago in 1893; bronze medal at Buffalo in 1901; silver medal at Charleston in 1902, and bronze medal at St. Louis in 1904. Mr. Henry was 78 years old.

* * *

Governor Smith, who headed the list of guests at the Dolly Madison breakfast given by the Women's Democratic League of the State of New York at the Biltmore May 24, received an ovation when he was introduced as the man they had helped put in the governor's chair. "And we have put him in that chair only as a step to something higher up," said Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, president of the league.

* * *

In a speech delivered by Captain Frederick S. Greene, the new highway commissioner at Jamestown at a dinner given by the automobilists, Commissioner Greene said:

"I want to tell you that as far as I am concerned that awful word politics will have nothing to do with the highway department. Governor Smith told me that I would have a free hand and that I could make appointments as I chose. He has lived up to that promise, not only to the letter, but to the spirit also.

"Before I came here I told the Governor that I was going to talk straight from the shoulder. The Governor said to go as far as I liked and let the people know that he is back of me in keeping politics out of the highway department.

"I have only three fixed policies. There are 181 broken down contracts in the State. I am going to put in work on 179 of these before I undertake any new construction. This is a sound commercial proposition.

"My second policy is to build permanent roads. I have looked carefully into the matter of building water-bound 12 and 14 foot bicycle paths. If the State does not build permanent roads it is going into bankruptcy. The cheaper roads have the highest maintenance cost. I consider water-bound macadam as much out of date as the stage coach. To build less than a 16-foot road is foolish and wasteful. If possible, beginning in 1920, I shall make all connecting roads 16 feet wide and all roads for through traffic 18 feet or wider. The most expensive type is the cheaper at the end of seven years.

"My other policy is to hunt for politicians and get them out. The two partially constructed roads out of the 181 which I am not going to complete are both in one county and are one man roads. I do not desire to change the order for the construction of State and county highways in this county. I believe that the supervisors can make up these lists better than I. I never shall fight any of their propositions unless I find the little brown politician in the wood pile."

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Miss Winifred F. Noon, supervising nurse in the New York State department of health, has returned from service abroad. Miss Noon went overseas in February, 1918, with the U. S. A. base hospital No. 1 (Bellevue unit). She was at first located in Vichy but in April was transferred to general hospital No. 9, which was originally organized by the British expeditionary forces at Rouen but was later taken over by the Lakeside unit of Cleveland, Ohio, the first hospital of the American expeditionary forces in France. Miss Noon returned to duty May 1st and was assigned to the division of child hygiene.

* * *

Edward S. Godfrey, M. D., epidemiologist in the division of communicable diseases, of the New York State department of health, has just returned from France, where he has been connected with the American Red Cross in the capacity of chief of the health inspection service.

* * *

Asa Bird Gardiner, civil war veteran and formerly district attorney of New York county, died at his country home in Suffern last month. He would have been 80 years old had he lived until September 30.

Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner was born in New York city in 1839, and was educated in the public schools, the college of the city of New York and New York university, receiving degrees from both of these institutions. He served throughout the civil war as an officer of the volunteer forces, and two years after the war was over he re-entered the service as a second lieutenant of regulars. He continued in the army until 1888, when he was retired with the rank of major in the judge advocate general's department. In 1904 the retired rank of lieutenant colonel was given to him in the same branch of the service, and some years later he was brevetted a major general in the military forces of the State of New York for his "gallant conduct in the Gettysburg campaign."

* * *

Walter R. Herrick, head of the commission for narcotic drug control, has appointed Dr. John Seeley of Steuben as second deputy to succeed Dr. Addison T. Halstead of Yates. Dr. Seeley is a Democrat and a former member of the State senate. The salary of the position is \$3,500 a year.

* * *

Burton H. Loucks, deputy attorney-general, connected with the State conservation commission, died suddenly while attending St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Albany, last month. He was born at Lowville, N. Y., March 7, 1862, and spent his early life on a farm in Lewis county. He is survived by his widow and three children.

* * *

John Lord O'Brian, former member of the assembly from Buffalo, during Governor Hughes' administration, and afterwards district attorney for the western district, has resigned as special assistant to the United States attorney-general for war work. He will resume the practice of law in Buffalo.

POLITICAL NEWS OF THE STATE

What is happening in the New York field of politics — Some of the big appointments made and doings of the political leaders

Governor Alfred E. Smith called the State legislature in extraordinary session Monday, June 16 to ratify the federal amendment granting votes to women. In his message the governor pointed out that while New York women already had the vote this State should be willing to promptly ratify the federal amendment so that woman suffrage might prevail throughout the United States as early as possible. He believed that the Empire State should be among the first to ratify the amendment. Three-fourths of the forty-eight States, or thirty-six, are necessary to make the amendment a law.

* * *

John J. McGrath of Phoenicia, Ulster county, was appointed State superintendent of public buildings to succeed Thomas H. McDonough of Troy by the trustees of public buildings. The trustees are Governor Smith, Lieutenant-Governor Walker and Assemblyman Sweet, speaker of the assembly. Mr. McGrath is a lawyer and has been chairman of the Ulster county Democratic committee for several years.

Richard Croker, who eighteen years ago was the leader of Tammany Hall and is now a resident of Ireland, recently visited New York city on his way from Palm Beach, Florida, to Ireland. Mr. Croker refused to comment on political affairs except to say: "Al Smith seems to be doing pretty well as Governor. That man certainly deserves credit — springing from where he did and becoming governor and a good governor. Smith seems to be well posted about State government. I have never met him — didn't know him when I was in politics. He worked himself up after my time."

"Governor Smith is a straight out and out Tammany man," Mr. Croker was reminded.

"Yes. I knew the time when it wasn't popular to be an organization man. We had some great old fights just the same, and we usually won."

"Are you ever coming back to New York to live for good?"

"No — I — am — not," he answered, accentuating every word.

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Assemblymen Machold, of Jefferson; Ames, of Chautauqua; Donahue, of New York, and McArdle, of Kings, were named by Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet as members of the commission on Indian affairs organized to confer with the congressional committee on Indian affairs to determine whether the State or federal government has jurisdiction over Indian affairs in the State.

* * *

William W. Farley, chairman of the Democratic State committee, has been organizing Wilson-Smith clubs in the State. A campaign will be inaugurated in these clubs, it is declared, in favor of hydro-electric legislation such as the bill introduced by Senator Ross Graves of Buffalo and Assemblyman McGinnies of Chautauqua county. Both of these members are Republicans. The bill passed the senate but was defeated in the assembly. Chairman Farley is emphasizing in his campaign the need for such legislation so that the people may obtain cheaper electric power.

* * *

According to New York newspapers, Herbert Parsons, member of the national Republican committee from this State, may become the party leader of the State. Mr. Parsons was for years the Republican leader of New York county, was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1915, and has been prominent in Republican politics. He returned from France a lieutenant-colonel during the last three or four months.

Colonel Bill Hayward, idol of the "Black Watch" and a man's man, was defeated for congress nine years ago because folks thought he was too "tony." It happened in Colonel Bill Bryan's district in Nebraska too, and a big red touring car in which Colonel Hayward insisted he must campaign brought it all about.

Touring cars were not the things those days, and particularly were they not objects for the indulgence of candidates for office. Colonel Bill's campaign managers knew that, and when he declared his intention to make a gas wagon campaign in the district that fall they held up their hands in holy horror.

"It can't be done," said Frank Helvey, one of the political geniuses of the district. "The horny handed sons of toil here will be against you, and the farmers as well," he told his friend Hayward. "Make such towns as you can on the train, and use the horse and buggy now and then. But for heaven's sake don't allow them to smell the benzine or they'll sure vote against you."

Attempts to persuade the Colonel to another course were unavailing, however. The big red car came out for him regularly, and he soon began to make things hum down in the region of Nebraska city, where his headquarters were. He planned day's runs here and there to various points in the district, and began to cover more ground than any candidate before him had ever covered.

Early, though, his advisers began to "hae their doots." It was apparent the people didn't understand. They took a long look at Bill's ponderous frame and ready smile and honest look and liked all those things, but when his big, red touring car swung out of their midst they shook their heads and went away only half convinced that he was really anxious to represent them in all that the word implies. His opponent took advantage of the situation, and that made things worse. Fuel from the opposition fed the rising tide of doubt in the district — and election day brought the sad fact home to Colonel Bill. He was defeated. His automobile did it.

* * *

Charles D. Donohue, Democratic leader of the assembly, announces that he will not accept renomination this year, the reason being that he expects to be nominated and elected to a higher office. Mr. Donohue has ably led the Democrats since the retirement of Alfred E. Smith from the assembly, when the latter was the party leader. Because of the few Democratic assemblymen elected outside of New York city, the leadership naturally must go to a member from that section of the State. If the seniority rule is followed, the following Democratic members are eligible to succeed Assemblyman Donohue: Mark Goldberg, who has served since 1907 and Martin G. McCue, elected first in the same year and has served continuously since that time. Peter G. McElligott came to the assembly two years later, in 1909, while Owen J. Kiernan was first elected in 1913, the same year that Mr. Donohue first served in the assembly.

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The Lyons *Republican* owned and edited by Charles H. Betts, until recently secretary of the State food commission, issued a special edition April 26 celebrating the twenty-second anniversary of the paper which has attracted attention throughout the State. Mr. Betts edits one of the liveliest weekly newspapers in New York State and is up-to-date in every line of journalism. He is familiar with the State and national political situation from A to Z.

* * *

Charles F. Rattigan, State superintendent of prisons, appointed William A. McCabe to the position of confidential agent in the State prison department. He succeeds William M. Palmer who served during both Whitman administrations. Mr. McCabe served in the same office during the prison administration of Colonel Joseph F. Scott.

* * *

John A. Hennessy, well known in New York State politics, and a former assemblyman and executive auditor under Governor Sulzer, is president of the Providence, Rhode Island, *News*, the only Democratic daily in that city. The *News* is a recent announcement declares:

After its year of intensive training the Providence *News* goes over the top next Monday, which day it will be the owner of its own home. For months past it has been more and more sure that the present establishment at No. 53 Exchange Place was too small for a phenomenally growing newspaper.

John H. Delaney of Brooklyn was appointed by Governor Smith transit construction commissioner under the new reorganized public service commission. His salary is \$15,000 a year. Mr. Delaney was formerly commissioner of efficiency and economy in the State government until the department was abolished in 1913.

* * *

Assemblyman M. Maldwin Fertig of Bronx county, New York city, is active in the movement opposing rent profiteering. In a recent letter to the *Evening Telegram* he explained the bill he had introduced to repeal the Ottinger law which he believed would have remedied the evil.

* * *

Governor Alfred E. Smith last week paid an informal visit to the offices of the public service commission for the first district, and to the office of Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney. These offices are at 49 Lafayette street. Governor Smith is the first chief executive of New York State to visit the headquarters of the public service commission, the rapid transit duties of which were delegated only last week to Commissioner John H. Delaney. One of Mr. Delaney's first official acts upon assuming his new office was to receive a delegation representing the Harlem board of commerce, and also representing other residents of the Harlem district, who are in favor of the construction of a new station on the Broadway branch of the West Side Subway at 122nd street.



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NEWS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS

Some of the activities of the heads of the State Government at Albany—Doings in the institutions in different parts of the State

Secretary of State Hugo is working out a plan to aid motor car owners in determining the fee which they will be obliged to pay February 1, 1920, when the new law goes into effect. The fee will be 25 cents per horsepower plus 40 cents per each \$100 of the list price for the first three years after its manufacture; during the fourth and fifth years, 20 cents per each \$100 of the list price; for the sixth year and thereafter, 10 cents per each \$100, the 25 cents per horse-power remaining constant each year. In all cases the total registration fees on six-cylinder cars shall not be less than \$10, and on four-cylinder cars not less than \$5.

* * *

State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis has prepared and had printed a pamphlet entitled "The A B C of the Personal Income Tax Law." In his foreword Mr. Travis says: "We have for the first time in the history of the State an individual income tax law." The pamphlet, he points out, was prepared to give accurate information concerning the meaning of the law. It will be administered by the State comptroller.

* * *

The preliminary report of Jeremiah F. Connor, appointed by Governor Smith commissioner under the Moreland act to investigate the State industrial commission, has been printed as a legislative document. Commissioner Connor recommended that the direct settlement section of the workmen's compensation law be repealed. This was done by an amendment to the law passed by the recent legislature and signed by the governor. The effect of this will be to abolish all direct settlements between employers and employees and require the State industrial commission to pass upon all cases.

* * *

The legislative joint committee on houses, appointed by the last legislature, of which Senator Charles C. Lockwood is chairman, is busy taking evidence on the housing and rent problem in New York city. The committee is receiving cooperation from the federal authorities at Washington. Senator Lockwood invited Senators Wadsworth and Calder to attend a conference to discuss with life and fire insurance company officials, representatives of banks and trust companies and other potential sources of building loans, the steps necessary to loosen the money market sufficiently to permit immediate erection of at least 30,000 dwellings.

* * *

The total appropriations provided for in bills passed by the legislature and signed by Governor Smith are \$95,538,303.18, an increase of slightly more than fourteen million over the appropriations of 1918. Previous to the session of the legislature, Senator Sage, chairman of the

senate finance committee, issued a statement estimating that the appropriations would be near \$90,000,000, and his estimate would have been correct had it not been for the teachers' pay bill, which carried appropriations of \$5,300,000. This was not included in Senator Sage's estimate.

* * *

Over \$8,000,000 more revenue will be added to the State treasury from the corporation net income tax amendment, Comptroller Travis announces. This measure extends the scope of the present manufacturing and mercantile corporation statute, enacted in 1917, to include all business corporations, other than public service, insurance and moneyed corporations. It also increases the rate from 3 to 4½ per cent. Last year manufacturing and mercantile companies contributed over \$16,000,000 and before June 30 next, over \$18,000,000 will be collected.

* * *

Assemblyman Thomas F. Curley, of Richmond, at the meeting of the Sinking Fund last month attacked the Sailors Snug Harbor on Staten Island, calling it a "phony charitable institution." He appeared in opposition to a report from Comptroller Craig recommending the cancellation of unpaid assessments for public improvements amounting to \$14,200. The organization owned property valued at \$5,000,000, he said, but did not pay a cent of taxes to the city.

Comptroller Craig called attention to the fact that the exemption was under a State statute.

"I know it," said the Assemblyman, "and I have tried to get bills through in Albany repealing this exemption, which I know is the idea of the present administration. But I found that it would have to be a State-wide law, which would be unfair to real charitable institutions."

* * *

On account of the completion of the barge canal, 41 employees lost their positions in the barge canal office within the last month. State Engineer Frank M. Williams was notified by A. S. Merrick, chief highway engineer of Nebraska and formerly connected with the State engineer's office, that he would be glad to give positions to the men who are competent in highway construction and survey work. Some of the men were given employment in the New York highway department and others will go to Nebraska.

* * *

Thomas F. Behan of the State insurance department was vice chairman of the committee of the victory liberty loan for the State departments. In his report to Governor Alfred E. Smith he shows that the State departments subscribed \$3,098,600. The governor's office, excise

department, miscellaneous reporter and superintendent of elections were 100 per cent subscribers.

The report of Mr. Behan is as follows:

Education department.....	\$582,100
Hospital commission.....	245,750
Conservation commission.....	192,100
Prison department.....	108,750
Department of highways.....	78,200
Industrial commission.....	72,500
Court of Appeals.....	62,200
Department of public works.....	55,600
Public service commission, second district...	54,000
Comptroller's office.....	47,550
State engineer's office.....	41,950
Health department.....	33,500
Excise department.....	30,900
Military training commission.....	30,100
Division of agriculture — farms and markets	27,700
State board of charities.....	26,950
Insurance department.....	25,350
State troopers.....	22,500
State prison commission.....	20,350
Attorney general's office.....	16,850
Banking department.....	16,000
Division of foods and markets.....	15,950
Court of claims.....	14,900
Executive department.....	13,250
Tax department.....	13,200
Superintendent of elections.....	10,800
Department of architecture.....	9,750
Probation commission.....	9,300
Adjutant general's office.....	8,800
Secretary of State's office.....	7,700
Department of public buildings.....	7,550
State treasurer's office.....	6,400
Miscellaneous reporter.....	4,450
Civil service commission.....	4,250
Fiscal supervisor of charities.....	3,550

\$1,920,750

Fund subscriptions:

Industrial commission.....	568,000
Comptroller's office:	
Canal debt sinking fund.....	200,000
Retirement fund — State hospital system...	50,000
Education department.....	45,000

Totals..... \$2,783,750

Subscriptions obtained by activities of employees:

Military training commission....	\$217,100
State troopers.....	82,000
Comptroller's office.....	10,300
Health department.....	4,950
Civil service commission.....	500
	314,850

Grand total..... \$3,098,600

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for Construction, Heating, Sanitary and Electric Work, New Building for Chronic Patients, Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, Middletown, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specifications Nos. 3246, 3247, 3248 and 3249. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 618, Hall of Records Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated: May 29, 1919.

E. S. ELWOOD,
Secretary, State Hospital Commission.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for new boiler, stokers, etc., and coal and ash-handling equipment, new central heating and lighting plant, Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of the contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of specifications Nos. 3276 and 3277. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, New York; at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, Room 618, Hall of Records Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, L. F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated: June 10, 1919.

A State-wide investigation into sanitary conditions in manufacturing plants in the State was mapped out at a conference between James Lynch, State industrial commissioner, and Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., deputy State commissioner of health.

The purpose of the survey is to establish not only a State standard for factory and plant sanitation, but also a plan to be followed in establishing these standards. According to State officials, both employers and employees of the State are anxious that this survey be carried out and the resulting recommendations put into practice. In carrying out the survey, health department inspectors will investigate conditions of the workers, both in the factory and in their homes, while the usage of safety appliances and the general sanitary conditions in the plants will be probed under the jurisdiction of the representatives of the industrial commission.

* * *

Governor Smith signed a bill, introduced by Assemblyman Everett, appropriating \$10,000 to enable the commission to investigate the extent and character of the pollution of rivers, lakes, streams, bays, harbors, and other waters of the State by sewage, industrial wastes, municipal refuse, or other waste matters affecting public supplies of potable waters, fish or shellfish, or aquatic life necessary for their propagation or sustenance. The commission is also authorized to investigate methods for treatment of sewage and similar material so as to render it innocuous.

* * *

Frederick Stuart Greene, State commissioner of highways, and Eugene M. Travis, State comptroller, have arranged for the acceptance of a gift of \$90,000 to the State, to be used in the construction of a highway in Cattaraugus county. The experience of having someone try to give the State \$90,000 for highway construction is unique, and the State officials have been at work several days in an effort to work out a plan by which the State may avail itself of the money. The \$90,000 offer was made by citizens of Bradford, Pa., who desire to have a road constructed from the Pennsylvania State line to connect with route No. 6, near Carrollton. The commissioner did not believe it probable that the State would be precluded from accepting the offer, and ordered the division engineer to prepare plans for the highway at once. The question then was taken up with Comptroller Travis, and it was assured that the Bradford offer can be accepted, and the highway desired will be under construction this season.

* * *

Major General John F. O'Ryan, who has resumed his command of the State military services, has completed his selection of the State units that are to be federalized under the new plan of the war department for the reconstitution of the National Guard. Under the plan this State is to reorganize four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and twelve companies of Coast Artillery.

Cyrus W. Philips, deputy State compensation commissioner at Rochester, recently awarded Theodore Opey, an employee of the Endicott-Johnson company, \$1,525 for loss of four fingers on his right hand. This will be paid by the employer's liability assurance corporation, which held the compensation policy in behalf of the company. Opey was under sixteen years old. Satie Poole, another employee of the Endicott-Johnson corporation, was awarded \$703.94 for lacerations to three fingers on her right hand, as the result of an accident on December 23, when she caught her hand in the rollers of a machine she was operating. The award represents compensation for sixty-one weeks at \$11.54 per week and was made on condition that the sum of previous awards be deducted.

* * *

According to a birth certificate recently received at the office of the New York State department of health, one new arrival has been christened as follows: Victor — Italo — Americo — Franco — Angelo —

* * *

With the war over and the barge canal virtually completed, the barge building plants along the State's new waterway have become the scenes of intense activity and as a result a number of modern canal barges have made their appearance on the new channel.

The fact that there is plenty of freight awaiting the barges was shown on May 15, when ten steel barges left Buffalo loaded with 128,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 bushels of oats for the export trade, while on the same date, more than forty loaded barges made their appearance at the Waterford locks.

* * *

"Friends and Foes of Wild Life" is the unique title of a handsome bulletin just issued by the State of New York conservation commission. A striking colored figure of a hawk in flight, bearing in its talons its innocent prey, gives indication of the type of creatures described in the text as the "foes" of wild life. The "friends" are revealed as members of the hawk and owl families, whose food habits, taken as a whole, are more beneficial than harmful to the interests of sportsmen and farmers. The text is by Clinton G. Abbott, confidential secretary and editor of the conservation commission.

* * *

Claims against the State aggregating \$250,000, representing damages arising out of an accident, were filed with the court of claims. The accident occurred at Letchworth park on August 10, 1917, when an automobile containing ten people plunged from the roadway near Middle Falls, down into the Genesee river forty feet below. Two women were killed in the accident, the remaining eight passengers were injured. Relatives of the two who were killed claim \$50,000 damages in each case; the other claims range from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Letchworth park is State owned property and it is claimed the State is guilty of neglect in failing to provide proper safeguards.

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The State conference of mayors and other city officials recently reported through William P. Capes, secretary, that the conference's general legislative committee studied 188 bills affecting cities generally. Of these the committee approved 40, disapproved 50 and decided to take no action on 98. The conference sent to the mayors of the cities of the State copies of 156 different local bills introduced during the session.

* * *

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo is once more issuing a message of warning to the school children of this State, a message fully as applicable, however, to grown ups in a campaign of Stop, Look and Listen, as a means of bringing about fewer accidents in which motorists and pedestrians figure. Registration figures show fifty-five cars to every mile of State highway. The present rate of registration points to a tremendous increase before the end of the year. Secretary Hugo is doing his part these days in suspending and revoking licenses of careless, reckless and intoxicated drivers. The State troopers are doing their work in warning and arresting violators of the law. But the great big burden falls on the shoulders of the motorist and the pedestrian.

* * *

Dr. John H. Finley, State commissioner of education, sent a letter to Governor Smith thanking him for signing the bill which increased the pay of the 53,000 public school teachers in the State. Dr. Finley said in part: "I believe that the army of teachers in this State will be as gratefully patriotic and unselfish in that service as our own men have been in the war service of our country. This act is the last chapter in the statutes of 1919. It is the first, however, in importance. And it is the most helpful and significant, as I believe, of all the laws relating to the elementary schools of the State enacted for many years."

* * *

Major Chandler, commander of the State police, has acceded to the request of those in charge of the land army movement to have State troopers patrol land army camps during the summer for the protection of girl farm workers. According to Mrs. Otto R. Eichel, who is in charge of recruiting for the land army, the system was successful last summer and will be extended this year. As soon as a camp is established the State police will be notified so that the camp will be patrolled at night to guard against any possible annoyance to the farmerettes.

* * *

The sum of \$271,323.66 was spent last year by the Anti-saloon league of New York in its fight for prohibition, according to a statement issued by William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the league. Of this amount \$135,000 was paid out in salaries; about \$17,000 for printing, and about \$16,000 for maintaining the league's publication, *The American Issue*. Approximately \$15,000 was spent for postage and \$4,121 for telephone and telegraph messages.

In the *Universal Engineer* magazine for March, Frank M. Williams, State engineer and surveyor, contributed an article on the Erie canal.

* * *

Preliminary figures gathered by the State military training commission indicate that the boys of New York State of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years responded to the call of the governor last December for enrollment for military training within 10 per cent of a perfect enrollment. Three typical communities indicate 91 per cent of the boys subject to military training responded.

* * *

A new bath house is being erected at Saratoga Springs by the State under the supervision of the conservation commission. The building will be completed early in July.

* * *

Justice Aaron J. Levy, president of the board of municipal court justices, testified before the Lockwood legislative committee on houses. He said: "In the first place, make the landlord give the tenant thirty days' notice in hold-over proceedings instead of ten. You might even make it sixty days. Then a law might be enacted authorizing the justices to issue a stay after the proceedings were over. That would not cure the situation, but would give relief. Another thought is to repeal the law providing that no agreement made in this city shall be binding for more than a month unless it is in writing. Still another suggestion is that justices may refuse to grant a precept if they see fit.

"I do not consider the situation so alarming as I believe it will be October 1. Before then we should have an extra session. There is nothing I know of which is going to cause more unrest than this rent situation — perhaps Bolshevism, to me the most despicable thing in the world. This is the best fodder in the world for people of that type."

* * *

State Excise Commissioner Sisson has called attention of licensed and manufacturing pharmacists and other manufacturers using alcohol or wine for manufacturing purposes in bone-dry territory to the amendment to the liquor tax law which became effective May 7. It provides that possession of either alcohol or wine to be used as a preservative or solvent in the manufacture and compounding of drugs and medicines, or the possession of alcohol or wine necessary for any manufacturing process, shall not be prohibited.

It also provides that any person before purchasing or giving any order for the delivery of such wine in such town or city, or receiving and possessing the same therein, shall make a report to the State commissioner of excise of his intention to purchase, receive and possess such wine, stating the kind and quantity of such liquor, the place where the same is to be purchased, the place where the same is to be delivered, the place where it is to be stored and the particular purpose or purposes for which it is to be used.

HIGHWAY WORK — Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1919, for the improvement of the following highways:

Albany One highway — 3.93.
Herkimer Two highways — 5.84 and 5.67.
Oneida One highway — 0.45.
Putnam One highway — 3.33.
Saratoga Two highways — 9.06 and 1.52.
Suffolk Two highways — 6.59 and 4.99.

Also for the completion of the following highways:

Cattaraugus One highway — 6.96.
Cayuga Two highways — 3.89 and 4.39.
Cortland One highway — 6.07.
Erie One highway — 6.03.
Franklin One highway — 1.99.
Hamilton One highway — 5.01.
Jefferson One highway — 4.05.
Madison One highway — 5.65.
Niagara One highway — 6.00.
Schenectady One highway — 5.62.
Wayne One highway — 5.85.

And also for the repair of the following highways:

Rensselaer One contract — reconstruction.
Ulster One contract — resurfacing.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of the division engineers in whose division the roads to be improved, completed or repaired are located. The addresses of the division engineers and the counties of which they are in charge will be furnished upon request.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "GENERAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS" on the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

FREDERICK STUART GREENE,
ROYAL K. FULLER, *Commissioner*
Secretary

HIGHWAY WORK — Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.:

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at one o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, June 17th, 1919, for the improvement of the following highways:

Chenango.... Three highways—4.78; 5.57; 5.87.
 Erie..... One highway—5.78.
 Essex..... Two highways—8.85; 1.09.
 Fulton..... Three highways—2.80; 4.90; 1.06.
 Onondaga.... Two highways—7.45; 3.75.
 Rensselaer... Two highways—1.44; 4.95.

Also for the completion of the following highways:

Broome..... One highway—4.70.
 Cattaraugus.. One highway—2.17.
 Nassau..... One highway—1.57.

And also for the repair of the following highways:

Fulton..... One contract—reconstruction.
 Herkimer.... One contract—resurfacing.
 Monroe..... Two contracts—resurfacing.
 Montgomery . One contract—reconstruction.
 Oneida..... One contract—timber crib—stone fill.

Westchester.. One contract—reconstruction.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of the division engineers in whose division the roads to be improved are located. The addresses of the division engineers and the counties of which they are in charge will be furnished upon request.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "GENERAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS" on the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

FREDERICK STUART GREENE,
 ROYAL K. FULLER, *Commissioner*
Secretary

Jeremiah R. Connor, appointed by Governor Smith to investigate several State departments under the Moreland act, reported to the governor that the State insurance fund under the workmen's compensation law is being unfairly administered; that while its cost of administration is more than 14 per cent lower than the private companies, only a small percentage of employers insure in the fund. He charges favoritism and urges a complete investigation of the whole subject by the State.

* * *

Leon Weinstock will succeed Frank E. Wade as a member of the State prison commission.

* * *

Among those who recently returned from Europe after serving in France was Professor S. N. Spring of Cornell university. He was in Y. M. C. A. educational work at Lavern. Before he sailed he visited the A. E. F. colleges at Beaun where 10,000 American soldiers are taking a college course. "It looks queer," he said, "to see the signs, such as 'College of Law,' 'College of Medicine,' nailed up on the old one-story hospital buildings. But this institution is a wonderful thing for the soldiers abroad. It is invaluable in keeping their minds occupied."

* * *

According to the State industrial commission, the average weekly wage in April in the State was \$22.11, nine cents less than in March but higher by 15 per cent than was paid in April, 1918. The chief wage increases were reported in textiles, the brick industry, wood manufactures, leather goods and printing. Seasonal activities account for most of the advances. The textile wage increase averaged 70 cents a week over March, which is attributed to the settlement of strikes.

The average wages paid in ten of the leading industries for the week of April 15 were: Stone, clay and glass, \$23.73; metals and machinery, \$25.36; wood manufactures, \$20.37; furs, leather and rubber, \$20.83; chemicals, oils and paints, \$21.66; paper manufacture, \$23.85; printing and paper goods, \$23.07; textiles, \$16.56; clothing and millinery, \$18.47; food, liquors and tobacco, \$10.78. The 11 per cent advance in volume of textile wages was caused by an increase of 33 per cent in the silk goods payrolls, due to the settlement of a strike, and a 12 per cent increase in woolen goods manufacture. A 25 per cent advance in wages to workers in the brick industry was reflected in a 3 per cent advance in the stone, clay and glass products group. The report was compiled from returns filed by 1,648 manufacturers, employing 500,000 persons.

* * *

The New York State troopers expect to occupy a new barracks at Oneida for troop B, June 26. The opening ceremonies will be attended by Major George F. Chandler, head of the State police, Lieutenant-governor Walker, Secretary of State Hugo and Adjutant-general Berry.

Governor Smith will make a tour of inspection of the entire barge canal system during the summer in company with Edward S. Walsh, State superintendent of public works.

* * *

A conference of the heads of State prison schools was held in the State education building at Albany early in June. The subjects considered related to the education and Americanization of the inmates of prisons in New York State. Dr. John H. Finley and Charles F. Rattigan, State superintendent of prisons, participated in the conference.

* * *

Francis M. Hugo, secretary of State, has prepared a questionnaire for motor car drivers. Each new applicant for a license must answer 24 questions. Those who have licenses will not be required to answer them until they apply for renewal February 1, next. Among the questions are:

Is your eyesight or hearing impaired?

Have you any organic affection of the heart, suffered an attack of epilepsy, stroke of paralysis, vertigo, or are you subject to fainting spells?

Are you crippled in any manner?

Have you ever been confined in an asylum or institution for the insane or for other mental affections?

Do you use intoxicating liquors, drugs, or other narcotics in any form?

Have you ever been convicted of public intoxication or other offense while intoxicated within the past year, or of the illegal use or possession of narcotics?

Mr. Hugo said the prime idea of the questionnaire was to get a mental picture of the applicant. The license will be granted, he said, on the basis of the cumulative satisfactory answers. The answer, no matter what it may be, to any one question will not determine the denial or granting of the license. Mr. Hugo said the New York city police department is considering the preparation of a series of questions to test the knowledge of operators of cars as to traffic regulations and rules of the road.

* * *

The State civil service commission announces that the positions of executive assistant to the commissioner of highways and the confidential accountant of the State hospital commission have been transferred from the exempt to the competitive class. The guides and woodsmen in the employ of the conservation commission have been transferred from the labor to the noncompetitive class.

* * *

The builder of the proposed \$15,000,000 vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey is to be Clifford M. Holland, who is said to have had more experience in the actual construction of tunnels than any living engineer. It was Mr. Holland who constructed the tunnels under the East river for the public service commission.

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Held March 29, 1919. Established May 2, 1919.
Salary \$2,400.

Charles A. Tirrell, Detroit, Mich.	98.00
James H. Walker, Newark, N. J.	97.00
E. R. Waldenberger, Long Island	96.00
G. D. Baltimore, Troy	95.00
H. H. Elbers, Buffalo	86.00
H. B. Philips, 442 Arnette blvd., Rochester	85.00
S. A. Cross, Kyserike	84.00
W. D. Goodale, Schenectady	83.00
Julian Burroughs, West Park	82.00
Chester E. Wheeler, Mt. Vernon	80.00
A. M. Merian, Rye	77.00
George Wm. Colton, Tuckahoe	75.00

ORDERLY, HEALTH OFFICER, PORT OF NEW YORK

Held April 1, 1919. Established May 29, 1919. Salary, \$600.

Viggo Wolden, Perth Amboy, N. J.	90.00
H. M. McDade, 54 Columbia st., Albany	85.00
John F. Wynne, New York city	76.00
James Romano, Yonkers	75.00
James A. Cavanagh, New York city	75.00

PHARMACIST — HOSPITALS AND PRISONS

Held April 26, 1919. Established May 14, 1919.
Salary, \$900-\$1,200.

Erwin P. Fish, Buffalo	95.47
Roy P. Riley, Rochester	94.13
Andrew W. McLaughlin, Gowanda	92.00
Abraham Brode, New York city	90.67
David Weill, Tuckahoe	90.60
H. W. Slade, 44 North Allen st., Albany	89.53
H. Lessinger, New York city	83.60
W. J. Bowman, Pine Plains	79.27
Bernard Bretter, New York city	75.27

UNDERWRITING CLERK — PAY ROLL AUDITOR — STATE INSURANCE FUND — INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Held March 29, 1919. Established May 7, 1919.
Salary, \$1,200-\$1,500.

M. Goodman, Brooklyn	87.37
Max Rubin, Bronx, New York city	86.13
R. A. Crowley, New York city	85.40
F. H. Lang, Rochester	84.80
Max Freedman, Brooklyn	80.40
Joseph Angione, New York city	80.15
William Lebowitz, New York city	79.38
M. A. Siegel, Brooklyn	76.75
Chris. R. England, Brooklyn	75.08

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR

Held April 26, 1919. Established May 15, 1919.
Salary — various.

Mrs. I. H. La May, Auburn	90.70
Edna E. Nodine, 309 Hudson ave., Albany	90.60
E. M. Lear, 80 First st., Albany	90.30
L. E. Church, Fulton	88.60
G. L. Laux, Buffalo	88.30
M. P. Devlin, 57 Orange st., Albany	88.30
Elizabeth M. Carroll, 330 Delaware ave., Albany	86.50
Frances E. Hackel, Rensselaer	86.10
Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Buffalo	86.10
Mrs. Isabel Brown, 9 Chestnut st., Albany	85.70
M. K. Schimpf, Industry, N. Y.	84.90
W. J. Carley, 190 South Pearl st., Albany	84.50
Katherine J. M. Belz, 147 Central ave., Albany	84.50
H. B. Jenks, 198 Kent st., Albany	84.20
M. P. Cassidy, 306 Clinton ave., Albany	82.60
M. H. Hutchinson, Rensselaer	81.30
Edna Gross, Buffalo	81.00
Joseph P. Dillon, Cohoes	81.00
Irene Stafford, 166 Quail st., Albany	80.60
Josephine D. Gates, 24 Kent st., Albany	80.50
Mrs. Dora Dykeman, 55 Walter st., Albany	80.20
William Greig, Yonkers	79.70
Jane F. Lawlor, 605 Central ave., Albany	75.00

LOCK OPERATOR — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Held March 1, 1919. Established May 28, 1919.
Salary, \$1,100.

H. A. Roberts, Brooklyn	98.50
A. L. Polley, Troy	96.00
John J. Brewer, Ray Brook	95.75
A. A. O'Reilly, West New Brighton	95.00
P. F. Gay, Syracuse	94.50
William S. Bristow, Brooklyn	93.50
Delbert E. Seymour, Schaghticoke	93.00
John Nealis, Fulton	89.75
F. Karl Dee, Albany	89.50
M. J. Fanning, Rochester	88.25
L. J. Adamski, Rochester	87.50
George W. C. Mann, Montezuma	86.25
William H. Morse, Johnstown	85.25
F. R. Henzel, 15 Alexander St., Albany	83.50
M. A. Van Auken, Niskayuna	83.25
Abraham Speelman, Brooklyn	82.50
William Winnie, Schenectady	80.00
Ora G. Curtis, Waterloo	79.50
L. P. Baker, Brooklyn	77.50
Alfred Pike, Cohoes	75.00
P. Nortier, Ray Brook	75.00

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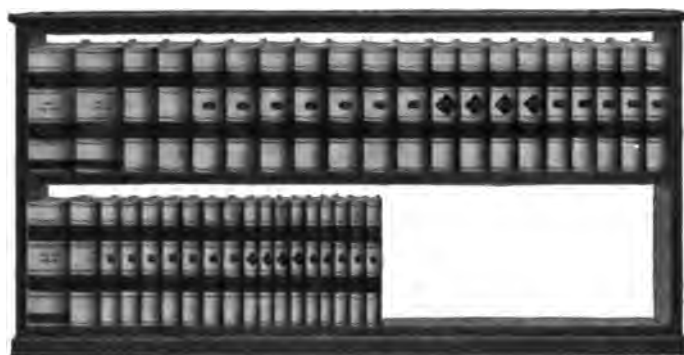
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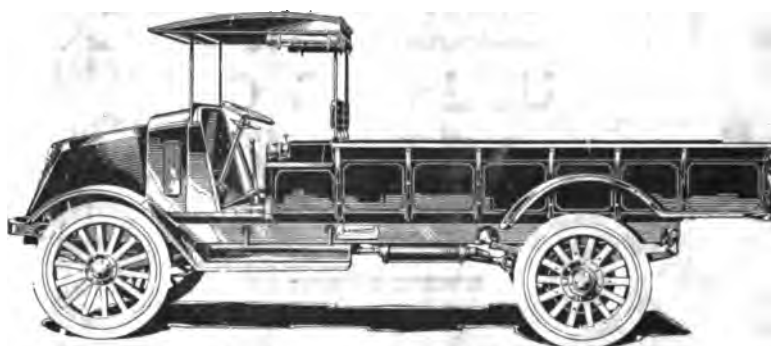
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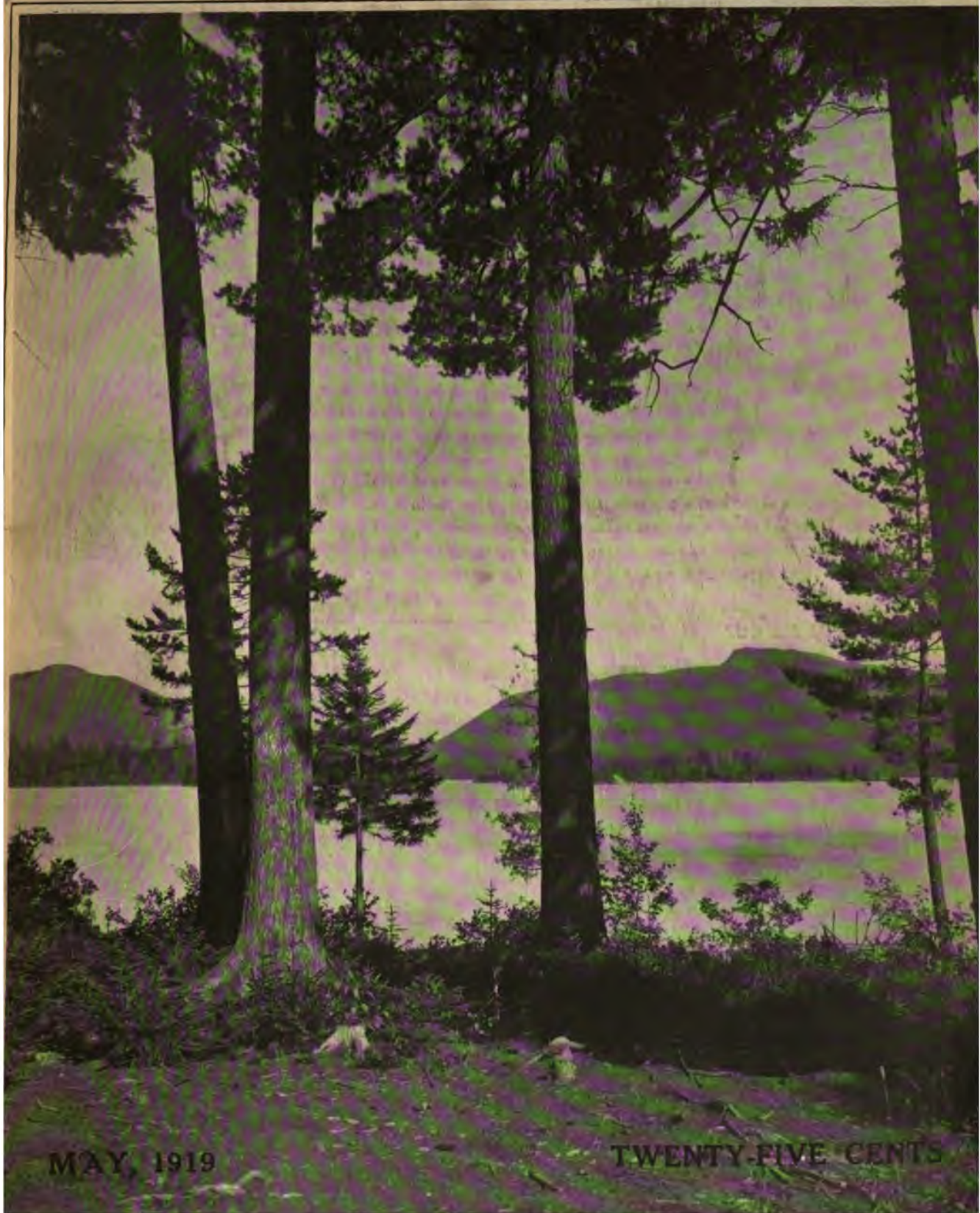
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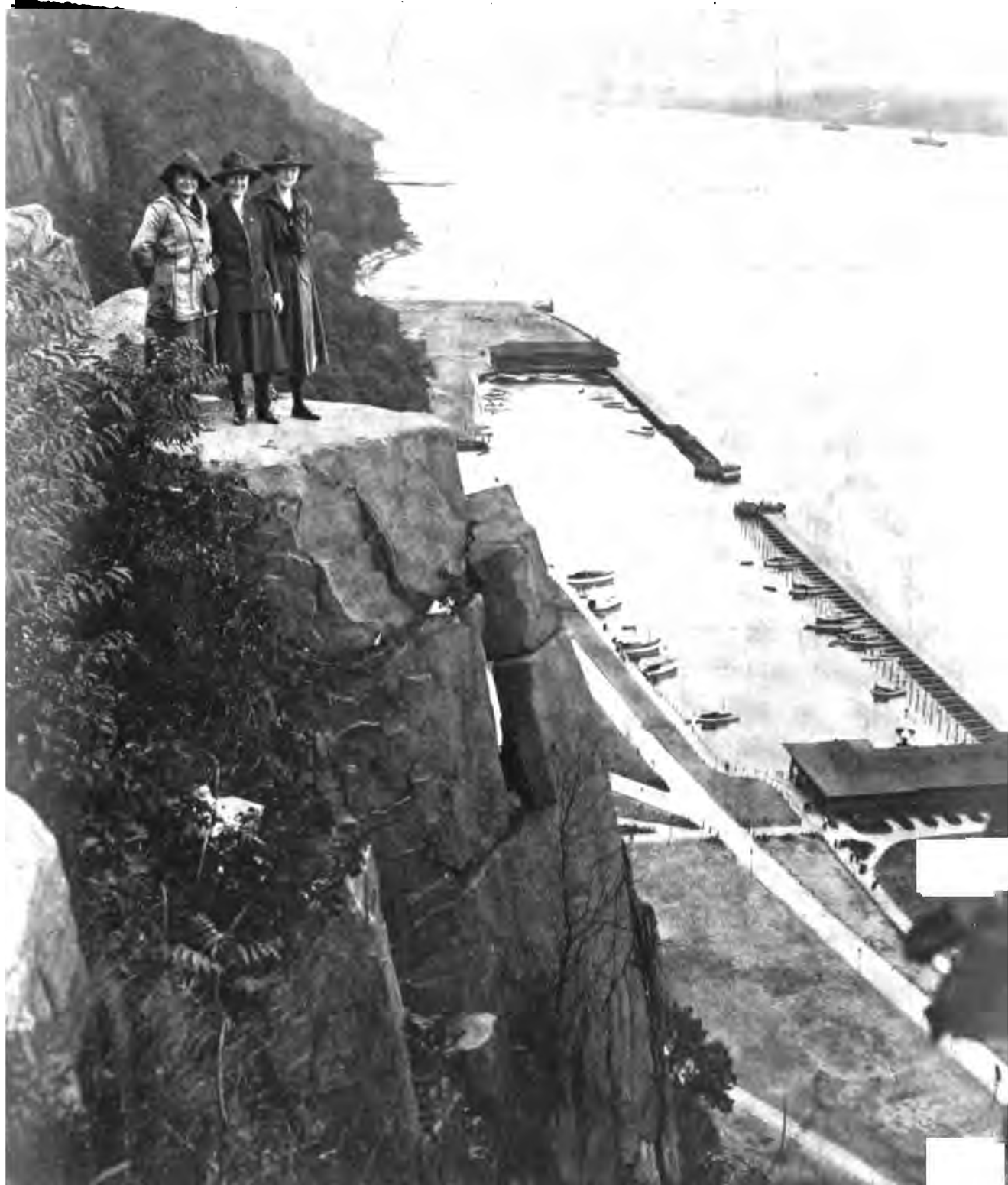
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